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Part One
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SAYS CHINESE DON'T CARE

Charley Kung Believes War with Japan Came "Same as Almanac."

MANCHU KING IS NOT A FAVORITE

New-York Chinamen Say Defeat Will Be a Good Thing Eventually —What They Think About the Treaty.

The ratification of the treaty of peace between China and Japan has made no change in the attitude of the more intelligent Chinese who live in this city, toward the present ruling powers of the Chinese Empire, especially the Manchu Emperor and his blood relations.

Interviews were had yesterday with several Chinese who understand the English language well enough to converse on such topics, and who speak it with sufficient clearness to make themselves understood. A reporter for The New-York Times first explained to each of them the terms of the treaty, as modified by the concerted action of Russia, Germany, and France, and then questioned as to whether the peace was favorable to Chinese interests, or the reverse.

So far as is known here at present, the terms of the treaty provide that China shall pay to Japan within five years a sum equal to $200,000,000 of our money, as a general indemnity for the cost of the war; that Japan is to receive absolute possession of Formosa and the small group of islands adjoining it; that Japan is to occupy Port Arthur and the adjacent territory for five years, or until the original indemnity is paid, as a material guarantee for the fulfillment of China's pledges.

As the result of Russia's move, Japan has promised to evacuate that part of Manchuria which she holds at present, and to allow Corea to become self-governing again. In return for these concessions, Russia, Germany, and France, have agreed with Japan to make China pay an additional indemnity, the amount of which has not yet been definitely settled, but which will probably be $100,000,000. As the three European powers in question are practically guarantors of this additional indemnity, they are likely to make the arrangements for raising this part of the total $300,000,000 which China will ultimately have to pay.

Charley Kung, a student in St. Bartholomew's Chinese Guild, 23 St. Mark's Place, speaks English with great volubility and much gesticulation. His "ls' and "rs" are sometimes not distinguishable from each other, but when he is sure of an "r" he pronounces with a burr as strong as a Scotchman's. His monologue, after the reporter had once got him fairly started, ran something like this:

"Chinese don't care. Not like Amelicans. Amelicans all one heart. Each part of China want to go its own way. Emperor not a Chinese, but a Manchu. Chinese rather have Japanese King than Tartar King, so they not fight hard, but run away. When you run away first you not get killed.

"Four hunder, five hunder, year ago wise Chinese said in what you call almanac, 'Chinese have one King so long, then another King so long.' Chinese have now Manchu King for two hunder fifty year—his time 'bout done. War came same as almanac or 'bout year or two different. So Chinese not care to help him, anyhow.

"Japan small country. Japanese all look to their King like you do your father; fight hard, fight together; all one heart like Amelican. Manchu King never save man's life, no trial, no jury; don't care about his people; people don't care 'bout him. If Chinese all together like Amelican, they crush Japan like a little fly."

Charley gave point to his peroration by slapping the table with his open hand as if he was the impersonation of united China and Japan were the fly underneath. He could not be kept any nearer the terms of the treaty than these views would indicate. He wore a suit of American clothes and smoked an American cigarette with much gusto. His feet, however, were encased in an almost worn-out pair of Chinese slippers. He is a good-looking member of his race, with a brown, velvety skin, very dark, lustrous eyes, and a good deal of a nose for a Chinese.

Lin Fong, one of the most prosperous of the Chinese merchants in this city, received the reporter in his store, 639 Broadway, with one deep bow, when the introduction took place, and another bow, so deep that it might be called a salaam, when the object of the visit was mentioned.

He was dressed completely in American costume, but wore his queue concealed under his derby hat. He is apparently forty years old, and his skin is not so delicate in texture as that of Charley Kung. His eyes are medium brown, and, in spite of a racial anatomical defect, he wears gold-rimmed spectacles. His manners were graceful, and the intonation of his voice polite. After the conversation had begun, he took off his spectacles and toyed with them much as a well-bred lady might do with her fan. Lin Fong said:

"China get licked—not much matter. China must pay up. Cannot affect our business here much, except to make prices higher. China want money, she put on duty on goods going out as well as goods going in—put on duty both ways.

"Do I care that China get licked? Suppose I care, can't help it. You want to be rich when poor—you not rich all the same. Every one want the same thing, but that not help it. That's like China. War may help China or may not; I can't say, because don't know what will happen. I been to China two year ago now, may go again if want to. Emperor not popular with Chinese."

Lin Stye, another prosperous merchant, whose store is at 19 Bowery, is a Chinese of exceptional intelligence from an American point of view. He knew all about the treaty and its terms, including what is known of the recent modifications. As he talked with fluent abruptness, he laughed heartily, slapping his thigh frequently with great vigor when he had found a place for a footrest. He evidently understands English very well, and one of his remarks indicated that he has read more than the dispatches from the far East in the local newspapers. He said:

"The war much better for China. China been asleep, now wake up. Chinese too conceited—think they know everything, know nothing. Better pay the money for a few years and get strong. Then they lick Japan off the face of the earth.

"Emperor not popular with Chinese—same as if English or some other country rule in the United States. Government in China all corrupt. Li Hung worst of all—worse than Tammany. Li Hung make fortune out of the war, no matter how it go.

"Now China wake up, buy arms, buy everything. You know how skilled Chinese are—learn anything. Learn to shoot like Americans, then they beat Japan. They got lots men, lots money, lots everything. Japan say they go in five years from Port Arthur. That because Chinese take it from them if they don't."

Henry Chown is a Christian Chinese dentist, who follows his profession among the benighted Chinese of this city. He lives in the rooms of the Chinese Mission, 9 Doyers Street. He is dapper in appearance and polite in manner. He reads and writes English better than he speaks it, and in the course of conversation made apologies for not being able to express himself with adequate fulness. Mr. Chown said:

"War good for Chinese. You know they very proud—think no way better than their way. Even now, Chinese in this city who work without education, say that China not beaten at all in the war. We tell them the truth and they say that only Christian Chinese say so, because they are not real Chinese, and have a European religion.

"If Chinese won, been a bad thing for China. Missionaries would have been driven out and Chinese Christians probably killed. Now things different. Missionaries safe and railways in China. China hard place to have fun or to make money. Take you too long to get any place.

"Chinese officials squeeze the people all they can. Squeeze them more where no English or American see them. Emperor much hatd by pure Chinese. Officials nearly all Tartars or Manchus. Common people from China not care how the war goes; think nothing about it; hope the Manchus get beaten. When Chinese get soldiers like Germans, they beat Japan all to nothing."

The reporter here pointed out to Mr. Chown that, if the Chinese army were properly organized, it could be used to keep the present dynasty in power against the wishes of the people of the Middle Kingdom. Mr. Chown replied:

"That not matter. The Chinese not like American. Here, all one country; there, different idols and superstitions in different places. The Manchu Emperors not last long anyhow."

Miss Potter, the Superintendent of the mission, where Mr. Chown lives, said that she had never seen the slightest evidence that the Chinese of this city cared whether China lost or won in the late war.

To them, the power which was fighting was not the Chinese people, but the Emperor and his servants.

Nearly all the Chinese who come to this country are from Canton or the country behind it. Miss Potter said she heard and saw groups of Chinese laughing and making fun of the gravest defeats which China had sustained during the war. Moreover, the Chinese and Japanese in this city, so far as her observation went, were on excellent terms with each other.

A man now in this city who has spent several years in China said yesterday that he thought the present and potential strength of Japan was much overestimated.

Before the late war had ended, the Japanese found it hard enough to get the money to carry it on without resorting to extraordinary methods of raising it. Japan had gone in debt to Europeans for much of the war material which she had used, and in her present condition, she was a much poorer country than China.

As soon as Russia announced her intention of attacking Japan unless she modified the terms of the treaty of peace with China, Japan found that no European country would advance her the money necessary to begin another war. This was the most important of the reasons which induced Japan to give way to Russia on so many points that she had previously considered vitally necessary for maintaining her supremacy in the far East.

MRS. HYAMS STICKS TO HER STORY

Evidence that Insurance of $200,000 Was Planned to be Taken Out on Her Life Excluded.

TORONTO, Ontario, May 15.—Mrs. Hyams's cross-examination was continued at this morning's session of the Assizes Court, but before counsel for the defense had finished with her she was compelled to retire, owing to faintness, and was finally taken home in a condition of complete prostration. She said Walls was dilatory in getting down to business in the morning, and she was not surprised, therefore, when Harry Hyams asked her to tell him to be on time. She then told of Harry coming to the house on the day of the accident, and related that he said that Expressman Fox fortunately had followed him into the warehouse, and that he had helped him lift the weight of Wells. This was in accordance with the witness's previous testimony.

Mrs. Eliza Pengelly, a servant in Hyams's house at the time of Wells's death, testified that a few days after that occurrence she washed a pair of trousers belonging to one of the prisoners, the legs of which were spotted with blood. The trousers were afterward sent to a dyers'.

Richard Lane, a money broker, testified to having loaned the prisoners sums of money which were paid off in April, 1893, three months after Wells's death.

At this stage of the proceedings the Crown asked permission to introduce evidence to show that the prisoners had tried to place $200,000 insurance on the life of Mrs. Harry Hyams, although they had not the means to pay the premiums on such a large amount of insurance. Judge Street ruled against this admission of the evidence.

Dr. Edmund E. King, the Hyams's family physician, who was called to examine Wells, saw nothing to indicate that he was murdered. The court adjourned until to-morrow.

Two More Deaths in Stamford.

STAMFORD, Conn., May 15.—Two more deaths from typhoid fever occurred here this morning. One of the victims was Christian Frey, a baker, who was compelled to suspend business three weeks ago because he purchased milk from Blackman. People refused to buy his bread. He leaves five children, who are all down with the disease. The other victim was a child of the late Dennis Anrahan. The father died last Sunday.

Four more cases were reported this morning, but they are all light attacks. The town is being cleaned up and disinfected in every possible way. The relief fund now reaches $2,500. Several more patients are very low and their deaths are expected hourly.

Department Officers Are Elected.

SARATOGA, May 15.—The State Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, elected these officers to-day: Howard J. Atkinson of New-York, Commander; Hall Grant of Brooklyn, Senior Vice Commander; John Keeler of Utica, Junior Vice Commander; J. J. Ashley of Brooklyn, Medical Director; Mort. Gaffney of Manlius, Captain; Council of Administration, J. S. Graham, Rochester; John Conway, Jamestown; Martin Short, Brooklyn; Thomas Moore, Oswego, and A. G. Mills, New-York City.

Fell from a Fifth Avenue Stage.

Hilbert Cill, thirty-five years old, of 154 East Eighty-eighth Street, who was one of a party at the Empire Theatre last night, fell from the top of a Fifth Avenue stage, in which the party was being conveyed home, at Broadway and Forty-first Street, and received a scalp wound.

Mr. Gill was made unconscious by the fall. He was taken to the New-York Hospital, where his wound was found to be slight. He soon afterward left for his home.

Mrs. Van Rensselaer Sworn In.

Mrs. M. G. Van Rensselaer of 9 West Ninth Street, whose appointment Mayor Strong announced Tuesday, was sworn in yesterday as a School Inspector for the Fifth District, to succeed Wright Holcomb. Mayor Strong administered the oath of office and Mrs. Van Rensselaer signed her name in the official appointment book.

MORE FRICTION PROBABLE

The United States and Great Britain Still Far Apart.

REGULATIONS FOR SEAL FISHING

The Catch Limited to Fifteen Thousand—England Will Give Little Assistance in Patrolling Bering Sea.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—In the secret instructions sent to the United States Government Agent, Mr. Crowley, at the Pribilof Islands, Alaska, the catch allowed the North American Commercial Company for this season is placed at a maximum of 15,000 seals. The minimum catch is 7,500. Between these points the Agent will determine. The limit of the catch last year was fixed at 20,000 seals, and the actual catch was 16,000.

There is said to be some misapprehension regarding the alleged refusal of the British Government to re-enact the regulations of last year, which prohibit the carrying of firearms by sealing vessels in Bering Sea when cruising through the zone north of the thirty-fifth parallel during the closed season. Great Britain's attitude in the matter is stated to be this:

Great Britain adheres strictly to the terms of the Paris award. Her Majesty's Government intends to observe faithfully the letter and spirit of the conclusions reached by the tribunal. However, last year the British Government gave not only a flexible interpretation to the regulations between England and the United States growing out of the award, but went considerably further. Great Britain agreed that the Captains of American war vessels might board sealers flying the British flag, and if any evidence was presented that the firearms aboard the ship had been used in destroying seals within the prescribed limits the vessel might be seized. Great Britain finally permitted the Captains of the Canadian sealers to make a new arrangement with the Captains of the American war vessels. Under this arrangement a Canadian sealer might ask the Captain of an American cruiser to seal up his firearms and present him with a certificate to that effect. When next he was boarded by an American cruiser the Canadian could show his certificate and thus avoid the detention and embarrassment that might otherwise result from an overhauling of his vessel.

It is alleged by the British Government that, notwithstanding this arrangement, two Canadian sealers, the Wanderer and the Favorite, were seized last season, and no redress could be obtained from the American Government, although the Captains of the seized vessels insisted that they had not used their firearms improperly. Under these circumstances the British Government feels that it is not desirable this year to renew this arrangement, which has only resulted in embarrassment to her Majesty's Government.

American war vessels during the present season may seize American ships under any regulations which the United States may permit, but the seizure of British vessels by American cruisers will not be permitted except "indubitable evidence" be offered, after the ship shall have been boarded, that the firearms aboard have been used unlawfully to kill seals.

No information has yet reached here as to the name or number of the British cruisers which will be sent into Bering Sea this Summer to assist in patrolling those waters. The impression obtains that Great Britain's action will be perfunctory, and that little, if any, assistance will be afforded by her in protecting the seals. This impression doubtless arises from the well-known dissatisfaction which exists in London at the refusal of the American Congress at the last session to appropriate the money necessary to compensate the Canadians for vessels captured in prior years, and for which the Paris award found the United States responsible. It is denied, however, that Great Britain is indifferent to the protection of the seals, and the fact is pointed out that Lord Aberdeen, the Governor General of Canada, is now engaged in ascertaining the number of vessels which will be sent north this year to assist the Americans in patrolling the sea. When this information shall have been received by him, it will be placed in the hands of Secretary Gresham.

ENGLAND HOLDING OFF.

Will Not Renew the Arrangements of Last Year.

OTTAWA, Ontario, May 15.—In the House to-day John Costigan, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, stated that he had received a cablegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, announcing that Her Majesty's Government had decided not to renew the agreement of last year with the United States in regard to the seizing of arms and implements in Bering Sea sealing vessels.

Lieut. Gov. Schultz of Manitoba, reports to the Department of the Interior that two whale ships wintered at Marble Island in Hudson Bay, and pursued the same destructive methods as in past years, which caused the almost complete extinction of animal life in these waters; and he repeats the warning that unless some control is exercised over the present mode of killing the seals and walruses, they will soon become extinct.

These foreign seamen not only capture and kill whales and seals in British waters, but also obtain from the Indians furs and other articles in exchange for goods upon which no duty is paid. A great proportion of these goods are of classes which are prohibited by Dominion laws from being introduced among the Indians.

Attention is also called by the Minister to the fact of the American whaling fleet annually entering the Arctic Ocean from Bering Sea, and carrying on the same destructive methods of capture and the same illegal traffic with the Eskimos. This has been going on to a much increased extent of late, owing to the discovery of the important Arctic harbor on Herschell Island about one hundred miles west of one of the mouths of the Mackenzie River, where numbers of these whaling vessels pass the winter.

To Visit Gen. Nelson A. Miles.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army, commanding the Department of the East, will entertain Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, First Brigade, New-York National Guard; officers of the Seventh, and the commanding officers of other organizations, this afternoon on Governors Island, where the three companies of the Third Artillery will go through an extended order drill, a review, and a parade.

To be Represented at Atlanta.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 15.—The Senate and House to-day passed the bill providing for a State representation at the Cotton States International Exposition at Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 15 to Dec. 31, 1895, and appropriated $7,000 as expenses. The bill now goes to the Governor.

Ex-Secretary McCulloch Better.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Ex-Secretary McCulloch is somewhat better to-day.

WAS GILBERT EVANS ABDUCTED?

The Wife of a Missing Boston Man Thinks He Is Held a Prisoner by Prominent Citizens of New-York.

BOSTON, May 15.—Mrs. Gilbert F. Evans of 767 Tremont Street believes her husband has been kidnapped, and is now in the custody of his captors in New-York.

Evans was formerly a stock broker at 53 State Street. Two weeks ago Saturday he disappeared from his home. Mrs. Evans thought then her husband had wandered off while insane and killed himself. She reported his disappearance to the police. They found no trace of Evans.

Mrs. Evans's sister lives in New-York. She is the wife of a New-York lawyer of prominence, who is also commodore of a yacht fleet. Mrs. Evans wrote two letters addressed to her husband, in care of her sister. The letters were not answered. Tuesday Mrs. Evans received a letter from her sister, who said that Saturday night, while standing at Twentieth Street and Broadway, a cab passed, and she recognized Evans as one of the occupants. He appeared to be very drunk. She also recognized the person with him, who, she says in the letter, "looked as he used to look." She came to the conclusion that Evans had fallen in with bunko steerers. She went to the Sturtevant House to inquire about him, but he had departed.

Mrs. Evans says her sister errs in thinking that Evans is in the hands of bunko steerers. She thinks he has been kidnapped, and thinks she knows the persons who are responsible for his disappearance.

Evans is a man of some wealth. He has been concerned in a number of lawsuits. His uncle, Gilbert Evans, a wealthy real estate owner, died in 1889. He left an estate valued at $250,000. He was eighty-four years old at his death. Four years before that, he married, the marriage being a great surprise to all his relatives, for his wife was Julia Alma Peterson, a Swedish servant, who had worked for Mr. Evans for several years. At his death Mr. Evans left all his estate to her, in trust. Charles Parker and James Beal were made trustees.

The younger Evans has been dissatisfied with the manner in which the affairs of the estate have been conducted by the trustees. He has more than once expressed his intention of appealing to the Probate Court for a removal of the trustees and for the appointment of others, and it is said that he has been dissuaded from his purpose several times.

This Spring, however, he was determined to go to the Probate Court, and the time has almost arrived for him to make his application.

The person Mrs. Evans suspects of being her husband's abductor was an old drinking companion of her husband. She thinks he got Evans drunk and took him to New-York.

MR. HARRISON ARRIVES TO-NIGHT

Senator Elkins, Who Will Call on Him as a Friend, Talks About the Silver Question.

Ex-President Harrison will arrive at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-night. His coming, of course, will increase the talk about Republican Presidential candidates and possibilities. Ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed may or may not be back in town again in time to call on Mr. Harrison.

Thomas C. Platt will be at the Fifth Avenue while the ex-President is here, but it is safe to say that they will not discuss Presidential prospects.

Senator Stephen B. Elkins of West Virginia is at the Waldorf. He says his visit here at this time has nothing to do with the ex-President's visit, and that the report that he was going to endeavor to enlist Mr. Platt's influence for Mr. Harrison was absurd. Senator Elkins says he was often misquoted while on his recent Western trip in regard to his views on silver. To a reporter he said yesterday:

"It was in Denver that I gave an interview which in part expressed my views, but the Eastern papers somehow continued to publish the other alleged interview, saying I was in favor of free coinage. I believe in bimetallism and in the use of silver in the furtherest possible way consistent with sound money. The last platform of the Republican National Convention at Minneapolis I consider a safe one.

"I am not for silver without the use of both metals to an extent not hurtful to the country. Both metals should be used, and the question of detail, of course, can be settled. The Government has the power to limit the use of metals. It is the duty of Congress to take the matter in hand, and if 500 carloads of silver or 500 carloads of gold should be transported to the Mints, it does not follow that the Government will be obliged to coin it.

"The Republicans of the East and West must get together on the silver question. They must give and take. Some compromise must be brought about. I believe the silver question will settle itself, and when we come to meet next year at the National Convention there will not be any antagonism between the East and West."

"How about Presidential candidates?"

"It is too early to talk politics. One thing is sure, though, and that is the Republicans of the West want no man for the Presidency who will turn his back on silver."

Senator Elkins said he was in this city simply to attend to his business interests. He will call on the ex-President.

MAKES WAR ON BICYCLE RIDERS

Twenty-five Arrested on the Boulevard for Carrying No Lights.

Thomas De Witt, a coal dealer, whose office is at 111 Broadway, and who lives at 133 West Seventy-eighth Street, has started a crusade against the bicycle riders on the Boulevard. He posted himself on the Boulevard last night and kept Patrolmen Smith and McGrane, of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, busy arresting bicyclists who had no lights on their wheels. Up to midnight twenty-five had been consigned to cells.

The prisoners were indignant over their arrests, and some of them claimed that the officers pushed them off their wheels before they had time to stop. Among those arrested were Lawrence M. B. Myers, a nephew of ex-Controller Myers, of 5 West Fifty-third Street, who was bailed out by his father, Julian Myers; Frank Harold, and Vivian Dupont, a guest at the Majestic Hotel, who was also bailed out.

Others arrested were Claude Dearems of 106 Bank Street, Charles Berghardt of 787 Amsterdam Avenue, Leo Jacoby of 27 East Seventy-sixth Street, James R. Marsh of 111 East Thirty-seventh Street, Romayne Conklin, of 238 West Seventy-third Street, Thomas J. Baxter of Greenpoint, L. I.; John G. Glennon of 403 West Forty-sixth Street, George Smith of 3 Bank Street, James Aglostan of 159 West Sixty-eighth Street, Peter Gertras of 466 Columbus Avenue, Andrew Murgis of 668 Eleventh Avenue, Joseph Ashley of 792 Ninth Avenue, Henry Cokenis of 159 West Sixty-eighth Street, Louis Buckley of 408 West Forty-second Street, and Joseph Staff of 164 East One Hundred and Sixth Street.

Damages for Her Husband's Death.

ELIZABETH, May 15.—A verdict for $12,120 was given against the Pennsylvania Railroad to-day. Mrs. Henry Pappenberg of Rahway sued the company for damages for the killing of her husband, who was struck by a mail bag thrown from an express train, near Cherry Street, Rahway. This was the second trial, a former jury awarding $7,500 damages.

Naval Estimates of France.

PARIS, May 15.—A statement in regard to the naval estimates was submitted to the Chamber of Deputies to-day by Vice Admiral Besnard, Minister of Marine. The expenditures are placed at 273,000,000f., an increase of 2,000,000f. over last year's. The Minister of Marine will ask for a further sum of 8,000,000f. to build new ships.

German Officials on the Lahn.

On the North German Lloyd steamship Lahn, which arrived late last night from Bremen and Southampton, are Mr. Hoffmeister, Superintendent of the Imperial German telegraph system, and Fritz Ebert, Imperial German Postmaster General.

VACHERON STILL MISSING

Excitement in Albany Over the Assemblyman's Indictment.

NO TRACE OF THE FUGITIVE MEMBER

His Colleague from Queens Has No Knowledge of His Movements, and Says that He Is Deeply Grieved.

ALBANY, May 15.—The Black Horse Cavalry notes "one missing" as it surveys the field where it has been charging all Winter and makes ready to evacuate. There is a shaking of plumes that is suggestive of a shudder at the loss, and there will be a feeling of relief when they are allowed to go away, and the possibility of increasing the number of missing is no longer confronting them.

For years the black troop which has marched up the hill at the beginning of the session has marched down again at the close with the black flag flying, and occasions have been almost unheard of when one of the band has slid out of town "between two days."

Profound regret is expressed by Republicans at the uncomfortable way in which Assemblyman Vacheron's name has been brought into the latest bribery scandal. He has not been seen by any of his friends, and although a rumor was going to-day that he was simply waiting to arrange for bail, and would then put in an appearance, none of his associates pretend to say just where he is. His seat in the Assembly chamber was vacant to-day.

There has been no end of guessing as to the nature of the four sealed indictments brought in by the Albany County Grand Jury. Whether all of them relate to the scandal in connection with the ice bill, the county officials refused to say. From time to time a rumor is heard that at least two Assemblymen are on the list, but there is no one in authority who will speak on the subject.

Assemblyman Vacheron's friends are hoping that he will be able to clear his name, and will put in an appearance of his own accord, and do so as soon as the session of the Legislature is out of the way. His unexplained absence is regarded as one of the most embarrassing features of the case.

W. J. Youngs, a member of the Republican State Committee, is the other member of the Assembly from Queens County. He came to this city Tuesday, and was surprized to find himself in the midst of a whirlpool of excitement over his absent colleague. To a correspondent of The New-York Times to-day Mr. Youngs said that he was both shocked and pained to learn that Mr. Vacheron had been in any way connected with corruption in the Legislature.

"I have positive evidence," he said, "that an indictment has been returned against Mr. Vacheron; still, that is by no means conclusive proof that he is guilty. I hope he will be able to show that his connection with the bill, for which it is charged a corruption fund was used, was wholly honorable. I have known him well and intimately, and have necessarily been much associated with him in the work of this Legislature, and I feel keenly the position in which he now seems to be placed.

"For the sake of himself, the good name of his family, and the honor of the county which we represent I hope he will be able to clear himself."

"Where is he?" Mr. Youngs was asked.

"I have not the faintest idea," he replied. "I can conceive it possible that he should absent himself until the first outburst of excitement has subsided. I think it not unlikely that his friends have advised him to do so, and that he will return in a few days and meet whatever charges may be made."

The details of the evidence on which the Grand Jury reached the conclusion that there was a corrupt use of money in connection with the ice bill have not all come out. Some of Mr. Vacherons's friends say it is not true that he indorsed the three-thousand-dollar check which is alleged to have figured in the transaction.

A prominent State official who does not want to be quoted, says that Assemblyman Vacheron is in Albany. He says he saw him last night, and has no doubt that he is in the city to-day. He says Mr. Vacheron is preparing, he thinks, to stand up before his accusers, as he got from him the impression that he was preparing his case, making read his bail, &c., before giving himself up to the officers of the law.

Assemblyman Stanchfield, who has been interested to see that Mr. Vacheron is given a fair show in the present proceedings, said to-night that Mr. Vacheron would be in this city to-morrow morning. "He will make denial of all the charges against him," said Mr. Stanchfield. "He has been in New-York under a doctor's care. If arrangements can be made with the District Attorney for him to give bail in season, I expect he will be in his seat in the Assembly to-morrow."

Arrangements were partially completed for Mr. Vacheron's bail to-night. Senator Childs of Queens County said he would go on the bond if he were requested to do so. Mr. Childs had a consultation with Mr. Stanchfield on the subject of bail to-night.

WATCHING VACHERON'S HOME.

An Albany Officer Makes His Appearance at Ozone Park.

JAMAICA, L. I., May 15.—An officer of the Albany police came here to-day with a warrant for Assemblyman Vacheron, by direction of Chief Willard, of the capital. The officer, after calling at Vacheron's home, at Ozone Park, Woodhaven, and learning from Mrs. Vacheron that she had not seen her husband since his departure for Albany after the Sunday recess, came here to see if he could get any clue as to the missing man's whereabouts.

It is said by those who know Vacheron well, that he has not been seen here since shortly before noon on Monday, when he is known to have talked with Editor Kennehan, of The Long Island Farmer, at the railroad station here. The editor, when seen, said the Assemblyman had taken him to task at the time stated, because he had printed in his paper the fact that Vacheron had been served with dispossess proceedings on the 4th inst., for being in arrears for rent of his home at Woodhaven.

Vacheron has a wife and two children at his home in Woodhaven. The Albany officer said his orders were to stay here and watch for the Assemblyman until he was recalled, and he is now keeping a close eye on Vacheron's intimates, in the hope that he may thus get a clue to the whereabouts of his man.

Those Deadly Bombs Prove Harmless.

PORTLAND, Me., May 15.—The so-called bombs which were picked up in the street near T. B. Reed's house Monday night were tested to-day and found to be perfectly harmless. It is thought that the fluid is some kind of medicine put up in this way so that the packages may be hermetically sealed.

THE UMBRIA'S NARROW ESCAPE

Officers of the Monmouthshire Report that a Collision Was Averted Only by Quick Action Last Saturday.

It became known yesterday that the Cunard steamship Umbria, which left this port on Saturday morning last, had a narrow escape from collision with the British steamship Monmouthshire, Capt. Evans, which arrived here on Sunday last from China.

The officers of the Monmouthshire reported yesterday that at about 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, when about 100 miles due east from Sandy Hook, she was steaming along slowly in a dense fog. There was little wind, and the sea was smooth, but the fog was so thick that they could see scarcely the ship's length ahead. The fog whistle was kept blowing at much more frequent intervals than is usual even in thick weather.

Capt. Evans and the second officer were on the bridge keeping a sharp lookout, when a fog whistle was heard, but owing to the fog the location of the approaching vessel could not be made out. Capt. Evans, therefore, kept his ship on her course, when suddenly a big steamship loomed up off the port bow, and within two hundred yards of his vessel.

Capt. Evans ordered the engines reversed at full speed and blew his whistle to indicate that he had changed his course. By this prompt action a collision was averted. The Monmouthshire was so close to the big ship when she passed that the officers on the bridge could plainly see the faces of the passengers on her deck, and could read the name "Umbria" on her stern.

The officers of the Monmouthshire said that the Umbria was going at moderate speed, and was blowing her whistle, but not at such frequent intervals as the Monmouthshire.

There were but two passengers on the Monmouthshire, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Naudi of Malta, who had taken passage at Aden to this port. The Monmouthshire was laden with a large cargo of tea, gums, and gutta percha.

RUNAWAY HORSE HURT FIVE

Michael Minden, Returning from the Handicap, Was Thrown in Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

Five persons were knocked down by a runaway horse as it dashed through Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, last evening. They were:

BENNETT, ALFRED, seventeen years old, 845 Bedford Avenue; arms bruised.
CARLIN, MARY, twenty-two years old, 124 Nostrand Avenue; injured in the back.
COREY, WILLIAM, eleven years old, 478 Park Avenue; contusion of the scalp.
KERNAN, CLINTON, fifteen years old, 515 Park Avenue; back and thigh sprained.
POTTS, ALFRED, thirteen years old, 783 Bedford avenue; bruised on back, head, and knees.

The horse, which is owned by Frederick H. Hoeg, was attached to a light wagon, and was driven by Michael Minden, a well-known saloon keeper, of Kent avenue and Broadway, Brooklyn.

Mr. Minden was returning from the Brooklyn Handicap. At Myrtle and Bedford Avenues, just as the horse crossed Myrtle Avenue, an elevated railroad train passed. The horse took fright, and ran away. Mr. Minden and a friend were thrown out, but were not injured.

The horse then ran to South Eighth Street, where it was stopped by a policeman.

An ambulance surgeon dressed the wounds of the injured persons, and they went home.

MEETING OF THE WHISKY TRUST

No Business Transacted, but Another Session Will Be Held To-day.

CHICAGO, May 15.— The stockholders of the Whisky Trust met at noon to-day in adjourned meeting from the annual meeting at Peoria. It is understood that important business is to be transacted, but those connected with trust affairs here refuse to make public the nature of the business. Proxies for 348,000 shares were held by the anti-Greenhut crowd. Mr. Greenhut's attorney was present with 1,100 shares. This leaves only 900 shares which were not represented.

It is rumored that the business before the stockholders is the question of taking some action to forestall the probable decision by the Supreme Court upholding the decision of the lower court, which recently declared the trust illegal. The Supreme Court adjourned yesterday, and will not meet again until the first Monday in June, when it meets at Springfield. The decision will probably be handed down as soon as the court opens. The company may be reorganized in another State.

The meeting adjourned after the tellers had completed their counting of the stock until to-morrow afternoon.

VIRGINIA WANTS RELIEF

A Proposition to Call a Constitutional Convention.

ROANOKE, Va., May 15.—The Democratic Convention to consider the question of a Constitutional Convention met to-day with a somewhat small attendance. Senator Daniels made a speech favoring a convention, in order to economize State burdens and meet existing requirements, but thought the Legislature would be the best judge as to the date therefor.

Resolutions were adopted expressive of the opinion that a State Convention was immediately necessary for making constitutional reforms in the matter of taxes, caused by reductions of values in land and personal property, &c. They further recommend to the General Assembly of the State to submit the question of holding a Constitutional Convention to the people at the earliest expedient moment.

Charged With Stealing Bicycles.

Stephen Butler, the son of a well-known real estate broker of this city, was committed by Justice Deuel, in Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, on charges of larceny made by representatives of three bicycle companies. It is alleged that he obtained bicycles for trial and then pawned them. When arrested he asked the detectives to let him fix the matter, explaining that his father was rich.

Judge McCarthy's Reception.

City Court Judge John H. McCarthy gave a wedding reception last evening at his home, 135 West One Hundred and Twenty-tieth Street. Bayne's Sixty-ninth Regiment band furnished the music.

A large collection of wedding gifts was displayed. Among the gifts was a deed for a house and lot at 98 St. Mark's Place, valued at $43,000, from Herman Joseph.

Surgeon General Wyman in Savannah.

SAVANNAH, May 15.—Surgeon General Wyman is in Savannah on his return from Havana and an inspection of the Government quarantine on the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts. He will go to Washington from here.

Seventh Regiment's Inspection.

The Seventh Regiment had its annual inspection, review, and muster last evening in the armory, Sixty-seventh Street and Lexington Avenue. Inspector General F. C. McLewee and staff were present.

Rear Admiral Almy Dying.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Rear Admiral Almy (retired) is believed to be dying. He is more than eighty years old, and his death is expected at any time.

Senator Hill in Town.

Senator David B. Hill arrived from Washington at 10:30 o'clock last night. He went at once to the Normandie Hotel. He refused to see any callers.

CRESCENTS, 1 AND 4—$75.00.
Try them and buy them at Bowman's, B'way and 53d St., and Spalding's, Madison Sq. Garden.—Adv.

HORNPIPE THE WINNER

After a Good Race He Easily Beat Out the Favorites.

BROOKLYN HANDICAP SURPRISES

Lazzarone, Another Unexpected Factor, Was Second by Half a Length.

BETTING UNDER THE NEW RACING LAW

No Lack of Opportunity for Speculators to Back Their Favorite Horses at the Track.

Hornpipe has won the Brooklyn Handicap, and there is joy in the Keene family; $8,000 more in the pockets of the millionaire broker and speculator; at least one happy trainer at Brighton Beach—William Lakeland. Several thousand people also trotted about town last evening expressing disgust because they said they had been "steered off" from backing Hornpipe—who they knew was certain to win the race—and had been induced to put their good money on Dr. Rice, Ramapo, Rey El Santa Anita, or Sir Walter.

It was a case of the little fish in the disturbed racing waters unexpectedly rushing up and grabbing and getting away with the bait that had been hung out to attract the appetites of the big ones. The toadfish, Hornpipe, and the sculpin, Lazzarone, got away with the two big bits of bait, $8,000 and $1,500, and Sir Walter was the only one of the big fish to get a nibble. His grab was the smallest bit of bait, $800, on the Brooklyn Handicap line. It looked for a long time, as time goes in horse races, as if he would be the one that would grab the bait meant for the biggest fish in the puddle. But the toadfish got there first.

There have been Brooklyn Handicaps run under more favorable conditions than was that of 1895; there have been races that were better, both from a time standpoint and because of the class of horses engaged in them, but there have been none more picturesque, not even the first one, won by Dry Monopole, than was the one decided yesterday. It was full of all sorts of surprises, pleasant and unpleasant, according to the horse the spectator was backing. It had changes enough to keep up the excitement from start to finish. The changes were rapid, puzzling, exasperating while the dozen horses were making the circuit of a mile and a quarter, and that kept the crowd in such a fever of excitement that the people who packed the grand stand and club stand to overflowing were almost as well worth watching as were the horses which, under pressure from whip and spur, were straining every nerve to gain the coveted prize.

The crowd was not so great a one as has been usual on Brooklyn Handicap days, but it was good-natured. It took the change in the condition of affairs with the best possible spirit, and managed to accommodate itself to the new style of betting very quickly and with rare good humor, considering the fact that in the new method of betting there were bound to be all sorts of mistakes made in a crowd that was determined to bet its money, and bet it to the best possible advantage, even with men they did not know and who had never been seen on a race track before as layers of odds.

Possibly the additional risk incurred in betting with some of these men was one thing that helped to keep the crowd in the excited state of mind that was apparent from the beginning of the day's sport. Whatever may have been the cause, there was more enthusiasm to the square inch than on any Brooklyn Handicap day since Tenny, in 1891, put the big event to his credit.

It was a patient crowd, too, for they stood the long delays at the post good-humoredly. These delays were exasperating in the extreme, and seemingly inexcusable. Unless Mr. Rowe manages to get his fields away more rapidly in the future, the number of races to be run will have to be reduced, if racing is to begin at 2:30, or else the Brooklyn Jockey Club people will be liable to arrest for violating the law against racing after sunset.

As a result of the delays, the Brooklyn Handicap was not started until 4:50. The horses were out for their preliminary gallops at 4 o'clock, and Ramapo, Dr. Rice, Sir Walter, and Rey el Santa Anita were all cheered by the crowd as they galloped past for a "pipe-opener" preparatory to the big struggle.

Down in the betting ring, where the queer assortment of men who were willing to act as layers of odds against backers, known or unknown, had assembled, there was plenty of excitement in the crush of people trying to get money on the horse of their choice with some one that they knew to be responsible. The result was that men like "Jack" McDonald, "Ike" Thompson, "Davy" Johnson, "Sol" Lichtenstein, "Circular Joe" Vendig, Leo Swarts, William Snow, George Wheelock, and other men of financial responsibility were surrounded by a pushing, howling mob, who were willing to bet on Ramapo at 2 to 1, Dr. Rice at 3 to 1, Rey el Santa Ain

pipe, ridden by Hamilton, and his stable companion, Assignee, on which little Keefe had the mount. Rey el Santa Anita followed, Bergen wearing the colors of "Lucky" Baldwin. Dr. Rice came next, with Taral, wearing the resplendent colors of his owner, and both were welcomed with warm applause.

John Lamle had the mount on Col. Ruppert's handsome three-year-old, Counter Tenor, and Harry Griffin looked a midget as he sat in the saddle of the big favorite, Ramapo, whose saddle rested on about thirty pounds of lead to pound against his ribs during the running of the race. Lazzarone, about which nobody knew much of anything, was piloted by Isaac Murphy, once the king of all jockeydom. Sir Walter was full of fire and spirit as he danced down to the starting post to prepare for the very merry dance that Hornpipe was to give him. A moment later the boy with the legs, the inky-black Penn, rode Ed Kearney, the selling-plater, to the post, with "Jimmy" Lamle following in the famous red and blue of the Dwyer stable, which was carried by Declare. The last to appear was Rubicon, in "Jack" McDonald's modest colors of black and white, which were worn by Midgley.

With the horses at the post, the fact that it was possible to make a bet was forgotten. So, too, apparently was everything but the fact that a vast deal depended on the chubby, red-faced man who held a little red flag in his hand and was there to make or mar the race for the ninth Brooklyn Handicap. Bassetlaw, Ed Kearney, and Declare were nearest the stand, where Mr. Rowe paced back and forth, while the horses and their jockeys manoeuvred to get a bit the best of the start.

Sir Walter was on the extreme outside of the track, with Counter Tenor and Rubicon his nearest companions. The other six between Declare and Rubicon—that is, in the centre of the track—were, in order from the first-named, Rey el Santa Anita, Ramapo, Hornpipe, Dr. Rice, Lazzarone, and Assignee. The horses cavorted about for some minutes, but there was really but one false breakaway, in which Bassetlaw, Santa Anita, and Lazzarone refused to join. A few moments later, and, with the horses so well in a line that the start was practically a perfect one, the man with the flag stopped reading the riot act to the jockeys, bit the piece of gum he was chewing clean in two, and dropped his flag, and shouted "Go!" so vigorously that he lost his chewing gum and nearly lost his balance.

The echo flag at the head of the stretch, that every one could see, swished through the air, and then, like a lot of rockets shot into space, there came from the thousands of throats, simultaneously, that sharp, resonant and jolly shout that is almost a cheer, and that is heard at the beginning of every race:

"They're off! They're off!"

Every one deemed it necessary then to stand up, and up they got, though they could see no better for doing so, and joined in another chorus, in all sorts of keys, which sang out:

"Ed Kearney is in the lead and Ramapo is third."

That seemed to indicate that the leader wasn't of so much consequence as was the position of the favorite, for no one but "Billy" Oliver had any idea that Ed Kearney had any show in the race. Assignee, Rice, and Sir Walter were all in a bunch right behind the leader, and Santa Anita, Lazzarone, and Bassetlaw brought up the rear, all being rather slow to get into motion at the beginning of the race, though Lazzarone was very largely in it as the race began to take on the appearance of a contest, about a minute later.

The big fish in the race, Dr. Rice, Ramapo, and Sir Walter, acted as if they had gladly shaken off an annoying sort of a pilot fish, when Keefe gave Assignee his head and sent him to the front at a lively clip over the muddy, heavy track, to carry Mr. Keene's colors past the grand stand on the first run by it, even if he could not do so later on.

On the west coast of Florida, up from Tampa Bay, is the Hillsborough River, which every fisherman who has been South will remember. Up a dozen miles from the Tampa Bay Hotel there is a long stretch of limestone bottom, and it is a treat when the tide is running up the river to sit in a boat and watch the procession of fish of all shapes and sizes and colors, from the lordly tarpon to the long and graceful Spanish mackerel and carvallo chasing one another through the lear water up and on to sweet water and feeding grounds.

Yesterday's race reminded one of it and of the seeming race that the fish were running. There were, as the horses passed the stand, Assignee and Ed Kearney, like a couple of saucy young fish piloting the racing procession, with Ramapo, Sir Walter, and Dr. Rice like a trio of tarpon moving leisurely, as if conscious of their supremacy and principely place in their tribe. Counter Tenor and Rubicon, who followed, with the striped jackets of their riders, were a pair like the convict fish with his striped coat. Declare, who followed sluggishly, was the prototype of the little sturgeon, Hornpipe, of the spotted mullet, whose only apparent desire in life is to keep away from the tarpon, to whom he is a special delicacy. Rey el Santa Anita, running in anything but a straight course, reminded one of the erratic pipefish in the party, and Lazzarone and Bassetlaw looked like the fat, slow, and content turtles and terrapin that make a part of the procession.

Though the horses had not yet begun racing, the picture was delightful to the eye, full of color and life, and all that goes to make a horse race so fascinating as a spectacle.

Assignee was plainly going to be a hard pilot for the big fish to follow, and take a proper measure of. Every jockey knew that he had a lot of speed, and that it would not do to let him get too far away, though how far he could carry it was a matter yet to be determined. His mission was plainly to set a killing pace for the rest of the field, so that at the finish Hornpipe might come on and land the prize if possible.

Assignee had a couple of lengths the best of it when the first of the critical points of the race was reached, the turn just beyond the clubhouse. Ramapo and Sir Walter followed, lengths apart, and Ed Kearney, Dr. Rice, and Counter Tenor were running in a bunch just behind. Hornpipe taking things easily in the next position, while Lazzarone and Bassetlaw brought up the rear, and both to all appearances out of the race. There was little change as the semicircle was made and the horses straightened out for the run through the back stretch, where it was certain that some of them would "crack," as Assignee, in spite of the holding track, had made the first quarter of a mile in 0:25, and the half in 0:50, which was better than the average time for the distance over a fast track.

Suspicions that there would be trouble for the heavy weights who had been chasing the leader were realized a bit sooner than had been expected, for hardly had the long, straight run begun before Ramapo began to falter, and it was then plainly that the favorite had found the pace too hot for him. Yet he had run only three-quarters of a mile. What a fall for the favorite! Assignee, who had kept this pace so that the time for the distance was 1:18¼, had had enough, and, his mission having been finished, he began a retrograde movement in company with Ramapo. The further the horses went, the further they fell back, until they were both in the ruck.

Then, with a rush, the purple and gold of the Oneck Stable was carried to the front by Sir Walter, with Dr. Rice and Ed Kearney following him. Of a sudden Isaac Murphy moved up from the rear on the outside of the party with Lazzarone, who, it had been generally agreed, was the "lobster" of the party until Isaac Murphy began playing a tattoo on his chestnut sides with whip and spurs.

Then Lazzarone became suddenly imbued with life, and he ran like a sure enough race horse, and the crowd shouted and yelled themselves hoarse, one-half of them because they thought the horse making the comet-like run was Dr. Rice, while another portion were sure it was Rey el Santa Anita, both of whom were floundering on in the mud with their riders urging them most desperately to try and catch the flying Sir Walter.

But Hornpipe, comparatively fresh, thanks to the clever work of his stable companion, was the only one that could catch Sir Walter and Lazzarone. Catch them he did just as the last line was reached, and the three began the final struggle, with Counter Tenor the only one within hailing distance. In making the turn, one of the stirrups on Ed Kearney's saddle broke, and the horse went to his knees, and Griffin had to pull up with Ramapo to save a fall, as he was right in the track of the Harlem selling plater. But as Ramapo had been beaten at the end of three-quarters of a mile, this accident made no difference.

The backers of Sir Walter were in the seventh heaven of happiness when the horses reached the head of the stretch, for it looked then as if he was sure to win the big prize for which they were all striving. Lazzarone was only a head behind him, it was true, and Hornpipe was but a very short distance, possibly a half length further away. Counter Tenor was a couple of lengths away, and running with wonderful courage and speed, and Col. Ruppert's friends all had hopes that he might land the rich prize. Rice, Santa Anita, and Declare were struggling painfully along, and the rest were strung out over a long distance, with Bassetlaw last of the runners, Ramapo having been pulled up. Ed Kearney had been caught and Penn had remounted and was walking his horse home. But the crowd didn't have time to notice such a little incident as that.

While the people were shouting encouragement to Sir Walter and Doggett, the horses struck the pole, making the last eighth of a mile of the run. Into this babel of noise of screeching, cheering, yelling, and cursing there came racing the only four horses left to have a possible chance of winning the prize. These were Hornpipe, whose nose was now in front of Sir Walter, and Lazzarone, who was tapped on the latter. Counter Tenor was less than a length behind the fighting trio and coming strong. But Lambley raised his hand to ply the whip, the game three-year-old swerved toward the in-field, and then, as Lambley caught at the reins with both hands, swerved toward the other fence, and his chance was gone.

Sir Walter was faltering at the last sixteenth pole, and, though Doggett used all the skill of which he is possessed, he could not get the game son of Midlothian to going again fast enough to stall off the rush which Hornpipe and Lazzarone were making. The latter pair struggled, stride for stride, for fifty yards, and then Hamilton began riding with all the vigor and skill he used to show when he was with Lakeland. He coaxed and urged and lifted and struggled as hard as did his mount, until, with one supreme effort, he got his horse across the line a scant half length in front of the other unexpected one, Lazzarone, and the Brooklyn Handicap race was ended.

Sir Walter was third, a length away, and Counter Tenor swerved across the line two lengths further back. Then followed in this order Rey el Santa Anita, Declare, Dr. Rice, Rubicon, Assignee, and Bassetlaw. Ramapo cantered in, and Ed Kearney came to the scales just as the rest of the horses returned for their riders to weigh in.

The crowd cheered a little, but made nothing like the noise it would have done had either Ramapo, Dr. Rice, or Sir Walter won, for those three carried the bulk of the money, and, therefore, the hopes and sympathy of the crowd. Hamilton was toted around in the usual fashion in a floral horseshoe, backers of Hornpipe rushed out to get their winnings, and every one else went down to get a bet on the next race, so as to get back their losses.

HOW THE BETS WERE MADE.

The New System Considered a Success by the Racing Men.

Every one who wanted to back a horse in the Brooklyn Handicap, or in any of the other five races run at Gravesend yesterday, had no difficulty in finding bookmakers who were only too anxious to lay the odds and take their money. They had every opportunity to find out the odds offered against the different horses, and the bookmakers were just as conspicuous as they were on the race tracks last year.

Nearly every one who went to the track wondered how the betting would be done. All were confident that there would be plenty of opportunities to bet, but they were rather curious to see how the bookmakers would go to work and what sort of a market there would be.

The bookmakers were on hand early, and they walked about the lawn in front of the grand stand, discussing the outlook. All the well-known bookmakers were there. President Dwyer had announced that he would not allow any betting to be done on the lawn, and about 2 o'clock they strolled over toward their old quarters, the betting ring.

The ring itself presented a queer sight to the regular patrons of the turf. The bookmakers' stands were piled together at one end and all that was left to show that it was a betting ring were the signs over the old mutual machines.

Cards were placed conspicuously in the ring, on the grand stand, and in the paddock warning the public against betting. This is required under the new law, but before the day was over there was as much betting as ever. The Brooklyn Jockey Club officials had distributed among the visitors to the track the following announcement:

Betting between man and man is not prohibited by any of the new laws, but the bookmakers must now refrain from giving a ticket or record of the bet to the man betting with him, as there is nothing to prohibit money changing hands in consequence of bets.

Payments may be made as of yore. That is, a settlement after each race. There can be no betting ring or odds shown, or in fact, any of the paraphernalia we have been accustomed to.

Shortly before the first race several of the bookmakers took positions at different parts of the ring. Each had one or two clerks with him, and it was soon known that they were ready for business. At first they were a little shy. Well-known bettors would go to the layer of odds quietly, stop for a moment or two, and then go away looking satisfied, while the penciller would make a note in a small book he carried in his hand. Those unknown to the bookmaker would ask the odds, and a small card held in the palm of the hand was shown to them. Then there would be a smuggling of a bill into the bookmaker's hand, and another note was made in the book. The bettor received no receipt for his money, but gave his name to the bookmaker in case he should have a chance to collect.

Before the first race everything was done very quietly. The odds laid were good, and a fairly good business was done. After Domino had won, however, the bookmakers began to warm up to their work. Some of them pinned the cards to their coats so that all could see them.

So far the bettors did not know who the pencilers were, and when a man made a bet the bookmaker invariably had to say, "You'll find me here after the race." The English bookmaker makes himself conspicuous by wearing a scarlet coat and a green hat, or a costume of some other conspicuous coloring. "Charlie" Heineman was the first to approach this style. He had a black silk band on which his name was painted in gold letters. This he put around his hat and let the long end of the silk hang down his back. In a few moments every bookmaker in the ring had written his name on a card and stuck it in his hat. Then the public knew who they were betting with.

Money was then taken openly, and by the time the speculation began on the big race there was just as much pushing and shouting around the bookmakers by the eager backers as there used to be around the stands. Some of the bookmakers grew braver as the afternoon wore on and shouted the odds they would lay against the horses.

In order to keep a watch on the market and not over lay, each pencier had two or more runners, who kept him informed on the odds laid by others of his fraternity.

The small cards on which the odds were marked soon wore out from frequent changing of odds, but each man seemed to have a good supply, with the names of the starters printed on in bold letters. These he carried in a bag slung over his shoulders, after the style of the English bookmaker, and into this bag he put the bills as fast as they were taken in. Walbaum had foreseen this trouble, and he had a small slate, on which he wrote the figures, and he was able to make the changes as easily as he could on his old board with the chalk and sponge.

The backers had some difficulty in finding the bookmakers again after having made a bet. One man after the second race remarked, "I backed Domino, but I'll be hanged if I can find the man I bet with."

There were several men making books yesterday who were strangers to the regular patrons of the turf. Anybody could lay the odds, and several who had formerly backed horses took a chance at the other side of the game. There was every opportunity for an unscrupulous man welching when he saw the game going against him, and it was remarkable that no serious case of this kind was heard of.

There were, however, many very dissatisfied bettors after the day's racing. Some of them claimed to have made bets which were repudiated by the bookmakers. It is possible that these backers got the bookmakers mixed up and tried to collect off the wrong man, or it may have been that some one else collected their bets for them. There was every opportunity for a sharp man to be a winner on nothing. When a bookmaker took a bet he invariably called out the amount laid and the horse's name to a clerk, and then asked the bettor his name, which was also noted. Any one who wanted to run the risk of being caught could impersonate that bettor after the race and collect the money. Nothing was required to identify him, and it was impossible for the bookmaker to remember the faces of all strangers who handed him money.

The regular Commissioners bet on what in England is called "the nod." They settle after the races or on some other day. Several of them did plenty of speculating yesterday. "Mike" Dwyer's commissions, however, were mixed. Even money was laid against Domino in the first race. A penciler remarked: "If 'Mike' Dwyer had been here Domino would have been a 1-to-10 shot."

After the first race Fred Foster, the owner of Dr. Rice, bet $2,000 on his horse at 3 to 1, and made a bet of $100 against $1,000 that Dr. Rice would win the handicap and Eloroy the last race. Before the handicap was run he backed Sir Walter to save him in case his horse was beaten.

Pierre Lorillard lost a good-sized roll by the defeat of his filly Dolabra in the second race. The betting on the Expectation Stakes was very lively. The followers of the Keene stable and friends of "Billy" Lakeland backed Peep o' Day, the Gravesend crowd gave the bookmakers all they would take on P. J. Dwyer's filly Axiom, and "Charlie" Reed placed a big commission, said to be for August Belmont, on Floretta.

For the big race the betting was very hot. The pushing and scrambling in the ring were worse than ever known before. All tried to get near the bookmakers to see the odds, and those who had not got a post to lean against were jostled about considerably. "Dave" Gideon and John Daly thought their horse Rampo would win, but were rather afraid of Hornpipe, and each backed the Keene candidate to save themselves. "Dave" Gideon had $500 on Ramapo to win against $1,250, and $25 each way on Hornpipe. John Daly placed $2,700 on Ramapo and $50 each way on Hornpipe.

The biggest win on the race was probably made by Frank Beard and his Brooklyn friends. As soon as they could bet they began to put their money on Lazarone. The betting opened at 40 to 1, and they placed all the money they could to win for a place and 1 2 3. They kept hammering away until the horses went to the post and had got the odds down to 20 to 1. They cashed in the place and 1 2 3 bets, and went home well satisfied with their day's work.

Several sailors belonging to the United States cruiser New-York visited the track and appeared to enjoy the races hugely. They took a lively interest in everything, and there was nothing they missed. After the third race they carefully examined the list of starters for the Brooklyn Handicap and picked Hornpipe on account of the name, to win. They easily overcame the troubles of the betting ring and placed several dollars in the hands of the bookmakers. After the race the sailors were the most elated men on the track. There were about ten of them, and their winnings must have amounted to a neat sum. It is safe to say hornpipe's were danced last night in honor of the horse, and when they visit a race track again these tars will back anything with a nautical flavor about its name.

SOCIETY SEES THE RACE.

Some of the Jolly Tally-Ho Parties at the Track.

When it is considered that the charge for admission to the grounds of the Brooklyn Jockey Club this season is twice as much as in former years and that paddock and clubhouse badges were also more expensive than usual, the attendance yesterday proves conclusively that high-class racing is still strongly intrenched in the hearts of the pleasure-loving people of this vicinity. It was not the cost of seeing the first classical event of the year, but the unpromising weather, that reduced the size of the crowd.

Some extravagant estimates were made regarding the number present, but the gate receipts showed that close to 10,000 people paid admission. James Galway, the presiding Steward, said: "I am a very poor judge of a crowd, but you can see that there are enough spectators to prove that the horses are as popular as ever. Besides that, the class of people I have seen proves that the better element of society is with us, and to my mind that is most encouraging."

The rush to the track did not begin as early as usual, and those who made up their minds that the storm had passed were able to find seats in the big grand stand up to the time the first race was called. Most of the boxes were occupied, and among those who patronized these, with parties of friends, were August Belmont, Gen. Thomas T. Eckert, Cornelius Fellowes, Pierre Lorillard, T. H. Alexander, H. K. Knapp, Senator John McCarty, J. H. Bradford, W. H. McKee, H. A. Buck, W. L. Powers, R. F. Beckel, "Smiling John" Kelly, W. J. Kilpatrick, Richard Hyde, F. O. Burridge, E. N. Marks, N. A. Cooper, J. T. Devine, H. Duncan, J. Leibman, W. H. West, E. C. Lewis, John Daly, G. P. Foster, and "Jake" Shipsey. In the box assigned to Robert Pinkerton was Brooklyn's Police Commissioner, Leonard R. Welles. The children of M. F. Dwyer, who have just arrived from the South, had a box to themselves, where they watched the sport with great enthusiasm.

The coaching set was very much in evidence, and some forty tally-hos and drags made the trip down the Ocean Parkway, amid a multitude of other vehicles that comprised about every sort of equipage. One of the largest coaching parties was that of the Cobweb Club, Harlem. John H. Shults, Jr., drove his coach from this city, and Frank D. Beard brought his party on a drag. A delegation from the Manhattan Club went down to Gravesend in a coach and six, and there were numerous other large parties in conveyances specially fitted up for the occasion.

About the clubhouse and in the paddock were such notable turfmen as James R. Keene, F. K. Sturgis, A. F. Walcott, Col. W. P. Thompson, John Hunter, W. H. Sands, Ernest Fleischman, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Col. Jacob Ruppert, Frank Ehret, Edward Kelly, Gideon Lee Knapp, John Daly, David Gideon, Col. S. D. Bruce, John E. Madden, Capt. Leslie C. Bruce, J. F. Hoey, Fred Foster, F. C. O'Reilly, and J. G. Follansbee.

Among the out-of-town horsemen were Henry Fairfax, the Virginia breeder, and Daniel P. Campau, the leading spirit of the Detroit Driving Club. Mr. Campau has a national reputation in the political world as one of the best dressed men that attend the Presidential inaugurations and other important functions at Washington. He was eclipsed in this respect at the Gravesend track by H. Sterry Reed and Charles Reed, the former famous for his clothes, and the latter for his big stud of thoroughbreds in Tennessee. On this occasion Mr. Reed gave the one-time monarch of dudedom a hot race for the first place as the best-groomed man on the grounds.

Mr. Wall was resplendent in a natty Spring suit, with a gorgeous waistcoat of terra-cotta color, with blue spots. Mr. Reed was even more conspicuous in a brown coat and light trousers, with a waistcoat of a striking yellow shade that was also dotted with blue. Up to this point the owner of St. Blaise had a good lead over his younger rival, but, as Mr. Reed had yellow spats, and Mr. Wall wore spotless white ones, the finish between them was very close.

Other well-known men about town who helped to open the regular racing season with éclat were Walter Hanson of New-York and Saratoga, Duncan Elliott, an ardent all-around sportsman: Woodbury Kane of yachting fame, Arthur Moore, a devotee of athletics; ex-Controller Theodore W. Myers, E. D. Morgan, one of the new Racing Commissioners; Denman Thompson, the noblest "Reuben" of the stage, who never misses a big race; C. Albert Stevens, T. O'Rourke, "Ed" Gilmore, Harry French, Signor Tagliapietra, Henry Stull, Horace Theobald, and E. C. Potter.

The light-harness fraternity were represented officially by Andrew Miller, President of the Driving Club of New-York, and Frank D. Creamer, President of the Parkway Driving Club, Brooklyn. Besides these trotting turfites were "Uncle Sim" Hoagland, who can recall the stirring contests of fifty years ago; Alexander McLean, who looks after the speedy roadsters owned by John D. Rockefeller; Judge Henry M. Whitehead, the friend and counsellor of Monroe Salisbury; along with John F. Cornell, E. R. Thomas, F. J. Nodine, "Dan" De Noyelles, Dr. J. M. Bishop, and many other patrons of the sulky.

Of course the fairer sex lent their customary charm to the brilliancy of the scene. The "coming woman" was represented numerously, with her more modest sisters who do not affect anything mannish in their attire. At first the cloudy skies and low temperature made it prudent to retain the wraps that hid the glories of new creations in gowns. When the tardy sun broke through banks of mist most of the women discarded capes, mantles, and jackets so that the brightness of the sky was rivaled by the costumes that were at last revealed. Many of the society men whose names have been mentioned brought their wives or sweethearts to see the Brooklyn Handicap. In fact, this fixture drew quite the most distinguished patronage ever accorded to it, and the Suburban Handicap must look to its laurels as the racing event which attracts the metropolitan world of fashion.

HORNPIPE'S GOOD RECORD.

Had Won $83,610 for His Owners Up to Yesterday's Race.

The winner of the ninth Brooklyn Handicap was foaled in 1891 at Fairview Farm, Gallatin, Tenn. He was sold in this city by Charles Reed as a yearling, when Foxhall P. Keene purchased him for $7,500.

Hornpipe made his début on the turf as a two-year-old at the Spring meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club. He started in the Double Event, and won over such colts as Declare, Hurlingham, and five others. On the last day of the meeting at Sheepshead Bay he landed the second half of the Double Event, defeating Declare at even weights, and three others. The value of these two stakes was $8,800. His next appearance, in 1893, was in the Tyro Stakes, at Monmouth Park, July 18. Here he was again successful, beating Sam Lucas and Dobbins, who conceded him five pounds, and two others. This event was worth $7,180.

In the Select Stakes, at Monmouth, Aug. 5, he finished third to Senator Grady and Henry of Navarre, conceding each of these cracks five pounds. Among those finishing behind Hornpipe in this race were Declare, Dorian, and Dobbins. Three days later, in the Junior Champion Stakes, he was beaten a length by Senator Grady at even weights. Henry of Navarre, Matt Byrnes, and Declare were among the starters in that event.

Hornpipe's last appearance at two years was in the Criterion Stakes, at Monmouth Park, Aug. 15. He carried 123 pounds and won from a moderate field. That stake was worth $6,685, making his total winnings for the first season of his racing career $23,815.

In his three-year old form, Hornpipe began the campaign at the Gravesend track May 16, and in a sweepstakes for all ages, one mile, was third to Don Alonzo and La Misere. He won the Carlton Stakes three days later on the same course, defeating Dobbins, St. Julien, Prig, and Halton. This stake yielded him $5,580. In the Fort Hamilton Handicap, also at Gravesend, May 20, he carried 122 pounds, and finished third to John Cooper, 110 pounds, and Henry of Navarre, 121 pounds. Dobbins, 120 pounds, and seven others were outside the money in this race.

At Sheepshead Bay, July 7, Hornpipe started in the Realization Stakes, and was second to Dobbins, each carrying 122 pounds. Rey El Santa Anita, 119 pounds, was third on this occasion. He did not earn brackets again last year till Sept. 19, at Gravesend, where he secured a sweepstakes handicap for his age, worth $765. Previous to this he had been second in a sweepstakes at Sheepshead Bay, and third on two occasions at the Brooklyn Jockey Club meeting during September. This made his winnings in 1894 amount to $9,795, so that up to his victory yesterday he had earned $33,610.

THE OTHER RACES.

Floretta Wins the Expectation Stakes for Mr. Belmont.

The other races of the day were merely feeders to the great event. Domino and Owlet, the favorites in the first two races, won them very handily. Mr. Belmont's filly, Floretta, pulled off the Expectation Stakes in splendid shape, beating Mr. Dwyer's crack filly with scarcely an effort. Hazlit and Sagamore made a splendid race of the half-mile dash for two-year olds, which followed the handicap, and Sandowne landed the selling race very cleverly from Eloray.

Details of the races are given herewith.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—A sweepstakes, for all ages, of $15 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:17.

1—Domino, J. R. & F. P. Keene's blk. c., 4 years, by Himyar-Mannie Gray, 122 pounds.. .....(Taral.)
2—Wernberg, J. McLaughlin's b. c., 4, 112. .....(Griffin.)
3—Patrician, P. J. Dwyer's b. c., 4, 112.. .....(J. Lambley.)
4—Factotum, 4, 112. .....(Murphy)

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
1—20..Domino	....Out	10— 1..Patrician	....5—2
13— 5..Wernberg	....Out	10— 1..Factotum	....2—1

SECOND RACE.—A sweepstakes of $15 each, for three-year-olds, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:47.

1—Owlet, A. H. & D. H. Morris's b. f., by Rossington—Mary Owsley, 108 pounds .....(Littlefield.)
2—Kennel, P. J. Dwyer's b. c., 110.(J. Lambly.)
3—Hermanita, J. G. Follansbee's br. f., 105.. .....(Clark.)
4—Emma C., 105. |6—Dolabra, 119.
5—Hailstone, 110. |

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
1—1..Owlet	..... 2—6	15—1..Emma C.	.. 5—1
7—2..Kennel	..... 6—5	15—1..Hailstone	....6—1
20—1..Hermanita	... 8—1	3—1..Dolabra	.....1—1

THIRD RACE.—The Expectation Stakes, for two-year olds, of $50 each; starters to pay $100 additional; stake guaranteed to be worth $5,000, of which $4,000 to first, $700 to second, and $300 to third. Half a mile. Time—0:51.

1—Floretta, Belmont Stable's blk. f., by Civil Service or Fidelity—Flavia, 115..(Griffin.)
2—Axiom, P. J. Dwyer's b. f., 115..(J. Lambley.)
3—Montezuma, Empire Stable's b. f., 115.(Bergen.)
5—Barrytone II., 118. |6—Peterman, 128.
5—Barryton II., 118. |7—Peep o' Day, 118.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
4—5..Floretta	.... Out	15—1..Barrytone II.	6—1
11—5..Axiom	..... 3—5	15—1..Peterman	.. 4—1
15—1..Montezuma	.. 4—1	5—1..Peep o' Day.	8—5
8—1..Sebastian	.. 6—2		

FOURTH RACE.—The Brooklyn Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, of $250 each, half forfeit, or $50 if declared, with $10,000 added, of which $8,000 to first, $1,500 to second, and $500 to third. One mile and a quarter. Time—2:11¼.

1—Hornpipe, J. R. & F. P. Keene's b. c., 4 years, by Mr. Pickwick-Round Dance, 105 pounds.. .....(Hamilton)
2—Lazzarone, Erie Stable's ch. c., 4, 114.. .....(Murphy)
3—Sir Walter, Oneck Stable's b. h., 5, 124.. .....(Doggett)
4—Counter Tenor, 3, 100. |9—Asignee, 4, 95.
5—Rey el Santa Anita, 4, 118. |10—Bassetlaw, 5, 109.
6—Declare, 4, 106. |11—Ramapo, 5, 127.
7—Dr. Rice, 5, 122. |12—Ed Kearney, 4, 100½.
8—Rubicon, 4, 118.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
8—Rubicon, 4, 118.		20—1..Declare	.... 8—1
15—1..Lazzarone	.. 6—1	3—1..Dr. Rice	.... 1—1
7—1..Sir Walter	.. 5—2	15—1..Rubicon	.... 6—1
12—1..Counter Ten-		40—1..Asignee	....15—1
.....	6—1	15—1..Bassetlaw	.... 8—1
5—1..Rey El San-		2—1..Ramapo	.... 4—5
ta Anita ..	2—1	12—1..Ed Kearney.	5—1

FIFTH RACE.—A sweepstakes for maiden two-year olds of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Half mile. Time—0:51.

1—Hazlet, John Daly's ch. c., by Sensation-Almy, 110 pounds.....(Griffin)
2—Sagamore, Bienton Stables, br. c., 118.. .....(Taral)
3—Cassette, H. Clason's br. f., 115.....(Curtis)
4—Salverine, 115. |6—Little Dorritt, 115.
5—Berardine, 115. |7—Sweet, 115.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
6—5..Hazlet	.... 1—2	5—1..Bernardine	.. 8—5
3—1..Sagamore	.... 1—1	10—1..Lit'e Dornitt	3—1
20—1..Cassette	.... 6—1	20—1..Sweet	..... 6—1
15—1..Salverine	.... 5—1		

SIXTH RACE.—A sweepstakes of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; selling allowances. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:52½.

1—Sandowne, McStea & Clarke's ch. h., 5 years, by Spendthrift-Zuleika, 106 pounds, $1,200.. .....(Griffin)
2—Eloroy, Fred Foster's b. g., 5, 103.(C. Hueston.)
3—Charade, W. R. Jones's b. h., 6, 107.(Hamilton)
4—Prig, 4, 105. |8—Baroness, 4, 103½.
5—St. Michael, 5, 108½. |9—Golden Gate, 3, 92.
6—Little Mat, 4, 100. |10—Certainty, 5, 109.
7—Long Beach, 6, 107½.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
3—1..Sandowne	... 1—1	7—2..Littel Mat	.. 1—1
2—1..Eloroy	..... 4—5	8—1..Long Beach	. 3—1
10—1..Charade	.... 4—1	10—1..Baroness	.... 4—1
2—1..Prig	..... 4—5	25—1..Golden Gate	.10—1
8—1..St. Michael	3—1	10—1..Certainty	... 4—1

The Humor of Folk-Speech.

The shrewdness and humor of the common speech of the Midlands is seen in such phrases as, "Be as quick as you can, and if you fall down don't stop to get up," or "Deeds are Johns, and Words Nans," meaning that deeds are masculine and words feminine—a very unjust phrase though a humorous one, as the initiative which is here given to men over women quite ignores that initiative in patience, fortitude, and endurance, which is much more feminine than masculine, and requires a great deal more of the power of deeds than of words, inasmuch as it implies the very unmasculine power of suppressing words which rise naturally to the lips.

"Very shrewd, too, is the expression, "Dilly-daily brings night as soon as hurry-scurry," a most effective mode of conveying that there is the same even measure of time for those who dawdle as for those who try to crowd too much into their day. Here, again, is very humorous popular saying, "Every dog has his day, and a cat has two afternoons," implying that while the stronger creature's ascendency is short but continuous, the weaker creature's ascendency is often broken, but has a fair chance of being renewed after it appears to have departed.—The Spectator.

Latest Arrival.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Hellmers, Bremen May 7 and Southampton 8, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M.

The best that money can buy.

Cleveland's Baking Powder

"Pure" and "Sure."

MINING MONAZITE SAND

It Contains Thoria and Is Found in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 15.—A new and profitable mining industry is now being pushed in this State. Seven years ago some Northern miners were washing over the gravel of the old gold mines of Golden Valley, in Rutherford County, and in this work they discovered a very heavy bright yellow or bluish sand, that remained or settled to the bottom with the gold. This sand was sent North and was analyzed, and was found to contain thoria, and was really more valuable than the quantity of gold found mixed with the sand, because it was the best material used in the manufacture of burners for incandescent gaslights. This sand is known as monazite, and in composition is what the chemists denominate a phosphate of a number of rare earths which are called "refractory" earths, because they are exceedingly difficult to melt or to decompose.

The percentage of thoria in the monazite varies from 1 to 2 per cent., and in some cases to more than 6 per cent. It is found in the hard rocks of the South Mountain region, which contains from 1,600 to 2,500 square miles, situated in Burke, McDowell, Rutherford, and Cleveland Counties. The main deposits are found along the waters of Silver, South Muddy, and North Muddy Creeks, and Henry's and Jacob's Forks of the Catawba River in McDowell and Burke Counties; the second broad river in McDowell and Rutherford Counties, and the first broad river in Rutherford County. Each of these streams has its source in the South Mountains. Some is also found in Polk, Catawba, Lincoln, Gaston, Madison, Mitchell, and Yancey Counties, but not in sufficient quantity to pay for the mining. The finest crystallized specimens have been found in Alexander County.

Monazite is found in the sands and gravels of the stream beds, with other minerals, such as quartz, feldspar, hornblende, epidote, mica, magnetite, garnet, zircon, nuutile, conundrum, and other minerals. In washing the sluice boxes it is separated from most of these because of its greater weight.

The following facts are gathered in detail from a miner: The thickness of these stream-gravel deposits is from 1 to 2 feet, and the width of the streams in which they occur is seldom over 12 to 15 feet. The sluice boxes are about 8 feet long and 20 inches wide by 20 inches deep. Two men usually work a box, one digging the gravel and shoveling it into the box, the other working it up and down in the box with a gravel fork or perforated shovel in order to float off the lighter sands. These boxes are cleaned out at the end of each day's work, the monazite being collected and dried. If it contains block grains of magnetic iron, it is treated with a magnet and most of these removed. It is then ready for packing and shipment. From twenty to forty pounds of cleaned monazite sand per hand are considered a good day's work. The value of the better grades of sand is 7 to 10 cents per pound at the diggings.

The economic value of the monazite lies in the thoria which it contains. Thoria is used, as has been said, in the manufacture of incandescent lights. This thoria, when dissolved out of the monazite, is placed on a thin wire gauze cylinder, which when heated by the burning gas, instead of burning up, as some other substance would do, it glows like a metal heated to white heat. This is what gives the brilliant light. This light does not flicker at all like the ordinary gaslight. It is much more brilliant, and is every way superior to the ordinary gaslight. It is claimed that one-half of the gas used will give, with this thoria burner, a brighter light than the full amount of gas would give without it.

The price of the monazite varies with the percentage of thoria which it contains. That containing 6 per cent. in the soil is valued at about 10 cents per pound. During the next twelve months more than $100,000 will be paid to these people for the monazite which they will have mined.

One of the good things about the industry is that it does not require any large amount of capital before one can start out to mine monazite. The demand for it is increasing, and the price is higher this year than last.

A SCHOOL FOR DOMESTIC SERVANTS

Maturing the Plans for the Establishment in Orange.

ORANGE, N. J., May 15.—The women of the Orange Improvement Society are now carefully maturing their plan for the establishment of a training school for domestics here, which was recently suggested by the President, Mrs. Louis D. Gallison, in an address, in which copious extracts from The New-York Times's articles on the subject were read.

A large house in the central portion of the city has been secured, and will be remodeled and furnished and ready for occupancy by the 1st of next month. It is proposed to begin with a class of twenty girls, and thoroughly train them in the various branches of domestic service. Cooking classes, lectures, and lessons in domestic economy and the management of a household will also be provided for the ladies. The course for the pupils is to vary in length from two to six months, according to the degree of intelligence of the girls, and diplomas or certificates will be issued to the graduates.

There will also be a class for girls already employed as servants for the purpose of giving additional instruction, and then there is to be an employment bureau attached, where the qualifications of all applicants will be investigated before they are placed on the list of desirable domestics. Cooks, waitresses, and laundresses will be provided for emergencies at the school as well. The cost of the plan for the first year will be about $5,000, which is being raised by subscription, each lady contributing $10, and receiving in return the full benefit of the employment bureau for one year.

Hypochondrical, despondent, nervous, "tired out" men—those who suffer from backache, weariness, loss of energy, impaired memory, dizziness, melancholy and discouragement, the result of exhausting diseases, or drains upon the system, excesses, or abuses, bad habits, or early vices, are treated through correspondence at their homes, with uniform success, by the Specialists of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y. A book of 136 large pages, devoted to the consideration of the maladies above hinted at, may be had, *mailed securely sealed from observation, in a plain envelope*

BANQUET OF HOTEL MEN

Jolly Time of Their Mutual Benefit Association at Delmonico's.

A SPEECH OF WELCOME BY THE MAYOR

Addresses by President Merrifield, W. J. Fanning, Gen. Horace Porter, the Rev. C. L. Twing and Others.

The delegates to the meeting of the Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association made merry last night at a banquet served at Delmonico's.

The merriment began almost with the first course, and it grew apace as the evening wore on. More than 400 of them sat down at the tables in the big ballroom at 8 o'clock.

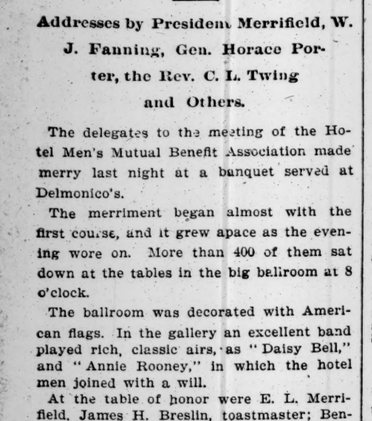
The ballroom was decorated with American flags. In the gallery an excellent band played rich, classic airs, as "Daisy Bell," and "Annie Rooney," in which the hotel men joined with a will.

At the table of honor were E. L. Merrifield, James H. Breslin, toastmaster; Benjamin H. Yard, the new President; Mayor William L. Strong, Gen. Horace Porter, Hiram Hitchcock, W. H. Lapoint of Boston, D. N. Thayer of Denver, F. W. Rice of Chicago, W. J. Fanning, John W. Keller, the Rev. Dr. C. L. Twing, D. C. Shears of Ohio, and Jewett Wilcox of Chicago.

Bonifaces at the Tables.

Among those present were:

W. L. Jacques, Murray Hill Hotel, New-York; D. Jacques, Murray Hill Hotel, New-York; D. Isaacs, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; A. L. Ashman, Sinclair House, New-York; Simeon Ford, Grand Union Hotel, New York; J. H. Breslin, Gilsey House, New-York; W. Wallace Waugh, Secretary and Treasurer of the Massachusetts Hotel Association and Proprietor of The Boston Home Journal and The Hotel; Andrew L. Lee, Hotel Indian River, Rockledge, Fla.; J. H. King, Hotel Breslin, Hopntcong, and Tampa Bay Hotel, Tampa, Fla.; W. E. Mason, Grand Union Hotel, New-York; George F. Atherton, Aberdeen Hotel, New-York; Dudley S. Phinney, Cayuga House, Sheldrake, N. Y.; J. W.



E. A. Thayer,
Retiring President Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association.

Wheelock, James G. Hickey, United States Hotel, Boston; John Hearsay, San Luis Potosi, Mexico; Boyd Pantland, Morton House, Grand Rapids, Mich.; A. C. Foster and J. W. Foster, the New Amsterdam, New-York; J. H. Fife, Union Square Hotel, New-York; S. L. Hasey, Devonshire Hotel, New-York; J. D. Crawford, Hotel Albert, New-York; George C. Waldo, Frank L. Pommer, John Schlosser, Hotel Schlosser, Pittsburg, Penn.; N. B. Barry, the St. Cloud, New-York; Frank Upham, Chicago, Ill.; T. E. Roessel, ex-President United States Association, Arlington, Washington; Charles Baur, Vice-President National Association, Terre Haute, Terre Haute, Ind.; S. Pautland, Spencer House, Columbus, Ohio; Fred Van Orman, the Westcott, Richmond, Ind.; Charles E. Woodruff, Washington.

A. M. Sherman, Sherman House, Jamestown; J. T. Devine, the Shoreham, Washington; J. C. Matthews, Gilsey House, New-York; Louis Frenkel, St. Stephens, New-York; C. S. Weherle, Belvedere, New-York; W. H. Richards, the Florence, New-York; C. G. Roth, St. Clair, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. H. Smith, Lafayette, Philadelphia; Charles Averill, the Yates, Syracuse; Louis P. Roberts, Cliff Cottages, Newport, R. I.; L. H. Humphreys, Narragansett Pier; E. M. Turney, President New-York State Hotel Association, Binghamton; Fred. C. King, Tampa Bay Hotel, Tampa, Fla.; James A. Barry, Syracuse, N. Y.; William G. Leland, Grand Hotel, New-York; ex-Speaker William Sulzer, New-York; C. F. Wildey, Cosmopolitan Hotel, New-York; D. N. Thayer, Hotel Mail, New-York; E. W. Eager, the Hanover, New-York; H. Hahn, Nelson House, Poughkeepsie; D. M. Johnson, Coleman House, New-York; Irving E. Lloyd, Newport, R. I.; Charles O. H. Smith, F. A. Brobst, the Hollanden, Cleveland, Ohio; George B. Weaver, C. D. Tyler, George, St. Augustine, Fla.; W. Johnson Quinn, Hotel Empire, New-York; I. M. Loughead, Philadelphia; J. W. Garison, Garrisons, N. Y.; Edgar A. Walz, D. C. T. Ryan.

E. Barnett, the Antlers, Colorado Springs, Col.; George Green, Hotel Metropole, New-York; D. C. Hand, D. C. Shears, President Ohio Hotel Association, Cincinnati, Ohio; C. R. Eldridge, Peter Inman, O. R. Clemes, Paul H. Steinle, Charles Gerlach, the Gerlach, New-York; H. H. Brockway, Vice President H. M. M. B. A., New-York; I. Steinfield, Lotos Club, New-York; A. W. Eager, Centre Harbor, Me.; M. E. Merrifield, Continental Hotel, New-York; D. J. O'Meara, the Buckingham, New-York; Paul Orvis, the Equinox, Manchester, Vt.; L. C. Todd, the Marlborough, New-York; E. R. Reynolds, Long Island Railroad; R. C. Brown, New-York; John H. Starin, Howard Carroll, B. Belnecke, John O'Neill, D. S. Giraldi, the Evelyn, New-York; A.

Benjamin H. Yard,
President-elect Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association.

J. Cammeyer, Laurence McCormick, the Waldorf, New-York; George T. Putney, F. W. Reddin, Sinclair House, New-York; J. R. Benjamin, Arthur Fitch, Grand Union Hotel, New-York; Charles Miller, Buffalo, N. Y.; Carl Peters, George D. Edwards, Daily Hotel Reporter, Denver, Col.; J. H. Fullerton, the Alamo, Colorado Springs, Col.; F. W. Hayson, Tifft House, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. H. Hayes, the Wayne, Detroit, Mich.

G. H. Spencer, Beardsley House, Winsted, Conn.; C. F. Milligan, Leland Hotel, Chicago; F. H. Pratt, Nobescusset House, Dennis, Mass.; Charles Laux, St. Nicholas, Decatur, Ill.; F. Willis Rice, Daily National Hotel Reporter, Chicago; William McCoy, McCoy's, Chicago; Gustav Baumann, Holland House, New-York; Harvey S. Denison, Chicago Beach Hotel; Chicago; O. J. Pelren, Concord, N. H.; Jewitt Wilcox, ex-President Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association, Chicago; A. C. Billicke, Hollenbeck, Los Angeles, Cal.; M. A. Dudley, St. Elmo, Los Angeles, Cal.; A. L. R. Despeaux, Boston; G. W. Lynch, President-Southern California Hotel Association, San Diego; F. B. W. Folsom, Hotel Bellevue, Boston; James H. Bowker, Hotel Winthrop, Meriden, Conn.; George H. Bowker, Hotel Hamilton, Holyoke, Mass.; H. E. Marsh, Cooley's Hotel, Springfield, Mass.; C. W. Parker, New-England House, Boston; F. E. Parker, Wauregan House, Norwich, Conn.; T. B. Warren, Atlantic House, Bridgeport, Conn.; C. F. Simonds, Wauregan House, Norwich, Conn.; Charles E. Mayo, Windsor Hotel, Holyoke, Mass.; F. S. Risteen, Copley Square Hotel, Boston; E. N. Tessier, Castle Square Hotel, Boston; G. F. Hall, W. G. King, Plankinton House, Milwaukee, Wis.; C. M. Bomeisier; L. E. Howard, Transit House, Chicago; G. DeM. Sherman, Virginia Hotel, Chicago; Walter Barnes, Secretary H. M. M. B. A., Chicago; Frank J. Simpson and Hugh Griffin, St. James Hotel, New-York; W. W. Davis, Norfolk House, Boston; Horace Woodbury, Robert T. Dunlop, Hotel Metropole, Philadelphia; William T. Rover, Boston; Phelps Smith, Paul Smiths, Adirondacks; H. J. Rockwell, Treasurer New-York State Hotel Association, Albany; T. A. Barker, Hotel Metropolitan, St. Paul, Minn.; C. A. Moll, the Stafford, Baltimore, Md.; E. P. Burnett, E. P. A., Santa Fé Route; William M. Bates and B. S. M. Bates, Everett House, New-York; William H. Leach, John Willy, Hotel Monthly, Chicago; W. C. Muschenheim, The Arena, New-York; G. V. Lansing, Dutcher House, Pauling; B. H. Yard, Arverne, Arverne-by-the-Sea, L. I.; C. H. Brockway, New-York; Thomas Hilliard, the Waldorf, New-York, and E. L. Merrifield, President of the New-York City Hotel Association.

An Elaborate Menu.

It may not be that Delmonico made an effort to get up an especially fine dinner, but whether he did or not, it was something exceptional. This was the menu:

Clams.
Consommé Plumercy, Bisgur of Lobster.
Brissotins au Supreme.
Striped Bass a la Joinville.
Cucumbers.
Saddle of Lamb a la Victoria.
Tomatoes stuffed with Egg plant.
Breast of Chicken a la Lucullus.
Asparagus, Cream Sauce.
Sorbet Premiere.
Squabs, with Water Cress.
Lettuce Salad.
Terrine of Foie Gras.
Ananas en Croute.
Fancy Ice Cream, Fruits.
Pyramids. Cakes.
Coffee.

Cigars were glowing and their smoke was curling over the snowy tables, resplendent in crystal and silver tableware and gay with flowers, when, at the beck of Toastmaster James H. Breslin, E. L. Merrifield rose, beaming as a jolly friar, and made an address of greeting.

"It is our privilege to congratulate the members of this association," he said, "and extend a hearty greeting. It affords me great pleasure to introduce as the first speaker of the evening Mayor William L. Strong."

Welcome by Mayor Strong.

As the Mayor arose, three hearty cheers were given. When the applause subsided the Mayor said:

Mr. President and gentlemen of all the hotels in the United States, I have been asked to welcome you to the City of New-York. A man once came to me and said that the burglars had broken into his house, drank all the choicest wines in his cellar, and when he got home asked him to give them a hearty welcome. Now you have been enjoying the hospitality of the city and you want the Mayor to give you a hearty welcome. The hotel men of New-York City are about as captivating as any of you boys. Gentlemen, you haven't called at the City Hall [a voice: "For a cup of tea?"] Yes, for a cup of tea. I have been told by many that if there was another flavor to the tea more of you might call. I cannot give you offices, but I can give you a hearty handshake. You will always find the latchstring out.

I have had experience with hotel men. They have been willing to trust me. I hope you gentlemen will enjoy yourselves in our city, and that you will always feel that the City of New-York after all is about the toppiest place to come to to have a good time.

We feel that we have the finest city of this continent—excepting Chicago, of course.

Thanking you again, I wish to express the hope that the next time you come to New-York I may be here to see you all.

Speech by W. J. Fanning.

William J. Fanning, counsel to the association, responded to the toast, "The Hotel Association of New-York." After referring to the cordial welcome tendered to the visiting guests, and saying that it gave every member of the home association pleasure to play the part of host, and referring pleasantly to former delightful gatherings, he said that it should be remarked that the night marked an epoch in that the occasion had brought together representatives of nearly every State in the Union. He continued:

This fact demonstrates more clearly than could any words of mine the value and utility of organization among hotel men everywhere, if for no higher purpose than that of promoting social intercourse and good-fellowship. For I venture to assert that if left to individual effort alone the delightful entertainments of which the festivities of this evening form a part could not have been organized and successfully carried out. It required the combined effort of the association to achieve such a splendid result.

Referring to the active competition existing among hotel men to-day, Mr. Fanning said:

The history of this organization proves that not only is it possible to join hotel men together by social and fraternal bonds—as exemplified by this delightful occasion—but that it is also practicable for them to unite for the more substantial purposes of mutual protection against unjust laws and the snares and devices of dishonest patrons.

It is worthy of your attention that, owing to the persistent efforts of this organization, the business of hotel keeping is to-day accorded more protection under the laws of the State of New-York than under those of any other State in the Union.

Mr. Fanning was of the opinion that all laws relating to hotels should be uniform throughout the whole country, and asserted that there is no other branch of human industry, unless it be railroads, in which the average citizen is more deeply interested than that of hotel keeping.

Gen. Horace Porter Tells Anecdotes.

Gen. Horace Porter, speaking to the toast, "Our Guests," said:

In coming down here to-night I met a friend who asked me where I was going.

"To Delmonico's, to meet the hotel men," I said.

"Well, I hope they won't get away with you," he replied.

We are glad that you have had the Mayor of the city welcome you to-night. It is always well to be solid with the Mayor.

I do not know how the rest of you feel, but as for myself, when I declined the last dish I felt like saying, with Martin Luther on a memorable occasion, "God help me. I can take no other course."

Gen. Porter then told a few anecdotes, mostly new, in which the laugh was on hotel men. He compared the hotels of Europe and America, to the great disadvantage of the former. He had had experiences in many hotels, he said, but the worst of all was in a temperance hotel, where they prayed in public and drank secretly.

In concluding his address he complimented the hotel men upon their associations, and reminded them that in union there is strength.

The Retiring President's Speech.

The retiring President of the national association, E. A. Thayer, responding to the toast, "The Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association," said in part:

It has been said of the Western man when he comes East and tells his friends of the wonders of the West, his ideas of vastness become so great, every pool of trees is a magnificent park and every pool of water a beautiful lake. So, for fear I may see them with the same exaggerated eyes, I will pass by all other wonders and speak only of our mountains. They can never be exaggerated; no matter how high or how vast I describe their greatness, you will find them higher and grander than any words of mine can convey.

Words are so tame when one attempts to describe the mountains of Colorado; I feel that mine will weaken their greatness, and the only way I can prove my statement in regard to these wonders of the Western world is to have you all come and see them for yourselves, and I hope the time is not far distant when this association will again visit Colorado.

J. W. Keller on Winds and Waters.

Editor John W. Keller treated the sentiment, "The Winds and the Waters," in happy, characteristic fashion. Of the title he said:

Of all the toasts that I have ever had to respond to this is the most puzzling. "Pike's Peak or Bust," "Pigs in Clover," and "The Great Original Chinese Puzzle," are not in it with "The Winds and the Waters." At first I thought it might have been the committee's intention to have me speak on Summer hotel bills of fare. But I find so many men here to-night who give only wind and water in the summertime to their guests that I have been advised not to touch it in that way lest some one should take it as a personal matter.

Ending a series of anecdotes and word play, and telling of the State of Colorado, which the association is to visit next year, Mr. Keller said:

Gentlemen of other States, New-York's mountains are not as high as some of yours, but you are to-day the guests of the great metropolis of America, a community of single interest, that contains in its environs nearly 4,000,000 people. This city and all it holds that is good and great are yours, because it is of your country. The majestic Hudson, which you will see to-morrow; the great East River, and the beautiful Sound, the matchless harbor of New-York, and our peerless coast lines, these are yours, because they are of your country and of mine, and, while the hospitality of Colorado cannot be outdone, because human hospitality cannot be greater than it was, still, New-York to-night, and as long as you stay here, offers you hospitality that will equal that of Colorado.

And when you have seen New-York in her beauty, her power, her pride, and her glory, your hearts will swell with joy that you are American citizens and that New-York is a part of your country. It is this realization of a common interest, this love of country independent of locality, that you cherish and nurture and develop, that makes your organization something far greater and grander and nobler than a mere promoter of trade. When a man knows all his country, the whole becomes greater than any part of it. The West may kneel in adoration before the great silver cross of Colorado, that wonderful mark which God has set upon the face of the mountain to stand forever and forever, and the East may bow in idolatry before its golden idols, but when the East and West come together locality disappears and only the country remains. This is the lesson that you learn when you visit the Winds and the Waters. It is the story of the winds as they sweep over the mountains or sigh through the canons or whisper in the forests. It is the story of the waters as they roar against the rocks or sing upon the sands. It is the story of patriotism dear to every American heart—the sacred story of one people, one country, one flag. [Cheers.]

Director F. W. Rice's Address.

In sketching "The Events of a Twelvemonth," his toast, Director F. Willis Rice spoke of the Denver convention, former Presidents of the association, including Breslin, Devine, Adams, Brockway, Matthews, Jacques, and Garrison, the eighteen members who have gone before since the last annual reunion, including H. M. Kinsley and "Con" Jones, and sketched the origin and progress of the association, concluding:

Friends, Brothers, Comrades: This is an organization of which we all have reason to be proud. The work in which we are engaged is one that appeals to the human heart as nothing else can in this world, for there is no higher, nobler duty than providing for those who are nearest and dearest to us. As the years go by let us constantly strive to emulate the lofty aims, purposes, and achievements of the men whom I have sought to eulogize. As citizens of a great and united country, as members of a common brotherhood, as representatives of a great fraternity, and especially as members of this association,

"Let us then be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate,
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait." [Applause.]

Speech by the Rev. C. L. Twing.

The Rev. Cornelius L. Twing spoke to "Where There Is Honey There Will Be Bees," as follows:

Mr. President: The well beloved and lovingly remembered William D. Garrison had, as you know, a marked aversion to the use of any language on the bills of fare in hotels except plain United States. He was right. Had I followed out the dictates of my conscience I would not have consented to reply to a toast expressed in a dead language, especially when that reply was to be to a live lot of men, to men of brains, brawn, and belly. I am, however, the victim of circumstances and Young. I think he kept a hotel in Boston once; if not, then some man by the same name once said:

"Who dost best his circumstances allows,
Does well; acts nobly; angels could do no more."

Acting upon the supposition that this "right thought" was all right, I followed an example set my that model exampler, Brother Simeon Ford. He now has mourning cards printed in old English letters, which he occasionally tacks upon the doors of his suicidal rooms. The letters are R. I. P., which may mean, "Requiesca in Pace," or they may refer to the way Ford R. I. P.'s out choice language when he looks over the transom and beholds another victim safe in the arms of Gaseous. His use of the Latin language seems to me so expressive and at times forcible that I ask his consent to consult some of the ancient parchments in his well stocked library. In one of them I found a bill of fare issued by one Plautius, a Roman inn keeper, who lived A. U. C. 630, on which was inscribed these words: "Ubi mel, ibi apes."

Ford ain't much on translation, and he referred me to Breslin of the Gilsey, whom he declared to be a Master of Classics. I was also aware of the fact that Breslin was born up in Saratoga County, and that he imbibed his Latin with his other drinks at an early period of his existence. He gave me a cordial reception, and when I asked him to put that sentence into hotel English, he said: "Certainly I will; it means 'Where there is honey, there will be the bees,' and I know it to be true," and then he smiled a sort of silver fizz smile. We parted, and as I was on the way to the Lenox Library to verify the quotation, I met Brothers Merrifield and Ashman, who were on their way to the park to play a game of golf. They each of them had a large bundle of canes, which were souvenirs of guests that had tarried with them but for a night, and who had bid them adieu "before the morning watch." I told them of my quest, and of what the Gilsey encyclopedist had said, and they laughed me to scorn. Why, says Falstaff Merrifield, those French words mean, "Where the carcass is, there will the vultures be." "Go along with you," says Ashman, the terrapist. "In Hoboken Dutch, it means, 'Where the turtles are, there the clubs will be.'"

Not altogether clear in my mind as to the correctness of these interpretations, I sought out my friend Brockway, who was born in Palestine or Guttenberg, I forget which, and stated the case to him, and he said: "Doctor, the boys have been jollying you. Those classical words signify that 'Where the cards are, there the chips will be,'" and he spake tenderly of Denver, Chicago, and other cities where the hotel men were last Spring. I thought the matter all over, and concluded that if Plautius was translated somewhat in this way it would be about correct, so here it is, "Where there is attraction, there will be no want of admirers." Gentlemen, you can select the translation that suits you best. Each of them has some truth in it, and all of them may be true.

The man who does not put a pot of honey somewhere in his business will find that life is not worth living. It may be true that the price of honey, as furnished by the hotel magnates of New-York, has been high for a season or so, the clover has been scarce to feed the bees on, and some bees have been so bonded and mortgaged that no one save the Sheriff and the lawyers have found any honey. Yet, like Daniel Webster, they still live, and they will prove to their guests that, while there is "no North, no South, no East, no West," yet there is but one New-York in all the world, and it is yours, to have and to hold, while they entertain and welcome you. I can assure the members of the National Hotel Men's Association that their patres in this fair city are hosts in every sense of that word. They enjoy to a full extent the confidence of all that know them, and they are men who honor their profession and do credit to their calling. I use the word "credit" cautiously, in a symbolical sense. They would not have you know that in a financial way they are at all familiar with it. They, like Cassius, who murdered Caesar, would rather have you think that they "were meek and gentle with these butchers."

What sins of omission or commission they commit I know not, but when their consciences accuse them too strongly they get up an annual dinner, ask me to shrive them, and also beg me to put myself in condition to keep the forty days of Lent. To return now to the words of old Plaut, who was the proprietor of "the three taverns" mentioned in the book of the Acts of the Apostles, whom when Paul saw he thanked God and took courage. He must have seen something remarkable in that meeting. What there was about those "three taverns" to cause him to render thanks I know not. Do you? He took courage. Men of sorts, when they leave one tavern have hardly enough courage left to take anything with them except their bill, and they do not always render thanks for that. Plautius was also a philosopher. He knew that unless the best was provided there would be a lack of admirers, as well as of customers.

Ben Johnson said: "Get money, still get money, boy, no matter by what means." Jim Breslin says: "Get honey, still get honey, then will come the bees and honey." That life he learned that lesson, way up in Saratoga when he was in the cork business, his experience with all sorts and sizes taught him many things, among them this: You cannot tell what the flavor of the wine is by reading the French on the label. You have got to draw the cork, taste the honey, to see whether the bees have been at work or the chemist.

Finally, my dear friends, I assure you that it it a great pleasure for me to be with you, and to help the hotel men of New-York in their laudable efforts in entertaining you. I trust that your sojourn here will be one of unalloyed pleasure, and that you will carry home with you, not the marks of the conflict, but the remembrance of the happy hours passed with the Hotel Men's Association of the City of New-York.

Men who can hear the decalogue and feel no self-reproach."

W. L. La Pointe Closes the Speaking.

W. H. La Pointe of Young's Hotel, Boston, the final speaker, devoted much attention, in an admirably witty fashion, to the hotel clerk. He said:

Perhaps the majority of our hotel men have heard of the Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association, and, perchance, the name has suggested, in an indifferent way, certain efforts to do good and to aid generally in the spread of beneficial teachings. But I venture to say, gentlemen, that a comparatively small part of our hotel men have really known or realized or appreciated the full extent of the good work which this association has already accomplished. I fear we, as hotel men, have been too much in the habit of regarding an association of this kind as entirely disconnected from any consideration of prosperity and worthy of our care.

There is an old adage which says:

"Some men are born great, some achieve greatness, and others become hotel clerks."

Now the qualifications of a hotel clerk are tenfold, aye, one hundred fold more than I can enumerate here to-night; but I will mention a few of them.

He must have an unsurmountable amount of patience, resignation, tact, unvarying courtesy, evenness of temper, a good memory, polite, efficient, characterized by energetic and useful activity, a walking dictionary, a living railway guide, an animated encyclopedia, a theatrical programme of local information, a geographical savant, and to be able to answer all questions without showing his teeth.

The most distinguished characteristic which is required of him, is his amiability and suaveness, his gentleness and sweetness, and of all the points in which he is required to excel ordinary men, sympathy must be his stronghold.

But there is another qualification which has recently developed itself, and that is, the happy faculty of getting rid of a raving maniac who appears before a night clerk at the dead of night, with a bowie knife in one hand and a tomahawk in the other, dancing a war dance, and thirsting for the night clerk's gore. Away with sympathy then. It requires acts, not spelled acts, but axe. These are but a few of the qualifications that are required of a hotel clerk to-day.

In conclusion, Mr. La Pointe was laudatory of the treatment he had received, and said that when he returned to his home in good old Boston, he would carry with him the happy remembrance of many endearing friendships formed at the banquet.

DELEGATES HAVE AN OUTING.

An Excursion to the Museum of Art and the Claremont.

The visiting delegates to the sixteenth annual convention of the Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association of the United States, the women of the party and many of the members of the home association, numbering in all about three hundred, and cared for by Messrs. Jacques, Merrifield, Brockway, Ford, Hitchcock, and Breslin, went on a carriage excursion yesterday morning.

The start was made from the Fifth Avenue Hotel at 10:30 o'clock, and the route was up Fifth Avenue to the Fifty-ninth Street entrance of Central Park, and through the Park to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Although the air was cool for those who were in open vehicles, the ride was enjoyed by all, as the grass and leaves were at their best because of the spell of clement weather and the rains.

When the time came for leaving the museum, it was with difficulty that the leaders of the excursion could induce the visitors to leave the pictures and other objects of interest. In fact, several women rebelled, and said that they would prefer to remain where they were and profit by an opportunity that might not be theirs again.

The carriages were driven to the Claremont, on Riverside Drive, and the party was received and generously entertained by the lessee, Edward S. Stokes, who is a member of the national and home associations. In spite of the northwest breeze across the Hudson, many visited Gen. Grant's tomb. The outing ended in the afternoon with a luncheon.

The wives and daughters of the hotel men met at the St. Denis Hotel at 7 o'clock last evening. There were fully 250 in the party, and they were escorted by Frank W. Sanger, H. H. Brockway, and A. MacCormack to the Empire Theatre, to see Mr. Frohman's company in "Sowing the Wind."

After the performance they returned to Delmonico's, where they had supper and listened to some of the jokers at the hotel men's banquet.

EXTENDING ALL ITS WORK

Prosperity of the Young Men's Christian Association—New Building in Japan and Places in India.

One of the most striking features of the work of the Young Men's Christian Associations as summfarized in the Year Book of 1895 is the rapid progress which has been made in Japan during the past year. This is ascribed to two causes:

First, the completion and opening of the new building of the Tokio Association, the gift of friends in America, and second, the breaking out of the war between Japan and China. The building of the Tokio Association, which has been of such value, was dedicated May 5, 1894, the great annual festival of Japan in honor of boys.

The building is one of the most beautiful in the city, and the interior is planned for the work of the association after a careful study of many models. The one thing which it lacks, owing to the nature of the land and of the country, is a well-equipped gymnasium; but this lack is in part made good by a room fitted up for fencing and light gymnastics, and by out-of-door sports.

The care bestowed upon its plans and construction by the architect and building committee during nearly five years was amply justified last June, when it endured, without sustaining a crack, the most destructive earthquakes that Tokio has experienced in many years.

The whole structure consists of two connected fire-proof buildings of pressed brick with white sandstone trimmings, each occupying a ground space of fifty feet square. The rear building contains the Association Hall, capable of seating about 1,000 people; the other, occupying the front of the lot, is three stories in height, and contains a central social hall, two parlors, a library, and a secretary's office, and also five well-lighted class rooms, a committtee room, a kitchen, and some space for physical work. The whole is heated by steam and lighted by electricity.

The building is located at the very heart of the city, in the quarter most resorted to by young men. Its influence was manifest, even in the season of war excitement, in the more than doubling of the membership and of the attendance upon the various classes, but especially in the greatly increased attendance upon the evangelistic meetings for young men. Its good offices are not confined to strictly association affairs; it is the largest and most central building belonging to the Protestant Evangelical Churches, and is constantly used by them.

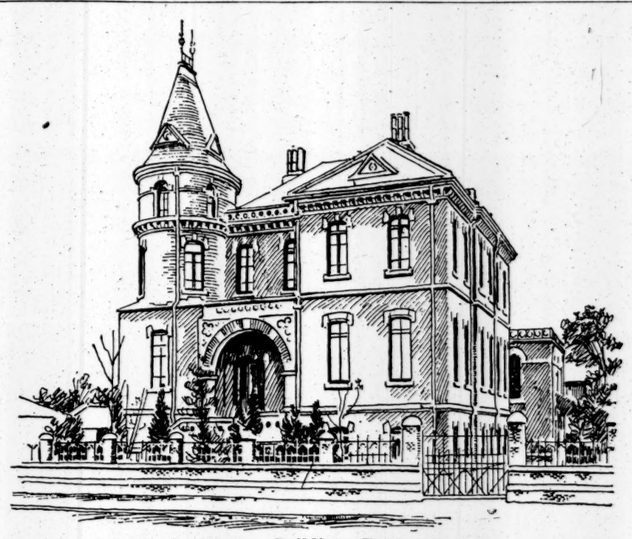
The building was used during the recent war as a headquarters for several patriotic organizations, and the association gained in popularity by its efforts to stir up the patriotism of the Christians and unite their efforts as citizens in behalf of their country. The membership of the association, the attendance at classes and meetings, and the working force in general was about doubled during the past year.

Another country in which the association's work has been extended is India. The organization of the national union was perfected there during the year by the adoption of a constitution. Calcutta and Madras were the centres of the extension. The association in Calcutta has already acquired a membership of 300. A canvass for a building has been begun, and already 16,000 rupees have been subscribed toward the fund. When this building, with its hall for interdenominational meetings and united missions, has been secured, it may become one of the greatest centres of aggressive Christianity in Calcutta and in India.

An association is also well under way in Madras, and money has been subscribed for a building there.

The Year Book shows that there are at the present time 1,431 associations in America, comprising an aggregate membership of about 250,000.

The total net property belonging to the associations is valued at $16,252,875. Great advance was made in the past year in the departments of physical culture, by the establishment of gymnasiums, classes in calesthenics, and in athletic clubs of various kinds. The statistics, as compared with those of 1893, give evidence in every case of the growth of the associations.



Association Building, Tokio, Japan.

A People's Kitchen.

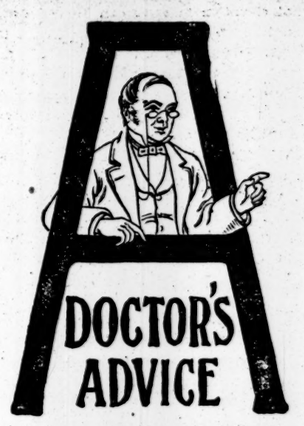
A people's kitchen, it must be remembered, is a business undertaking, not a charity; it is a restaurant organized on a self-supporting basis. The man who dines there pays for his dinner its full cost, though its bare cost. The price of every portion of food he eats is fixed with due regard, not only to the cost of its ingredients, but of the fire at which it is cooked, of the wages of those who cook it, and of the rent of the house in which it is eaten. He feels, therefore, no special gratitude to those who manage the business; the probabilities are, indeed, he hardly realizes that they are working for his benefit, not their own profit.

This is a fact which the organizer of a people's kitchen ought always to bear in mind. If he wishes his undertaking to be a success he must be prepared to look upon those who frequent his kitchen as customers not as protégés; to consult their wishes, study their tastes, and even humor their prejudices. He must devote himself to their service, take thought for them, give them his time, and consider their interests as carefully as if they were his own. Yet, for all that he does he must never expect a word of thanks from those for whom he works. He must be content to stand to them in the relation simply of a professional caterer.—The Nineteenth Century.

Always Given What He Called For.

From The Phillips (Me.) Phonograph.

It doesn't pay to be too funny. A man who formerly boarded at a Maine hotel used always to call for "old hen" when he saw chicken on the bill of fare. The table girl and cook thereupon prepared for him, and whenever chicken was served an old hen also was provided, and this particular boarder always got a generous piece of that. After this order of things had continued for three months without the boarder suspecting the joke, he one day called the waitress to him and told her he was getting sick of old hens, and he'd like to have a taste of chicken. "Very well," was the reply, "you can have it; but you ordered old hen regularly, and as this house always pleases its guests when it is possible, we've been giving you what you ordered."



to the dyspeptic generally takes this turn, "Avoid greasy food." Avoid food prepared with lard would be better. The best physicians advise patients to

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the only substitute for lard, in the preparation of all food requiring shortening. COTTOLENE is pure and healthful, and the weakest stomachs can assimilate pastry and other food in which it is used.

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THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY.
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THE TOBACCO PLANT AS A STATE FLOWER

Men of Virginia Might Like It for Their State, but the Women, Never.

From The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch.

What sort of State flower is this State going to have? If we men folk were to have entire "say," we should doubtless be content to adopt the tobacco plant. True it is often, with feeble facetiousness, called "the Virginia weed," but this is a great slander. It is no weed, but a beautiful plant, with broad, thick, rich green leaves, and when allowed to run to seed flowers beautifully. We don't know whether there is much fragrance in the tobacco flower, but there is a deal of fragrance in the matured leaf, as all who ever habited themselves to the Powhatan pipe well know.

However, in selecting a State flower, the ladies will have to be heard. We doubt if they would vote for the tobacco flower. Tobacco makes them suffer much. They have to bear all the ills of tobacco smoking without deriving any comfort from it. Many a wife's life has been burdened because her husband was a smoker, and smoked in season and out of season, in her presence and out of her presence.

The woman reared in a family of smokers can get along very easily with a smoking husband, but she who has lived all her life in a tobacco-pure atmosphere and who comes out of it and marries a pipe-smoking man oftentimes has a hard lot to bear. Many of the sins chargeable to women will doubtless be forgiven them in the hereafter because of the suffering—nausea, often times—that they have endured from tobacco smoke in this world.

And so we repeat, we doubt if our women would vote for the tobacco flower as our State flower. If not, what shall be our State flower? Shall it be the "mountain laurel"—beloved of Maury and emblamed in verse by Mrs. Preston? Or shall it be the "Virginia creeper," which really ought to be called the Virginia ivy? Unless our lady friends are ready to acept the tobacco plant, which suits us to a t, we would thank them to come forward with a suggestion.

Early Gunpowder.

The first known formula for the composition of gunpowder is said to occur in an Arabic manuscript of the thirteenth century, where the ingredients are given as ten parts of saltpetre, two parts of charcoal, and one and a half parts of sulphur.

This was not a very efficient mixture, and when, in the first half of the following century, cannon came into use in Europe—small arms were somewhat later—the composition seems to have been something like 10 per cent. of sulphur, 15 per cent. of charcoal, and 75 per cent. of saltpetre. This was reduced to dust, and it got so mixed with dirt and other matter as to be very uncertain in its effects; for which reason it was slow, at first, in coming into favor in European warfare.—All the Year Round.

West 14th St.
ESTB'D 1807.
COWPERTHWAIT'S
TRADE MARK
"RELIABLE"
CARPETS

Is there a home so completely furnished and decorated as to need nothing?

Radiantly lovely are these new creations in CHENILLE CURTAINS, full size, in choice assortment of colors, handsomely fringed, for

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Various tastes and Pockets suited. Come and see them!

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CASH OR CREDIT.

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104, 106, and 108 West 14th St.

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Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av., near Fulton St.

MERELY A LULL IN CUBA

This Is J. W. Purman's Idea, and He Just Comes from There.

YELLOW FEVER WILL DEPLETE TROOPS

Then, Too, Mr. Purman Says, Thousands of Natives Now in Sugar Factories Will Join in the Revolt Next Month.

James Purman, who spent the last seven months in that part of Cuba where the activity of the revolutionists has been greatest, brings home a startling account of the difficulties which Captain General Campos will have to overcome before the island is reduced to its former subjection to the Spanish authorities.

Mr. Purman went to Cuba as the chemist to Das Hermonas sugar mills, in Las Cruces, one of the central districts of the island, where the disaffection has been strongest. He arrived in New-York yesterday from Havana on the Ward Line steamship Seguranca. He is on the way to Washington, D. C., where he lives.

During his trip across the country and from what he saw of the soldiers in a garrison near the mills where he was employed, Mr. Purman gained an excellent general idea of the progress of the revolution and of its chances of ultimate success, which he rates very high.

According to the account which he gives, the present lull in the fighting is the result of calculation on the part of the revolutionary leaders. By June 1, yellow fever is expected to be rife among the unacclimated troops recently sent from Spain to reinforce the permanent garrison.

By the same date, the thousands of native Cubans now employed in the sugar factories will be released from work, and the bulk of them will join the forces in revolt against the Spanish Government.

Mr. Purman's account of affairs in "the ever-faithful isle" is as follows:

"I am not a Cuban, and speak impartially. The warfare in Cuba has not reached the proportions of a real war, but in one month I expect to hear that the whole of Cuba has risen up in arms against a rule that has made the Cuban of the last ten years a slave. There is, in my opinion, nothing to stop the march of a sentiment which animates every member of the middle and lower classes to free the island.

"Everything seems to point to their ultimate success. The Spanish troops are corrupt almost beyond conception. This month will usher in the dreaded yellow fever, which will kill off thousands of the dissolute Spanish soldiers, and by June 1 the sugar plantations will discharge their thousands of workers, who, to a man, are with the revolutionists.

"The central and eastern parts of the island are full of robbers, mostly Cubans. These men rob every man who is foolish enough to ride alone through the country. The troops which are detailed to watch them and prevent their depredations are concerned, to my certain knowledge, in nine out of ten of these robberies.

"They work in with the road agents, who are really working for the good of the cause, and divide the plunder, and right here I would say is where a large part of the revenue which the revolutionists are in receipt of comes from.

"When the Cuban steals a rich man's property a large share of it goes to the cause. The Spanish soldier spends his over the gaming table and in the drinking places. The Spanish soldiers, in a great part, are not paid for their work; they are not drilled, and the Sergeants are left in charge of them while the officers lie about in the winehouse.

"The troops from Spain are mere boys, and those who landed a month ago were absolutely without clothes, and a collection had to be taken up in Havana to buy uniforms for them.

"All the inland roads are guarded, and large rewards are offered by the Government for information leading to the capture of arms or amunition. The spies detailed to the work are the bane of the revolutionists. They work hard to gain the rewards, and, in many instances, I have known of the Cubans themselves turning traitors and working in with the spies to gain a part of the reward.

"The mountains are full of arms. They come in schooners from Florida, Jamaica, and Central America. It is not hard to land them, but it is most difficult to get them inland, the roads are so well guarded.

"The beginning of what will be the end of Spanish rule in Cuba will occur when the sugar plantations stop operation on the 20th of this month. The insurgents have been waiting for it, and when the men quit work they will take up arms at once, and with only the fever-infected troops against them their ultimate success is, in my mind, assured.

"Each of these sugar mills and plantations employs from 300 to 500 hands, the men are hardy mountaineers, and when they rise the whole island will rise with them, and then Spain will have the hardest work she ever had to put down the revolution."

Mr. Purman said that June 1 had been decided upon by the revolutionists as the day to make concerted action.

"The natives of the central and eastern parts of the island," he said, "are anxiously awaiting the time. There is a general air of expectancy prevailing among all classes, and the plantation men are expecting some leader to arrive

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:00—The Tzigane.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Fatal Card.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:15—A Temperance Town.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st St—8:15—The Passport.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Aladdin, Jr.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—A Gaiety Girl.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Wax Works. Vaudeville.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—Sowing the Wind.
FINE ARTS BUILDING, Broadway-57th St—Day and Evening—National Sculpture Society Exhibition. Floral Display.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—Captain Paul.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
GARRICK, Broadway-35th St—8:30—Prince Karl.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Faust.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—A Bundle of Lies and A Tragedy Rehearsed.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Pudd'nhead Wilson.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—The Foundling and The Man Up Stairs.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th St—2:00 P. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Sportsmen's Exposition.
ORTGIES GALLERIES, 5th Av-34th St—9:00 A. M. to 6:30 P. M. and 8:00 P. M. to 10:00 P. M.—Art Loan Exhibition.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Little Christopher.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:30 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR THEATRE, Broadway-13th St—8:00—Oliver Twist.
TERRACE GARDEN, 58th St-Lexington Av—8:00—Der Oberstelger.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following official record from the Weather Bureau shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

	1895.	1894.		1895.	1894.
3 A. M.	44	50	6 P. M.	54	68
6 A. M.	44	51	9 P. M.	51	61
9 A. M.	48	59	11 P. M.	50	56
12 M.	54	66	12 P. M.	49	55
4 P. M.	55	71			

Average temperature yesterday.....49
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 58
Average temperature for corresponding date last twenty years 60

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 10, Column 2.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE REPUBLICAN LEGISLATURE.

The Republican Party of this State owes its control of the present Legislature, not to any public confidence won by its own conduct, but to a determination of the people to punish its opponents for the evil conduct of their leaders.

Although Republican success was not due to Republican virtue or to restored confidence in that party, it afforded an opportunity such as rarely comes to a lately discredited organization to retrieve its fortunes. The one distinct issue presented at the last election, apart from Democratic derelictions, was that of municipal reform and home rule for cities. That determined the result absolutely in this city and affected it largely throughout the State. The obvious thing for a sagacious party to do was to continue to make the issue its own, to act upon it, and especially to carry out the pledges made in its behalf. As Mr. James C. Carter said at the Cooper Union mass meeting, the thing to be expected under the circumstances from a Republican Legislature was that it should appear, hat in hand, to ask the municipal reformers what they would have, and to grant it without delay.

But what have we seen as the result of a legislative session of almost unprecedented length? The Mayor's Power of Removal bill was reluctantly passed, after futile efforts to secure pledges as to the manner in which the power would be used, and no sooner had it become a law than every other reform measure was hung up in an effort to coerce the Mayor into using it in obedience to a party boss and for the profit of party politicians. From that time the cause of municipal reform was betrayed and ruined. The Police Magistrates bill was secured after months of contention and delay, and because the intended use of corrupt means to defeat it was exposed. Moreover, the politicians had little to lose and thought they might gain by it.

But nothing has been done by the Legislature for the correction of the evils and abuses exposed in the Police Department of this city, which were the main cause of the overthrow of Tammany. Even the change in the composition of the Police Board was made in spite of the Republican politicians who controlled legislation. The bill which they passed fastens upon the city the system out of which the abuses and evils sprang, instead of doing away with it, and it makes legal the power formerly usurped to control absolutely the appointments to the force. The bill providing for a reorganization of the force, the one thing most imperatively needed, has been withheld. Worse than nothing has been the action of the Legislature, so far as the Police Department is concerned. Another place where reform was greatly needed and was of vast importance was the Department of Education. The bill prepared with great care by men specially interested and specially competent to provide an efficient system was slaughtered in the Senate because it removed the chief source of inefficiency in the management of our schools, the power of the Ward Trustees. That was where political influence entered the system, and the Legislature refused to close the door.

But the treatment of reform measures affecting this city is only in keeping with the general conduct of the Legislature. It is only necessary to refer, by way of reminder, to the Kings County Charities and Correction bill, which the Governor vetoed; to the Albany Penitentiary bill, the Troy Police bill, the Forestry and Fisheries bill, and the attempts to bring the Lunacy Commission, the Prison Department, and the charity institutions of the State under political control. Many of these attempts have failed, but they show the prevailing disposition. The number of bills tinkering city charters for no purpose but party advantage is unexampled in the history of legislation. Never has such contempt been heaped upon the cause of local self-government. Moreover, the session has been filled with scandalous rumors of corrupt deals and of direct bribery, and the lobby has been the most active and persistent that has been known for years. The opportunity which the people gave the Republican Party to redeem itself has been chiefly used to exhibit subserviency to a boss and defiance of the popular will.

MEADE'S "MASTERLY RETREAT."

Rear Admiral Meade's record during the war is one justifying the opinion that he was then not devoid of physical courage. Whenever danger was to be encountered he was always ready to meet it; when ordered to do difficult service it was promptly faced.

Has ill health or political disaffection deprived the Rear Admiral of the courage and the proper appreciation of the necessity for subordination that he unquestionably possessed years ago, before he became a flag officer? Can it be possible that elevation in rank can alone be accountable for his repeated disrespect to "this Administration" and for his inconsistent and perhaps ill-considered censure of Dr. Kershner upon the charge of disrespect for the Rear Admiral under whom he was serving?

When Rear Admiral Meade declared to a reporter for a Republican paper that it was because he was a Republican, "an American, and a Union man," and that "those were things this Administration cannot stand," many Republican newspapers applauded the insubordinate officer for having the courage of his convictions.

It is inconceivable that Rear Admiral Meade can approve of attribution to him of courage in this matter, in view of his prompt retreat behind the shelter of privilege, when it becomes apparent that acknowledgment of the language he used to the reporter must expose him to the danger of dismissal from the navy.

It would certainly not add to Admiral Meade's reputation for courage if it were found that he was indebted to "this Administration" for having saved him from one court-martial for insolence, and that he had presumed upon one instance of lenity to venture more boldly to abuse his superiors.

THE MEMPHIS SOUND-MONEY CONVENTION.

The sound-money convention which will meet in Memphis next week, Thursday, is already certain to be very largely attended. Delegates will be present from every State south of the Delaware line and east of the Mississippi, and from Louisiana and Arkansas as well. Commercial and financial bodies, Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, Clearing-House Associations, &c., in more than forty towns scattered over this wide area and embracing not only the principal business centres, but a large number of the smaller thriving and progressive communities, will be represented.

The convention will be addressed by Mr. Carlisle, the Secretary of the Treasury, who will make the principal address, and who will represent the United States Government. We say the United States Government, and not the Administration, because the sound-money policy has never been a matter of partisanship in the Government. Since the close of the civil war we have had Secretaries of the Treasury of about every conceivable shade of political affiliation, Republicans, Stalwart, Half-Breed, conservative, radical, and that complex type, the Ohio Republican; Democrats of not so great a variety, but of the stanchest orthodoxy; but we have never had a man at the head of the Treasury who did not feel bound to keep the currency of the country absolutely as "good as gold." When the country is threatened with a determined movement to break down this policy, to make the gold standard impossible, and to wreck the honor and prosperity of the Nation on silver monometallism, it is not only fit, but imperative, that it should be resisted by the Finance Minister of the Government.

Important and impressive as is this representation of the Government, that of the business men of the South and Southwest is still more so. The Secretary stands for the law and the honorable tradition of the Government. The business men stand for the vast and varied interests, the industry, commerce, agriculture, the very life of which depends on maintaining the tradition and the law. It is they who bring from the people themselves the expression of that common sense and common equity which demands a money that will cheat no one and that is equally and always good for the buyer and seller, the debtor and creditor. Against this sentiment, once aroused, the silver movement will break in vain.

THE COLLAPSE IN CUBA.

The collapse of the latest Cuban rebellion, which was foreshadowed in the special dispatch from Havana published in The Times of May 8, was made more certain by the special dispatch from the same place published in yesterday's Times and describing the triumphal return of Gen. Martinez Campos from the provinces to the capital. Entire reliance, we believe, may be placed in the statements of our correspondent, whose means of access to the most trustworthy sources of information are quite exceptional.

It is true that the suppression of armed and organized resistance to the Government does not put a stop to the popular discontent in which that resistance had its rise. Gen. Martinez Campos, who seems to be a man of intelligence as well as of energy, perceives this, as is shown by the elaborate programme which he has prepared for allaying discontent by providing employment. His project includes a very considerable extension of the railway system of the island, which consists now of about a thousand miles of track, and comprises a main line extending nearly the length of the island, with a number of branches, to which he proposes to add. It includes also the pushing to completion of the works on the port of Santiago.

This is, in effect, a programme of "panem et circenses," since its main purpose is pretty plainly not so much to supply a commercial need as to give employment, the result of which is, of course, expected to meet a commercial want, and thus to pay for itself. In case this expectation is disappointed, the troublesome question will arise, where the money is to come from, and indeed the financing of such a scheme, in the present political and industrial state of Cuba, would be a vexatious problem, even if the ultimate utility and profitableness of the enterprise were assured. It is quite certain that Spain will not pay for these things. She would not if she could, and she could not if she would. It is equally plain that if they do not pay, Cuba can pay for them only by additional [illegible]

grievance of the Cubans is that they are overtaxed already. It seems that in entering upon this ambitious project the Governor General has purchased a temporary respite at a very heavy ultimate cost.

Indeed, the trouble with Cuba, of which her frequent insurrections are expressions and symptoms, seems to be at bottom economical rather than political. The island does not pay on the investment. Every other community mainly devoted to the raising of cane sugar is in the same case. Cuba is fortunate in having in her tobacco a subsidiary crop for which the demand is as good as ever. On the other hand, she is unfortunate in being afflicted with an extremely bad, wasteful, and oppressive Government, which has greatly aggravated the mischiefs resulting from a change in the methods of sugar making. With a population about one-fourth that of the State of New-York, and a taxable wealth of perhaps a twentieth, the island maintains a standing army about as large as that of the United States. More than half the public revenue goes to paying old debts and half the remainder is spent by the Ministry of War even in time of peace. Even if the industries of the island were prosperous they could hardly sustain such a burden. In their present condition it is clear that the industrial and social conditions of Cuba must go from bad to worse, and one insurrection will no sooner be suppressed than another will take its place.

A RAILWAY CONGRESS.

There will be an unusually large and important assembling of railroad men in London next month on the occasion of the International Railroad Congress. Heretofore the American railroad companies have paid but little attention to meetings of this character held abroad, but this year a goodly proportion of the delegates will be from this country. Many of our principal railroads will be represented by their principal officers. President Depew and Vice President Webb are among the delegates selected to represent the New-York Central and President Charles P. Clark heads the delegation from the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad.

The Pennsylvania system will be well represented, as also will the Baltimore and Ohio, the Lake Shore, the Illinois Central, the Atchison, Northern Pacific, and several other roads. The purpose of this congress is to bring together as many practical railroad men as possible from all parts of the world for the discussion of modern ideas and appliances in railroading. American railroad men who have traveled a great deal in Europe have come home with the conviction that this country is far in advance of the older countries in railroad methods and enterprise. At the same time it is conceded that in the matters of substantial construction, conservatism of management, and safety of appliances some of the European railroad men are able to give their American brethren points. Undoubtedly the discussions next month will be of advantage to the railroad men of all countries. All that is of value in the way of modern improvements in railroading will be brought to the attention of the congress.

REPUBLICAN REFORM.

The closing scenes of the Legislature are calculated to induce reflection in those voters who were so disgusted last November with the treachery of the Senators from Havemeyer and the revelations of the corruption of the New-York police as to put the Republicans in control. The mutual recriminations of Coggeshall and Lexow on Tuesday are especially adapted to induce such reflections.

When such Senators fall out, honest men are said by the proverb to come by their own. Lexow plumply described Coggeshall as a highwayman, and Coggeshall by implication described Lexow as a sneak. They were both quite right. Why Coggeshall, even with the whitewash of the special investigating committee just beginning to scale off him, should resent Lexow's description, when it is an understatement of his general reputation, does not appear. But it is well for the public that he did resent it and that he offered to prove that Lexow's own support of the bill which Coggeshall opposed for the good reasons that always actuate him was all a sham. Lexow did not close with the offer, and the inference is obvious.

As a matter of fact, the whole Lexow investigation was begun, and if its originator could have had his way would have continued and ended, as a mere strike. Lexow and his backer did not in the least resent the corruption of the New-York police force. What they did resent was the fact that they had no share in it. They wanted their "divvy" of the wages of sin, and the investigation was begun as a means of getting it by forcing Tammany to restore the Police Board to its old bi-partisan basis. They desired to investigate enough for this purpose, and no more. They attained their purpose, since they coerced Gilroy into appointing first Kerwin and then Murray. But they attained much more, because the investigation under Mr. Goff ran away with them, and produced such a revolt as overthrew Tammany and put in office a Mayor one of whose best deeds was to put Kerwin and Murray out of office. Everything Lexow has done and left undone in the Senate during the Winter sheds light backward upon what he was doing during the Summer, and makes it perfectly clear that his only object was to get a share of the tributes of the saloon keepers and the gamblers and the green-goods men and the prostitutes for "the party." His investigation became an instrument of good, it is true, but it was against his will and much to his disgust, and he is entitled to no more respect than Coggeshall himself.

A more corrupt lot of scamps never assembled out of jail than those who have been sitting in the Capitol of the State—and no party was ever more discredited before the people than the Republican Party now is. The most striking instance and proof of corruption, perhaps, was furnished when nearly a dozen Senators allowed a racing bill to fail because they demanded pay for voting for it, and the next day voted for and passed it, having become convinced that they would not be paid. It was in a Republican newspaper that it was charged that money had been raised and paid for the votes of legislators to raise the pay of firemen. An investigation proved that the money had been raised, that a notorious lobbyist who is also an eminent leader of the party had been induced to interest himself in the bill, and that several Senators had acted precisely as they might have been expected to act if they were blackmailers. Last of all comes the announcement that a member of the Assembly has been indicted for taking bribes, and a member of the Assembly, who may be another or the same, has promptly absconded, apparently lest it should be he whose sin has found him out.

These are only the most conspicuous scandals of the session, but they suffice to exhibit the character of the party that has been carried into power in the State of New-York on a wave of Reform.

ANOTRER ATTACK ON CHICAGO.

Dismalest woe is in store for Chicago. Perhaps, indeed, it has already arrived. That depends on whether or not Chicago has yet caught a glimpse of The Lark, a strange, fierce bird that has just soared into the literary sky from San Francisco with the manifest intention of proving that the Pacific Ocean is a larger body of water than Lake Michigan, that the Garden City is in reality a community of farmers, not of horticulturists, and that The Chapbook, which they had fondly believed to be thoroughly up to date, if not a little ahead of it, is, in sober truth, quite an old-fashioned publication and altogether unworthy of serious consideration as an exponent of the modern school.

It must be confessed—even Chicago must confess—that The Lark does all this and more. It is a small, thin creature, but incredibly, even impossibly, 1895. Printed on soft paper of palest, smokiest tint, from type of Parisian delicacy and clearness over which has been spread an ink insolently black, the new magazine exhales Art (with a capital) from cover to cover. "Who'll be the clerk?" it asks on the title page, and confidently answers, "'I!' said the Lark," which is poetry if one pronounces all the words right. And as for contents, it is all written by "les jeunes," those of California, forsooth, and delightfully young they are. They "have no more serious intention than to be gay—to sing a song, to tell a story—and when this is no longer to our liking—when the Spring calls or the road invites, then this little house of pleasure will close its doors."

To call a lark a "house of pleasure" tends to confuse the reader's mind, but the intimation that San Francisco knows how short-lived such publications usually are is only another evidence that she is wisely observant of other people's experiences. There is some verse and more prose, each easily distinguishable from the other, in this first number of The Lark, and there are some pictures not quite so serious in purpose as one might expect.

On the whole, it is plain that the Golden Gaters have done extremely well with their little venture into extreme modernity. While imitating "decadence" methods of writing closely enough to prove their knowledge of French, they have avoided the pretense of a pessimism they did not feel, and have chosen for their symbol a singer of the dawn rather than one of the sunset.

THE POLICE COMMISSION.

The new Police Commissioners are introducing what promises to be a very different and much improved management of the force. In the first place—and this is of prime importance—they are inflicting penalties adequate to offenses that had become habitual and had been treated as of merely nominal importance. A fine of fifteen to thirty days' pay for absence from post has taken the place of a fine of from half a day's pay to three days' pay. The latter was worse than ridiculous. It was an encouragement to neglect and violation of duty. In the next place, and this is also of great significance, the trial of charges has ceased to be a perfunctory operation. It has become not only a fair and careful trial of charges actually submitted, but a means of keen and searching inquiry into the behavior of the officer on trial and that of all others concerned, an opportunity, in short, which the Commissioners use to the utmost to inform themselves as to the condition and discipline of the force. Finally, in this direction, the police of all grades are being taught the futility and peril of lying for their own or for each other's advantage. This goes to the very root of some of the worst evils of the force, because when punishment was solely in the hands of indifferent or corrupt Commissioners, and was administered on the loosely taken testimony of men who had the strongest interest in mutual falsehood, the mere "citizen" was powerless against any outrage or extortion the police might see fit to indulge in. It was behind the veil of secrecy thus secured that the vile business of blackmailing, with all its persecution and cruelty, was carried on in safety.

The Commissioners are very much embarrassed by the provisions of the Lexow bill as to the civil service business of the department, but they are evidently determined to do everything in their power to reduce the mischief for the present to the lowest possible point. As President Roosevelt has pointed out, it is absolutely impracticable for a board composed of Police Captains to attend to all the inquiries, examinations, marking, and grading involved in this work without neglecting their especial duties, which, if properly performed, must require all their time. And so far from being particularly fitted for this task, they are particularly unfitted, lacking experience and trained skill, and being distracted by other occupations. The work really requires experts, as any one who has taken the trouble to attend any considerable number of the admirable examinations in the Federal service would see. But the Commissioners have determined, so far as practicable, to secure the aid and co-operation of experts from the Federal service—the Post Office and the Custom House—and have also already adopted the general rules formulated by the Municipal Civil Service Board. As all the police rules will require the approval of the State board, and as that board is now in harmony with the municipal board, it is obvious that the civil service system of the Police Department under the present commission will be as good as it can be made.

This, and the steady advance in discipline, integrity, fidelity, and efficiency which are now reasonably to be expected, will be of immense importance. It will be a great deal harder to abuse powers that have for several years been honorably administered than it would be to continue abuses already in existence. "Stare decisis" is a rule that prevails almost unconsciously in the conduct of all organizations, and, though it is easier to depart from good precedents than from bad precedents, it is to some extent easier to follow them than to break away from them. In this matter much will depend on public opinion and public sentiment, and these will be greatly educated if the present course is steadily pursued. It will be a great change if the average citizen of New-York ceases to think of the police as a mysterious, powerful, and irresponsible force which it is useless to complain of, and comes to think of it as a disciplined body, guided by Commissioners determined to probe all reasonable complaints and to punish real offenses as they deserve to be punished.

Percival Lowell's purchase of a big telescope would seem to indicate that this very learned Orientalist has finally given up the use of entranced Japanese as instruments with which to study matters Celestial. Mr. Lowell is a writer with talents sufficient to make interesting even a table of stellar distances, and yet people who have read his books on the East will regret that his attention has been diverted from Buddha to Mars.

According to the Spanish dictionaries, the word "Cuba" means cask or barrel. By adroit use of this fact, almost any experienced writer of comicalities ought to be able to construct a metaphor for which Puck or Life would give him anywhere from seventy-five cents to a dollar and a half. Such a fermentation has been going on of late in the biggest of all "cubas," and so many of its staves have started that Señor Don Martinez Campos could easily be pictured as the Experienced Cooper, hard at work hammering on new hoops, with his sword handle for mallet, while with his disengaged hand he reaches into his clothes for the price of a bandit chief.

Even Senator Lexow can be humorous on occasion. His statement that, unless the Legislature passed his Police Reorganization bill, the Republicans would be obliged to make their next campaign a defensive one was certainly a joke of the most rollicking sort.

REVIEW OF TROOPS AT SAVANNAH

Cruisers Atlanta and Raleigh Assist in the Celebration.

SAVANNAH, May 15.—Gov. Atkinson reviewed one of the largest bodies of troops to-day that has been seen in Savannah since the celebration in 1883. Twelve hundred men were in line, including five companies of marines and blue jackets from the United States steamships Atlanta and Raleigh, which are anchored in the river below the city.

The review took place on the military parade ground, and was witnessed by 20,000 people. It was the first appearance of the Governor and his staff in Savannah, and was made the occasion for an ovation to the Governor. Following the parade and review prizes were awarded to the visiting companies by the May Week Festival.

The sham battle by the marines and blue jackets closed the display. The day's festivities ended with a fireworks display in the park.

To-night Gov. Atkinson and his staff and the officers of the Atlanta and Raleigh were tendered a brilliant reception at the De Soto.

An effort is being made to have the cruisers Atlanta and Raleigh remain here until Monday. Secretary Herbert has been sent an urgent request to that effect. The cruisers came up the river without the slightest difficulty, the depth of water being sufficient for vessels of several feet deeper draught.

A New Letter by Keats.

In a collection of autographs sold this week at London was a letter written by John Keats in 1818 to two young women living at Teignmouth, about whom nothing is known except that their name was Jeffrey. The letter shows how curiously boyish the poet's mind remained, considering the activity of the maturing process which Keats had been undergoing during his sojourn in Devonshire, as evidenced amply by his published letters to Haydon, Reynolds, and Bailey. He says:

My Dear Girls: I will not pretend to string a list of excuses together for not having written before, but must at once confess the indolence of my disposition, which makes a letter more formidable than a pilgrimage. I am a fool in delay, for the idea of neglect is an Everlasting Knapsack which even now I have scarce power to hoist off: by the bye, talking of Everlasting Knapsacks, I intend to make my fortune by them in case of a war (which you must, consequently, pray for,) by contracting with Government for said materials, to the economy of one branch of the Revenue. * * * Oh! there's nothing like a pinch of snuff, except, perhaps, a few trifles almost beneath a philosopher's dignity, such as a ripe peach, or a kiss that takes on a lease of 91 minutes on a billing lease, [first written "building lease" and then altered.] I wish you were here a little while, but, lawk! we hav'nt got any female friend in the house. Tom is taken for a madman, and I, being somewhat stunted, am taken for nothing. We lounge on the walk opposite, as you might in the Den. I hope the fine season [the weather had been infamously wet and boisterous during Keats's sojourn] will keep up your mother's spirits—she was used to be too much downhearted. No woman ought to be born into the world, for they may not touch the bottle, for shame. Now, a man may creep into the bunghole—however, this is a tale of a tub—however, I like to play upon a pipe, sitting upon a puncheon; and intend to be so drawn on the frontispiece to my next book of Pastorals. * * * My brother's respects and mine to your Mother, and all our Loves to you.

The Times as an Advertising Medium.

From Printer's Ink.

During the month of April The New-York Times printed an average of 31¾ columns of advertising daily, which exceeds any previous month in the history of the paper. The average for the four Sundays in April was 68 columns, and on one Sunday the advertisements reached 80 columns. The previous high-water mark of Sunday advertising had been 62 columns. The month of April "broke the record," both of Sunday and of daily advertising. This is pretty good evidence of the value of The Times as a medium.

COST OF A PRESENTATION AT COURT

An American Who Has Had Experience Gives an Itemized Account.

A London journal quotes an unnamed correspondent, who says that a presentation at Queen Victoria's drawing room requires an outlay of at least $375. "I have been to Buckingham Palace," she says, "for three such functions, and I never did it for less, which is more than my wedding finery cost. There are women who have done it for less, but it's a pinch, and I shouldn't like to try.

"You see, you can't go in a gown that has ever been worn before, nor in a costume that is not made of the very best materials. You can't, because you will perish of shame when you stand in line with women who are in the richest and freshest Lyons looms and French dressmakers can turn out. Any woman has sense enough to recognize that it is better not to go at all than go inadequately, to stand there in the fierce light reflected from the throne. Having this conviction firmly fastened in your mind, consult some French dressmaker of note in London. Trot yourself around to the smartest of the smart English modistes, and look over samples of brocade, satin, velvet, and silk, ranging in price from $3 to $6 a yard. If you are an unmarried woman, anywhere on the sunny side of sixty, you wear white. Débutantes look at tulle, and silk, and lace, and wreaths of French flowers, silver embroidery, pearls, and ribbons, and middle-aged matrons ponder over velvet, purple, red, black, &c.; young married persons go in for the heavy white brocades, or brocades with colored flowerings.

"Now, the result of long hours of solemn consideration among billows of splendid fabrics sends you contemplatively off—you wonder in what humor one's obliging papa or generous husband will accept the news that one cannot be made decent for Court on less than $300. One must appear as well as the other women, the Queen exacts that one's train lie for three yards on the floor, and the end of expense is not yet. The order for the gown is given a full month beforehand, and that is well, considering the rush at the dressmakers'. Only a leading florist can supply the huge shower bouquet of white flowers that costs $25.

"One never sees such bouquets in America—beautiful cascades of flowers built on a frail foundation of chiffon and trailing from one's hand to the floor. In London, women always carry huge bouquets to every function during all seasons, so that bouquet building has become a great art with them.

"At the glover's one must have a vastly long pair of five-dollar gloves, lovely things to wrinkle up to one's shoulders nearly. To a French bootmaker a sufficient piece of one's gown material must be taken to make one's slippers, that cost at least $7 or $8.

"Lastly, one makes an appointment with a Court hairdresser, who charges about $3. Eight dollars cover the cost of the three feathers and veil. A good public stable is sought out and arrangements perfected to have a very large carriage sent on by 9 o'clock, the morning of the drawing room. Because he is expected to send one of his very perfect carriages and because the vehicle, both delivering one at and taking one from the palace, must stand in line for hours, the stable keeper asks not less than $10 for the service.

"Reckon all those amounts up, and the result is approximate to my first statement, is it not? There are few loopholes for economy, for certain things you must have or you will never kiss the Queen's hand. One's train must fall from the shoulders, so that its spread on the floor includes a vast stretch of costly goods five yards long by two wide. The gown must be cut out below the point of the shoulders.

"Another exaction is the placing of feathers and veil. Only a Court hairdresser knows how to accomplish it to the Queen's taste, and the Queen, though her taste may not be good, demands that her ideas be followed to the last letter. Only a physician's certificate entitles one to appear at a drawing room with covered shoulders. The certificate must be procured in advance and sent to the Lord Chamberlain, who asks the Queen's consent. Often enough she refuses."

THE STORY OF A SINGER

After Many Triumphs on the Stage, She Marries a Baron.

Among the notable people who were presented to Queen Victoria during her recent stay at Cimiez was the Baroness Sophie Vigier, whose history is a curious one. Forty years ago, says The London World, she was more celebrated, but not less distinguished, than she is now under the name of Sophie Cruvelli. Born at Bielefeld, in Westphalia, sixty-nine years ago, of parents named Cruwell, she made her first appearance as a vocalist at Venice in 1847, undertaking, among other parts, that of the prima donna in Verdi's "Attila." Engaged soon afterward for London, she made a striking success as Leonora in "Fidelio," and as Norma. She was also heard in parts not usually assigned to the dramatic soprano—those, for instance, of Lucia and Linda. At the Théâtre des Italiens of Paris she electrified the audience, the night of her first appearance, by her impassioned delivery of the cavatina in "Ernani," which had never before been sung as she sang it. The tenor on this occasion was Mr. Sims Reeves; the manager Mr. Lumley, who had brought over both Reeves and Cruvelli from Her Majesty's Theatre.

Cruvelli passed from the Théâtre des Italiens to the French Opera—"Académie Impériale de Musique," as it was then called. Here her success was greater than ever, and here, after making the deepest impression as Alice in "Robert le Diable" and as Valentine in "Les Huguenots," she "created" the part of the heroine in "Les Vêpres Siciliennes," which Verdi composed especially for her. This work contains much beautiful music.

But the time had now arrived for one of those incidents without which the career of a prima donna would be incomplete. It was surrounded by mystery and involved a flight from Paris, and afterward the preliminaries of a duel. It in no way reflected on the honor of the great vocalist—quite the contrary; and the last act of the little drama ended with her marriage to Baron, afterward Vicomte, Vigier. After settling at Nice, the Baroness Vigier was in the habit, for many years, of giving once every year a performance of "Norma," the profits from which were presented to the poor.

The Advantages of Stupidity.

From The London World.

In a passage in his "Representative Government" Mr. J. S. Mill spoke of the Conservatives as being, by the law of their existence, not the stupid, but "the stupidest" party. The phrase was comparative. Sir John Pakington was grievously injured, and called on Mr. Mill to explain. Mr. Mill apologized for an apparent want of politeness in the phrase, but added that he did not think that the Conservatives ought to be offended, for the fact insured their always being an extremely powerful party. Moreover, he added, he had not asserted that Conservatives are generally stupid, but that stupid people are generally Conservatives. On the other hand, he admitted that if stupidity has a tendency to Conservatism, sciolism and half knowledge have a tendency to Liberalism. But half-informed people are uncertain and capricious, thinking one thing one day and another the next, and splitting off into groups and factions. They cannot be counted on. So that the advantage remains, he concluded, with the party which has behind it the compact and solid force of sheer stupidity.

England's Policy Explained.

Apropos of the Chitral campaign, M. Labouchère of London Truth says: "Every one knows the policy of 'trailing the coat,' which is pursued with such success by British statesmanship on the Indian and other frontiers. It consists in sending over the frontier a small force, large enough to alarm the natives, but not large enough to prevent them attacking it. They attack. A 'British reverse' ensues. Thereupon the national honor requires us to at once advance in force, and avenge the insult by conquering the 'aggressors' and annexing their territory. This policy is not only hard on the natives, it is also very hard on the British force which serves the purpose of a decoy. Its position is that of the lamb tied to a stake by the huntsman who desires to shoot a tiger or other beast of prey, and doomed to be mangled while the sportsman pots his game from a neighboring tree."

Just Hear the Britisher!

From Macmillan's Magazine.

The rule of the many seems now to be regarded as the final and inevitable form of government for all the civilized communities of men; that is held for a fact, which may either be eagerly embraced or sullenly accepted. The few, it is said, misgoverned, because it was their interest to do so; but the many will govern well, because it will be their obvious gain. That briefly is the democratic creed

RUSSIAN TERMS TO JAPAN

Until They Are Fulfilled Corean Ports Are to be Occupied.

SIXTEEN THOUSAND TROOPS READY

Prince Tching Thanked the American Minister Personally for Aiding Peace Negotiations —Trade Relations.

FRANKFORT, May 15.—The Frankfurter Zeitung publishes a dispatch from St. Petersburg, stating that Russia will occupy certain ports in Corea until the conditions she imposes upon Japan have been satisfied.

Sixteen thousand Russian troops will be concentrated on the frontier in readiness for service in the event of Japan refusing to agree to this plan.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 15.—The Novoe Vremya says that a Russian protectorate of Corea is necessary to protect Russian merchants there from Japanese competition.

The Moscow Gazette says that a military, stable, and financial power like Russia alone has the right to hold Corea. The paper adds that if any power should object to Russia holding that country it would be a mark of avowed unfriendliness, with which Russia would know how to deal.

LONDON, May 15.—The Graphic will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Pekin saying that Prince Tching, one of the Vice Presidents of the Ministry of the Imperial House, acting on behalf of the Emperor, called on Charles Denby, the American Minister, and thanked him personally and in the name of the Government for his assistance in the furtherance of peace with Japan.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The Department of State has received an interesting report from United States Consul General Thomas R. Jernigan of North Carolina, stationed at Shanghai, China, on our trade relations with that empire, noting a falling off in the importations of domestic cottons from the United States, as well as from Great Britain. Mr. Jernigan advances the opinion that the manufacture of cotton cloth by China and Japan is responsible for the decrease.

In 1863 the first spinning mill was erected in Japan, with 5,456 spindles; in 1883 there were sixteen mills, with 43,700 spindles, and in 1893 there were forty-six mills, with some 600,000 spindles. The statistics regarding the industry in China have not been published, but a conservative estimate is that the end of this year will witness 360,000 spindles, 3,000 looms, besides numerous cotton gins, ready to operate in fifteen cotton mills.

In Japan the millowner pays from 8 to 20 cents per day in silver for mill hands, while in the United States, labor, he says, is paid for in gold. During 1894, $1 in gold has been equal to $2 of Japanese silver, which makes clear, according to his reasoning, that the millowner in the United States is paying twice as much for labor as the Japanese.

A RADICAL DEPUTY ARRESTED.

Result of a Too Enthusiastic Meeting of Students at Palermo.

PALERMO, May 15.—Felice Cavallotti and Adolfo Engel, both well-known Radical members of the Chamber of Deputies, arrived in this city to-day.

Their presence was made the occasion for a demonstration by the Radicals and a large number of students. They were received with much cheering and cries of "Down with Crispi!" "Long live Socialism!"

One of the students became offensively demonstrative and the carbineers who were present placed him under arrest.

Signor Engel reproached the soldiers for their action, whereupon he was himself taken into custody. The Deputy was taken before a Quaestor, who, for two hours, subjected him to an oral examination. He was then discharged.

AMERICAN SPECIAL EXPRESS.

Schedule Time Between Liverpool and London Will Be Reduced.

LONDON, May 15.—Arrangements have been completed for the running next month of a train to be known as the American Special Express.

It will make the run from London to Liverpool in three hours and fifty minutes, and, north bound, will make close connections with the transatlantic steamers.

The train's schedule time will be forty-five minutes faster than that of other express trains between the two cities.

OLGA NETHERSOLE IN LONDON.

Her Acting of Pinero's "Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith" Applauded.

LONDON, May 15.—Miss Olga Nethersole appeared to-night at the Garrick Theatre as "The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith," in A. W. Pinero's play of that name. She met with a flattering reception.

The audience, at first critical, became more and more enthusiastic, and, at the end of the third act, Miss Nethersole received an ovation. Mr. John Hare, the manager of the Garrick Theatre, declared that Miss Nethersole had saved the run of the play.

MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.

Cruiser Marblehead Will Be of the Emperor's Escort at Kiel.

BERLIN, May 15.—The United States cruiser Marblehead will go through the Baltic-North Sea Canal upon the occasion of the opening of that waterway with the war ships comprising the Emperor's escort.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The United States vessel Castine left Mozambique to-day for the Comoro Island, lying between Africa and Madagascar, and the Marblehead has joined the San Francisco at Algiers.

CATHOLICS IN ITALY'S CANVASS.

Pope Leo Forbids Their Voting and Recalls His Imprisonment.

ROME, May 15.—The Osservatore Romano prints a letter written by the Pope to Cardinal Rampolla, Papal Secretary of State, forbidding Catholics to take part in the Italian elections.

After enumerating his reasons for the prohibition, his Holiness concludes by reminding the faithful that he is still kept a prisoner in the Vatican by the Italian Government.

LANDSLIP ON THE BALTIC CANAL.

Stipulated Depth Reduced to Eight Meters for the Festival.

LONDON, May 15.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Berlin saying that, May 10, a landslip on the new Baltic Canal near Grünnenthal reduced the depth of water there to sixteen feet.

Dredges have been employed day and night in deepening the canal. As the stipulated depth of nine meters can scarcely be obtained by the date of the opening of the canal, the contractor has been ordered to try to get a uniform depth of eight meters.

Inquiry in Waddell's Case Finished.

PARIS, May 15.—Judge Franqueville, the examining magistrate, has finished his inquiry in the case of Thomas O'Brien, who fatally shot his companion, Reed Waddell, at the Northern Railway Station March 27. Waddell was shot twice in the back and twice in the chest. He was also slightly wounded in the head and in the region of the heart.

William O'Brien Bankrupt.

LONDON, May 15.—William O'Brien, M. P., has been served with notice that he has been declared a bankrupt in consequence of his failure to satisfy the judgment obtained against him by Patrick A. Chance, M. P., who was Mr. O'Brien's solicitor in the latter's action against Lord Salisbury for libel. Mr. O'Brien says he intends to retire from Parliament.

Americans Will Greet the St. Louis.

LONDON, May 15.—A dispatch from Southampton says that Thomas F. Bayard, the American Ambassador, the staff of the embassy, and a large number of other Americans have arranged to meet the new American Line steamer St. Louis on her arrival there.

Prince Albrecht of Prussia at Vienna.

VIENNA, May 15.—Prince Albrecht of Prussia, who was sent by the Emperor of Germany to convey to Emperor Francis Joseph the baton of Field Marshal of the German Army, arrived here to-day. He was received at the station by Emperor Francis Joseph and four Archdukes.

Italian Navy Retrenchment.

ROME, May 15.—Admiral Morin, Minister of Marine, in a speech at Spezzia last evening, said the total retrenchments in the Italian Naval Department for the current year would be 5,000,000 lire, and boasted that it would be the cheapest administered marine establishment in Europe.

A French Duelist Acquitted.

PARIS, May 15.—A jury to-day acquitted Commandant Lechatteller, of the marine force, who, in a duel with swords, March 1, fatally wounded M. Percher, a sub-editor of the Journal des Débats. All the witnesses of the duel were also acquitted.

Count Kalnoky's Resignation Reported.

VIENNA, May 15.—It is reported that the Emperor has finally accepted the resignation of Count Kalnoky, Imperial Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Baku Kerosene Factory Burned.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 15.—The kerosene factory of the Rothschilds at Baku has been destroyed by fire, together with a number of oil reservoirs and other property. The damage is very heavy.

Coolies Killed and Wounded at Kambat.

SIMLA, May 15.—A telegram from Dir says the native tribesmen have made a night attack upon the British post at Kambat. Seven coolies are reported killed and twenty wounded.

AMERICAN CLASSICAL SCHOOL IN ROME

Prof. Platner of Adelbert College, Ohio, Outlines Its Plan.

From The Cleveland (Ohio) Leader.

There was established several years ago in Athens an American school of classical studies, the object of which was to provide American students with the proper facilities for studying Greek art, archaeology, and topography in Greece. The school has been maintained by the efforts of the American Institute of Archaeology and of about twenty colleges, largely through the generosity of friends. This school has been successful from the start, and its published work has given it a most honorable position among the similar institutions of foreign countries, although they have the great advantage of Government support.

For some time it has seemed to the Latin scholars that a school similar in organization and purpose ought to be established at Rome, where, under the care of a director, duly qualified graduates of our colleges could pursue the study of Roman archaeology and antiquities in the city which was so long the centre of the world. In these days a knowledge of archaeology and antiquities is indispensable for the classical student and teacher, and a marked advance is distinctly seen in the efficiency of the Greek instruction in our colleges as a result of the school at Athens.

In many respects a school at Rome should appeal to a wider circle than one at Athens, inasmuch as Rome, in appearance if not in reality, has always played so much greater a rôle in the history of civilization. At present Rome is visited and known by hundreds of Americans where Athens is seen by tens. It is exceedingly important that Latin scholarship should have the same advantages and opportunities as Greek.

This feeling in the minds of all classical scholars has at last manifested itself in action. The opportunity has been afforded by the establishment of an American school of architects in Rome. At the Congress of Philologists held in Philadelphia at Christmas time, Prof. Ware, of Columbia, announced that through the generosity of friends in New-York and Boston, funds had been pledged sufficient to begin and continue the school of architecture for three years. Rooms have been secured in Palazzo Torlonia, the director and students are on the ground, and work has begun.

Prof. Ware, for the Executive Committee, announced that the architects' school would most gladly welcome the proposed classical school. They could share the same building, divide the expenses of housekeeping, and in many ways economize by co-operation. The libraries of architecture and archaeology embrace very largely the same works, and a large item, the expense of duplication, could thus be avoided.

After hearing Prof. Ware's statement, it seemed to all present that the time had come when a determined effort should be made to awaken an interest in the establishment of this school, and a committee was appointed to canvass the matter. This committee is made up of professors from several of the leading colleges in the country and some prominent citizens of different cities who have shown interest in the matter.

The amount of money at the service of the School of Architecture is $5,000 a year. It is estimated that the Latin school could be begun on a little less amount, and, while that sum would be highly desirable, it is probable that an assured income of $3,000 would lead to its immediate establishment. The form of organization would undoubtedly be based upon that of the school at Athens. It is expected that such a school would be of very considerable advantage to the many Americans who visit Rome for the purpose of culture, in opening up to them the way to a better knowledge and appreciation of the treasures of the ancient city.

The committee has been at work about three months, and the organizing meeting will be held in New-York May 18.

A Chinese Inn.

The inn at Dragonstone is not a success in summer. You look in through the open doorway on to a dingy little room about twelve feet square, with a greasy counter at one side, and a stock in trade of rice, wine, dried fish, tobacco, and opium behind. Opposite are two square black tables (they were white once) covered with bowls of salt vegetable and flies, around which half a dozen laborers are sitting at their rice.

A Chinese kuli squatting half naked on a bench, with a bowl at his lips, stoking rice and bawling at the same moment, is not a pretty spectacle under the most favorable conditions—in hot weather he is distinctly unpleasant. This front room is divided from the kitchen and pigsty by what may be called the distinguished guest chamber—a box the size of the lift in a hotel—with a narrow passage to form the connecting link. From the shop side this bedroom is entered by a half-door, the top part of which is latticed, and lets in just so much of the gloom without as will give an outline to the horrors within.—Blackwood's Magazine.

More Delay in the Laidlaw-Sage Case.

When the case of Laidlaw against Sage came up before Justice Beach, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, the plaintiff's counsel asked that the case go on.

Rush Taggart, counsel for Russell Sage, asked for a considerable delay on the ground that Col. James, senior counsel for Mr. Sage, would then be engaged in other cases.

Justice Beach said that he felt it his duty to grant the plaintiff's request to go on, as every delay was dangerous, owing to the advanced age of Mr. Sage. He set the case down, however, for the first Monday in June.

Mr. Taggart said that he would be engaged at that time and would be unable to go on.

This did not please the Judge, and, after some remarks about lawyers seeking delays in important cases, he fixed the date of trial for June 10, when it must go on, whether Col. James or any one else is engaged.

The First Cannon.

The first cannon were of wood bound with leather, and then iron hoops were introduced. From the use of iron hoops to the use of iron entirely was an easy transition, but brass cannon were for long the most esteemed. Some of the brass guns of the fifteenth century are said to have been capable of throwing stone balls weighing over 600 pounds. Such a gun was employed in 1449 by Mahomet the Second in besieging that very City of Constantinople which 800 years previously had been defended with Greek fire.

Breech-loading cannon were used by Cortez in Mexico in 1519, and were in existence in England in 1545. But they were soon given up, and muzzle-loading was adopted until recent times.—All the Year Round.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Johnson-Gaddis Wedding.—The wedding of Miss Lulu Estelle Gaddis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David E. Gaddis, to Dr. Joseph Lester Johnson will take place on the evening of June 6, at the home of the bride's parents, 125 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Virgin. A large reception, from 8 until 10 o'clock, will follow. The bride will be attended by Miss Frances E. Silleck as maid of honor and Miss Bertie Johnson, sister of the bridegroom. Eugene Terpeny, the bridegroom's uncle, will act as best man, and the ushers will be Dr. David Orr Edson, son of ex-Mayor Edson; Walter Smith, and Harry Silleck.

—Zabriskie-Hunter Wedding.—The wedding of Miss Florence Hunter to Capt. C. Zebriskie will take place on the evening of June 6, at 8 o'clock, in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. S. M. Hamilton of Louisville, Ky., and the bride's uncle, the Rev. David M. Hunter. The bride's only attendant will be Miss Julia Brinkerhoff, who will be the maid of honor. The ushers will be William Albert Paepke, Van Campen Taylor, Herbert Valentine, Talcott Van Santvoord, and Dr. Reginald Hall Sayre. The best man will be Alister Greene.

—A June Wedding.—The marriage of Miss Jessie Maude Powell, a daughter of the late Frederick Pond Powell, formerly of New-York and afterward of Boston, to Henry Stephen Powell, a cousin, will take place the first week in June at the home of the bride's uncle and aunt in Boston. Uriah C. Southard will be the best man, and the maid of honor will be Miss Daisy Foster, a cousin of the bride.

—Going to Tuxedo.—Mr. and Mrs. Cooper Hewitt will close their town house on Lexington Avenue the middle of June and go to Tuxedo Park, having taken rooms at the Tuxedo Club for a portion of the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer will go to Tuxedo on June 6. Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin have taken rooms at the Tuxedo Club from June 15.

—Their Country Homes Opened.—Mrs. Trenam L. Park has closed her town house, 267 Madison Avenue, and has opened her country place, Stonehurst, at Riverdale, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Bronson are at their country place, Verna, at Southport, Conn. Henry Dudley and the Misses Dudley of 56 West Fifty-seventh Street have gone to their country place, Overdell, at Newburg, N. Y., for the Summer.

—Thursday Evening Theatre Club.—The last meeting of the Thursday Evening Theatre Club will be held this evening, when the members will attend the performance of "Aladdin, Jr.," at the Broadway Theatre, and afterward will be entertained at supper at the home of Mrs. Joseph Agostini, 20 East Seventy-second Street.

—Mrs. J. T. Davies Going to Europe.—Mrs. Julian T. Davies and Miss Ethel Davies of 17 West Ninth Street will sail for Europe soon, and will spend the early Summer in France. They will be the guests of Mrs. Davies's brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley-Martin, at Balmacaun, Scotland, in August.

—New-London Amusement Club.—Mrs. McCoskry Butt, Mrs. Peter Barlow, Mrs. Jacob W. Miller, and Mrs. Stephen Peabody of New-York have organized an amusement club for the coming season at New-London, Conn., and will give a series of dances. Mrs. Barlow will open Tarlo early next month.

—Mrs. Clews in Chicago.—Mrs. Henry Clews of 9 West Thirty-fourth Street is spending a fortnight in Chicago as the guest of her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Worthington. Mr. and Mrs. Clews will open their villa on Ocean Avenue, Bailey's Beach, Newport, early next month.

—A "Trilby" Entertainment.—A "Trilby" entertainment for the benefit of the St. Luke's Home Building Fund will be given under the auspices of the Daughters of the Revolution this afternoon at the home of Mrs. Charles W. Dayton of Mount Morris Park West.

—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Barclay Coming Home.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Barclay of 325 Madison Avenue, who have been spending the Winter abroad, are expected to return home next month, and will go at once to Lenox, where they have taken a cottage for the Summer.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Spencer Coming Home.—Mr. and Mrs. William F. Spencer and the Misses Spencer, who have been spending the Winter in Europe, are expected home next week. They will go at once to their country seat at Sing Sing.

—Miss Leila Woodhouse Engaged.—The engagement is announced of Miss Leila Woodhouse, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur F. Woodhouse of East Sixty-ninth Street, to John T. White of Boston. The wedding will take place some time next month.

—Reception to Gen. Miles.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ayer Whipple of 58 West Fifty-seventh Street have sent out cards for a reception to-morrow afternoon to meet Major Gen. and Mrs. Nelson A. Miles.

—Going to Southampton, L. I.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Egmont Schermerhorn will spend the Summer at Southampton, L. I., where they have taken a cottage, and in the early Fall they will go to Lenox.

—Reception by Mrs. H. D. Tiffany.—Mrs. Henry D. Tiffany and Miss Tiffany will give a reception on Saturday afternoon from 4 until 7 o'clock at their home on Westchester Avenue, Westchester.

—The Tandem Club.—The annual parade of the Tandem Club will be held on Saturday. The meet will be at the Plaza Hotel at 11:30 o'clock, and the drive will be through Central Park.

—Miss Sarah S. McEckron Engaged.—The engagement has just been announced of Miss Sarah Stone McEckron to Edward Darrell of Bermuda. No time has been set for the wedding.

—To Open Their Lenox House.—Mr. and Mrs. George H. Morgan of 6 East Fortieth Street will close their town house the first week in June and open Ventfort Hall, Lenox, for the Summer.

—Mrs. Hazen's Tea.—Mrs. John C. Hazen and Miss Hazen of Pelham Manor, N. Y., have sent out cards for a tea for Saturday afternoon from 4 until 7 o'clock.

—Benefit for Seton Hospital.—A matinée will be given in Palmer's Theatre on the afternoon of May 27 for the benefit of the Seton Hospital.

—A Bicycle Breakfast.—The Misses West of Brooklyn entertained a party of friends at a bicycle breakfast yesterday.

In Cheapside.

In Cheapside we have the central avenue of the old City Market that our Saxon ancestors called the Chepe, and that likely enough was held under and outside the wall of the old Roman city; and may have existed even before the old wall, as a roadside market along old Watling Street. And so in Cheapside we have the place where the chapmen might place their booths and expose their wares; while a little further on is the Poultry, where the countrywomen sat with their baskets of fowls and eggs. Then with the backbone of the market in Cheapside, other rows of stalls formed the nuclei of future streets.

The bakers sold their loaves in Bread Street, and were, in the days of the Plantagenets, forbidden to sell their bread elsewhere. Friday Street belonged to the fishmongers, whose chief market was on that day. Wood Street may have served for the firewood dealers, and Milk Street speaks for itself. Ironmonger Lane was long the headquarters of the hardware trade, and Sopars Lane, just opposite—how and since the great fire of 1666 known as Queen Street—was held by the dealers in soap and candles. —All the Year Round.

NOT THROUGH WITH MEADE

Navy Department Investigating the Facts in His Case.

COURT-MARTIAL MAY BE ORDERED

Belief that He Should Be Tried in the Interests of Discipline— But Much Depends Upon Civilians.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The Meade case is not yet ended. Inquiries were instituted to-day by the Navy Department to ascertain what information can be brought before a court-martial, and if the report of the investigation shall show any substantial results, a court will be convened within a week for the trial of Rear Admiral R. W. Meade.

It is necessary to know just what testimony will be forthcoming voluntarily. It is not expected that officers of the navy know of Meade's alleged offense except through the papers, and it is also pretty well known that the chief reliance for evidence must be upon civilians, who need not appear before courts-martial unless they please, or, appearing, need not answer questions.

There has been annually an attempt made by the Navy Department to secure from Congress the right to require the presence and exact the testimony of civilians before courts-martial. This case of Rear Admiral Meade's is an unexpected and prominent illustration of the wisdom of such authority. It often happens that naval officers are wrongly accused and might be exonerated by the testimony of civilians, and it as frequently occurs that officers are able to escape punishment by the same method. There is an officer, now in New-York City, who will in a few days make a report as to the likelihood of obtaining testimony sufficient in importance and pertinency to warrant convening a court-martial for the trial of Meade.

There is a difference of opinion as to the result of this officer's mission. Some of the Navy Department people believe he will have no trouble in finding persons who, when once invited before a court, will tell all they know of Meade's slanders in the press. Other officers believe that those who know most about the alleged offense will refuse to contribute to any action against Meade, who has not yet denied the interview, and so has not called for any verbal defense by the interviewer of his work.

It is also asserted that nothing can be expected of Meade, whose promptness in availing himself of a technical privilege, at further sacrifice of courtesy and discipline, indicates his own policy. One officer said: "Meade realizes that in reticence is his only safety. He cares nothing for the extent of his misconduct, provided he can still pose as the most courageous officer of his service, who is capable of criticising his superiors."

There is a most unfortunate feature of the case which has done a great injustice to Secretary Herbert, especially as the incident has been availed of by some Republican papers of more virulence than virtue. The uncalled-for allusion to "rebels" in the Administration has been accepted as being Meade's manner of describing the Secretary of the Navy, the official of whom Meade was asking a favor and the man from whom Meade had on more than one occasion been the recipient of attention. This remark has done more to hurt the case of that officer, provided he had any defense, than any other portion of the explosive interview.

Meade has taken advantage of the cue given by the partisan press and believes that, after all, his most offensive allusion may serve to aid him best in his attempt to evade the disgrace of a trial. While Meade's service in the war was gallant, he has been compensated by pecuniary reward and by the usual honors attaching to commendable acts. There is no greater admirer of bravery on the Union side, and no one with less feeling for those against whom he fought, than the Secretary of the Navy. Meade suffered in no measure from Mr. Herbert for his acts during the civil war.

He has for months annoyed and aggravated the department by unseemly, childish conduct, not usual to a man of his years and station. His request for retirement would have been honored and his retirement would have been signalized probably by a general order mentioning his past services and deploring his decision which deprived the navy of an officer of great usefulness in the time of war. He had no more cause for assailing the President officially and Mr. Herbert personally than could be found in his ridiculous anger at fancied wrongs and imagined impositions.

A naval officer of prominence said to-day to The New-York Times's correspondent: "The proposed trial of Admiral Meade is in the interest of the service. It is demanded, it seems to me, in behalf of discipline. I do not believe the matter will drop with Meade's individual dismissal of the subject. Whatever may be said of future action by those who regard Meade as a political ally and leader, this is a matter outside of politics and persons. No man claiming the right to salute the American flag, and, more than that, gaining his livelihood from this Government, whose father was on its pay rolls and whose brothers are in its employ as well in one form or another, no such man should defame any Administration because he has a babyish notion that it has ignored him."

There is talk to-day of a reprimand for Meade if it is found that a court-martial is out of the question. Such a letter could be written to Meade without the aid of a court-martial. It is always the privilege of the Navy Department to criticise officers, who have also the right to explain or apologize, either of which on Meade's part would be surprising to those who know the man and have watched his recent conduct.

Utilizing New Forces.

It is more than probable that our future consumption of fuel, instead of increasing, will diminish through superior methods of using it, without considering the probability of our finding substitutes. For the time may come when we shall be able to concentrate and employ the immense currents of thermo-electricity which result from the action of the sun's rays and the rotation of the earth. We seem to be on the verge of being able to produce electricity directly from the burning of coal; and this once accomplished there will immediately follow the universal adoption of the electric motor as a prime mover. In this direction we have many resources.

For instance, our rivers, the winds, and tides, can all be made to contribute to the production of heat and power. Also in many countries there are springs of hot water which have flowed for centuries unchanged in temperature. On the Island of Ischia, in the Bay of Naples, on deepening the sources of these springs only a few feet, the water is found to boil, while a little deeper, steam of very high pressure has been obtained. All these sources of power can be converted into stored electrical energy, capable of being conveyed to any place where wanted, and employed to give heat, light, and great power in small space. No; we need not be alarmed at the prospect of the exhaustion of our coal fields. Science will solve this question, and at the same time purify the atmosphere of our great towns.—Chambers's Journal.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Mme. Melba is at the Savoy.

—Senator David B. Hill is at the Normandie.

—Sir C. H. Tupper, Minister of Justice of Canada, is at the Brunswick.

—Mavroyeni Bey, Turkish Minister at Washington, is at the Cambridge.

—Bradley B. Smalley of Vermont and Gen. A. T. Goshorn of Cincinnati are at the Fifth Avenue.

—V. J. Domingues, Argentine Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, and Gen. Orland Smith of Baltimore, are at the Holland.

—Senator Stephen B. Elkins of West Virginia, Bishop John F. Hurst of Washington, D. C., and John R. McLean are at the Waldorf.

New Trains to Baltimore and Washington by the Royal Blue Line.

An additional train has been added to the Royal Blue Line service to Baltimore and Washington, leaving station of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot of Liberty Street, 8:00 A. M., arriving Baltimore 12:45 P. M., Washington 1:40 P. M. Other trains leave New-York at 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 Mdt. Sundays, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 Mdt.—Adv.

BETTER PRICES, HIGHER WAGES

Improvement in General Business Meets with Encouraging Response in the Iron and Metal Trades.

Improvement in general business has met with encouraging response in the iron and metal trades in the last week. From the reports gathered from all quarters and summarized in to-day's issue of The Iron Age, it appears that the general advance in blast furnace wages in the principal Western districts puts all chance of lower Bessemer pig iron at rest for the present.

"The raising of wages," says The Iron Age, "at a number of steel works and rolling mills foreshadows a general movement in that direction throughout the whole territory north of the Ohio River and the Alleghanies, and may affect the Eastern makers also. The fact that a leading Pittsburg concern put up wages in spite of existing contracts with the men is likely to prove a powerful argument with the dissatisfied in other districts. From the standpoint of the buyer this means that prices recently current, and in some sections still prevailing, will not be witnessed again, unless there is a sharp decline in the demand.

The ten per cent. advance in wages on furnace and steel works wages means an increased cost of 35@50c on billets, to which, of course, must be added higher cost of raw materials. To those who start from the ore and go to the finished article, the total increased cost is probably represented by $1.50@$2.50 per ton, according to the character of the product. The buying of about 15,000 tons of bessemer pig on the part of a Chicago concern, has created another flurry, to which purchases by others contributed.

"The steel market has been quite excited, advancing to $16.50@$16.75 at Pittsburg, under moderate sales, but with quite a lively inquiry. Sheet bars, which some time since commanded an advance of about $1 per ton over billets, are so scarce that an advance of $2 is now obtained.

"In wire rods, which are quoted at $21 at Pittsburg, the most interesting event is the closing of conversion contracts, covering 35,000 to 40,000 tons, between a Chicago steel mill and a Cleveland rod mill.

"Heavy sales of skelp, aggregating 7,500 tons, are reported from Pittsburg, and reflect the heavier demand for wrought pipe. There is continued activity in bars and sheets in the West, and a fair movement in plates, and in structural material.

"There is quite a lively demand for old iron rails, both for home consumption and for export. Two New-England roads sold 6,000 tons between them, 3,000 tons going to a Central Pennsylvania mill. A steel works in the same section took 3,000 tons of old steel rails.

"With the rising tendency in our markets encouragement is given to efforts to get manufacturers together for mutual advantage. The Western Bar Association is doing well. The wire-nail people are to-day working at the formation of an association. The cut-nail manufacturers are traveling in the same direction. The Western and Southern cast-iron pipe shops are trying to get together, and the makers of merchant steel are in conference. Report has it, too, that a movement is progressing to arrange for a common sales agency for Connellsville coke.

"The metal markets have been quite excited. Copper has been stimulated by a sudden and excited rise in London, for which the ostensible reason is an agreement to limit American exports to 60,000 tons per annum. If such an arrangement exists it does not include important interests. Really, the advance is due to an expanded demand.

"There has been a heavy movement in lead in all the primary markets, and prices have been sharply advanced, with sellers at the close holding off.

"Labor troubles in Kansas, which, it is suspected, were cleverly engineered, have advanced prices to 3.60 cents, and are expected to have a depressing effect on ore prices, thus helping makers both ways."

NORRISTOWN, Penn., May 15.—The wages of 3,000 employes of the Pencoyd Iron Works, at West Manayunk, were advanced 10 per cent. to-day. The following notice was posted at the works: "Commencing May 26, a general advancement will be made in all wages throughout the works. Salaries will be subject to special adjustment.

Glassworkers Benefited.

PITTSBURG, Penn., May 15.—It was announced to-night that the Pittsburg Plate Glass Combination, recently formed by the consolidation of several big plate glass concerns, will advance the wages of employes. While the amount of the advance is not definitely known, it is believed it will be twenty per cent.

Wages Advanced 15 per Cent.

BELLAIRE, Ohio, May 15.—The wages of the employes of the Bellaire Nail Company have been advanced 15 per cent., of the company's own volition.

BLUEBIRDS KILLED BY FEBRUARY COLD

The Blizzard Destroyed Very Many of Them in Washington.

Mr. R. Ridgway, the Curator of the Smithsonian Institution, in Washington, thus writes to The Boston Christian Register: "The bluebird wintered about Washington in larger numbers than I ever knew it to before, no less than twenty-one individuals making their headquarters on my little half acre in the suburbs—doubtless because of the shelter afforded by an eight-roomed birdhouse; also, on account of a supply of berries produced by the hedge of Japan honeysuckle which partly inclosed the place. Just before the 'blizzard' of Feb. 7 to 9 (inclusive) the supply of these berries was exhausted. Feb. 10 I picked up from the snow in my yard seven dead bluebirds, which had evidently died of starvation, their stomachs being completely empty and their bodies greatly emaciated. Not a living bluebird has been either seen or heard by me in that section of the district since that time, though I have been told of a very few being seen by persons living further from the city.

"During the latter part of February or early part of March, while I was absent in Florida, the English sparrows took possession of my birdhouse, and, in order to make room for their nests, were obliged to remove the dead bluebirds which were inside. They actually dragged out nine, dropping them to the ground beneath. On April 2, observing that the sparrows were building in the box, and being sure there were no bluebirds about, I cut down the pole. Examining the box, I found two of the compartments occupied by sparrows' nests, and from three of the remainder I extracted five more dead bluebirds, one hole containing three. Thus, in all, twenty-one bluebirds died from starvation on my place alone; and I have no doubt that the destruction of this species has been very great throughout the region affected by the great storm."

A Ridiculous Custom.

But there is nothing more amusing, perhaps, in all the quaint and curious "customs" of the House of Commons than the strange ceremony which marks the termination of its every sitting. The moment the House is adjourned, stentorian-voiced messengers and policemen cry out in the lobbies and corridors: "Who goes home?" These mysterious words have sounded every night for centuries through the Palace of Westminster.

The performance originated at a time when it was necessary for members to go home in parties for common protection against the footpads who infested the streets of London. But, though that danger has long since passed away, the cry of "Who goes home?" is still heard night after night, receiving no reply, and expecting none.—Chambers's Journal.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

1 A. M.—83 Charlton Street; chimney; no damage.
8:20 A. M.—15 West Eleventh Street; chimney; no damage.
8:45 A. M.—2,207 Seventh Avenue; Frederick Peck; flat; damage slight.
1:25 P. M.—227 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; owned by F. B. Squire; no damage.
2 P. M.—319 East Twenty-eighth Street; Mary Finn; dwelling; damage, $10.
4:20 P. M.—613 West Fortieth Street; James Scanlon; no damage.
5:20 P. M.—216 Delancey Street; Mary Brodsky; tenement; damage, $200.
5:30 P. M.—139 West Eighty-fourth Street; T. Murray; flat; damage, $25.
5:35 P. M.—509 West Sixty-fifth Street; awning; damage, $5.
7:40 P. M.—60 East Broadway; Louis Segel; store; damage trifling.
7:54 P. M.—302 West Fortieth Street; chimney; no damage.
8:50 P. M.—1,320 Amsterdam Avenue; Sarah Farrish; dwelling; damage, $25.
9:40 P. M.—9 Minetta Street; Sarah Foster; dwelling; damage, $25.
10 P. M.—121 Columbia Street; wood house; damage slight.

HANGS FIRE IN THE SENATE

The Greater New-York Bill Was Not Passed Last Night.

IT WILL BE TAKEN UP THIS MORNING

The Adjournment Resolution Not Presented Up to Midnight, but the Session Will End To-day.

ALBANY, May 15.—The O'Grady Police Reorganization bill and the one of the Committee of Ten which had been defeated at the morning session of the Senate were formally killed and buried to-night.

This was a part of a plan by which it was hoped to secure an additional vote for the Greater New-York bill. It was believed that when these bills were gone beyond recall the Greater Cities bill might be passed. The hardest kind of work was done in behalf of the latter bill all day by Edward Lauterbach of New-York, representing Mr. Platt. He was on the floor of the Senate in frequent consultation with Senators. Senator Reynolds had a telephonic talk with Mayor Schieren. The latter told him to fight for the referendum amendment. But the Senator replied that that was useless.

It was past 11 o'clock to-night when the last of the Police Reorganization bills was killed. Both bills had been lost, and a motion to reconsider was on the table. Senator Lexow moved to reconsider, and in the case of each bill the vote was a tie, 16 to 16, the old combination holding out against them.

Lieut. Gov. Saxton did not give the casting vote. Just before this, on the Sailors' Boarding House bill, he had ruled that he had the casting vote in all cases of a tie, except on the final passage of a measure. On the police bills he ruled that the tie vote by the Senators killed the motion to reconsider, and that they were accordingly lost.

The Senate at midnight had given up the idea of passing the Greater New-York bill to-night. The Committee on Finance, which had agreed to the resolution fixing Thursday as the date for final adjournment, had not reported the fact to the Senate, but it was the universal expectation that to-morrow would see the wind-up of the session. The Greater New-York bill, it was said, would be moved on Thursday. Its friends had hopes that it would pass.

At one time to-day the friends of the Greater Cities bill were confident that they had the necessary seventeen votes. They were counting on Lamy and Persons of Erie and Reynolds of Kings. Early in the evening the Buffalo men received messages from prominent men in their city, urging them to maintain their position and vote against the bill. They were told that it was a Platt measure, and they ought not to be caught with the chaff which was being given to them. Senator Lamy, it was said at midnight, was irrevocably against the bill.

It is said that the Senate intends to sit to-night until it has all other business out of the way, and then take up the Greater Cities bill the first thing in the morning.

The resolution fixing the date for final adjournment was still in possession of the Finance Committee when the Senate adjourned. Although it is unusual for the committee to delay action until the very day of adjournment, it is said with emphasis by the leaders that adjournment will come to-morrow afternoon at one o'clock.

There was some talk to-night of the Greater New-York bill passing the Senate to-morrow, and that in such an event the Legislature would then take a recess until September, in order to give the commission provided for by the bill time to prepare a charter for the consolidated city. The present Legislature would then come back and pass the proposed charter, and the uncertainty of submitting it to the new Legislature to be elected next Fall would be thus avoided.

WHY THE FUNDS ARE INADEQUATE

Congress Cut the Appropriations for Bailiffs and Witness Fees.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The closing of the United States Court at Rochester, N. Y., because of the exhaustion of the appropriations for the pay of witnesses and bailiffs, and which may be followed by similar action by other courts, is causing some inquiry to be made at the Department of Justice as to the reasons for the shortage.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, Congress appropriated for the Department of Justice $5,705,200. The estimates submitted aggregated $5,861,200. Congress appropriated, therefore, $156,000 less than was asked. In only two items—those for bailiffs and witness fees—are the appropriations exhausted, the appropriations for all other items, it is said, being sufficient. In the item for witness fees, Congress gave the Department of Justice $156,000 less than asked for, and that accounts in a large measure for the present exhausted condition of the appropriation. Extraordinary expenses incurred in the railroad strikes in the Northwest and at Chicago during this fiscal year also have had the effect of absorbing much of the money.

It is explained that estimates submitted to Congress by executive heads of departments are based on usual conditions, and do not provide for such unusual contingencies as strikes, riots, &c.

Western Courts Must Quit.

CHICAGO, May 15.—United States Marshal Arnold said to-day he had only enough money to keep his office in operation for ten days, and had made a requisition on the Attorney General. He does not expect a discrimination in favor of Chicago, and is prepared to notify the Judges, as was done in Rochester and Des Moines, that there are no funds. It means the discharge of the Federal Grand Jury and the closing of two courts. Last June the Marshal had to borrow on his personal credit.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 15.—The trial of Francis A. and P. B. Coffin for wrecking the Indianapolis National Bank has been postponed from May 28 to Sept. 10, because of the lack of funds to pay the witness fees.

Colonial Orders of Chivalry.

From The London Daily News.

The Council of the Legion of Honor, (our Paris correspondent tells us,) authorized several French officers to wear the decoration of the Black

ITS ATTRACTIONS MANY

Attendance Shows the Sportsmen's Exposition Is Appreciated.

SOME WONDERFUL PHOTOGRAPHS

Mountain Goats, Bighorn, and Beavers Caught by Mr. and Mrs. Wallihan's Cameras—Young Elk Coming.

"That's it," delightedly exclaimed Judge Henry A. Gildersleeve last night, in the magnificent log cabin of the United States Cartridge Company, at the Sportsmen's Exposition, when the Penobscot Indian and guide, Joseph Francis, had imitated the call of a bull moose and the response of the cow on a birch bark "caller."

Francis, or Joe, is famed for this simulation, which has resulted in the crash of many a pair of palmated horns to the crack of a rifle. He and the other guides at this interesting camp were objects of interest to half of those who attend the exhibition, which has passed the point of success, and is going to be a great financial benefit to its organizers.

A. G. Wallihan and his wife, both Colorado hunters, and photographers, have a rapt audience at every moment of the day and night. They "talk hunt" understandingly and truthfully, but in parlor fashion, and it is charming to watch Mrs. Wallihan, who resembles the late Henry Ward Beecher, interest fashionably-dressed women in dangerous field sports, which to this artless woman have become a fashion.

As photographers they have accomplished marvels in securing instantaneous pictures of the wildest fauna on their native heaths. Of elk, blacktail deer, and antelope they have dozens of exceedingly interesting photographs taken in glade, on prairie, by and in crystal streams, and among rocks, and in every attitude of grace and alertness. But when it comes to mountain goats, the bighorn and beavers, the marvel is how the photographing was accomplished. Yet there they are, the goats on a craggy solitude, the bighorns crossing a shady ridge, and the beavers at work building a home in the water wilds. There are also photographs of rattlesnakes, prairie dogs, and a cougar and wildcats.

Interest continues in Forest and Stream's well-arranged exhibit and in George Bird Grinnell's fascinating ethnological collection, which takes the native American hunter from the age of stone, wood, horn, bone, and thongs to the equipment of the pale-face invader. For this excellent collection a well-compiled booklet has been issued for those who study its treasures.

Rico as is the exposition in interesting subjects and objects, novelties are promised for to-day. Ira Dodge, the Wyoming hunter and guide, secured twenty-two young elk in Wyoming, and they were at Hoboken last night. To-day they will be taken to the Madison Square Garden and penned near the Fourth Avenue entrance. Close by them, several times a day, a Western horse will be saddled Western fashion, and packed and cinched by Western guides.

The guides at the exposition have been invited to the Stock Exchange, and will go there to-day. They will receive a hearty welcome, and each has made several agreements to hunt with wealthy New-Yorkers the coming season. "Jock" Darling made mocassins out of tanned moosehide yesterday, and drew a crowd to watch his deftness with the needle.

The attendance last night was so great as to be uncomfortable and on a par with that at the dog or horse show. Of those who came were John S. Wise, Police Commissioner Theodore Roosevelt, Archibald Rogers, Walter Wood, Percival Chrystie, High Bridge, N. J.; George W. England, Holyoke, Mass.; Dr. R. Millbank; Capt. Joseph B. Taylor, Greenbush, N. Y.; Guy E. Robinson; G. W. Bergner, Philadelphia; Dr. E. R. Chadburne; H. K. Corey, Boston; C. W. Hawley, Bridgeport, Conn.; Cornelius A. Van Ness, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Charles A. Barker, Concord, Mass.; Dr. A. Valentine, Dr. Everett M. Culver; Dr. C. L. Bagg; F. A. Colby, Bangor Me.; Charles M. Stone, Binghamton; A. W. Tolcott; Frank and William Carnegie, Pittsburg; Dr. Root, New-Haven, Conn.

T. W. Morfey, W. N. Drake, A. B. F. Kinney, Worcester, Mass.; James M. Green, Washington, D. C.; Aaron Woodruff, W. M. Parker, W. L. Williams, George Work, Woodbury Kane, Gideon Knapp, A. Norton Winslow, L. Wilmerding, Major R. Heber Brientnall, Paul A. Jeanneret, George McAlpin, J. P. Knapp, H. H. Stevens, W. F. Sykes, Capt. A. W. Money, Charles Fahrenback, Henry Sanford Ames; John Reagan, Carlstol, Conn.; Cornelius Ferguesn, Jr., John Hecksher, J. Stanton Floyd-Jones, Robert Cornell, J. Seaver Page, J. H. Richmond, Newbold T. Lawrence, Robert T. Lawrence, George W. Rives, and Thomas H. Terry.

NEWARK'S NEW POSTMASTER APPOINTED

He Is a Friend of United States Senator James Smith.

NEWARK, N. J., May 15.—Announcement was made yesterday that Revenue Collector James F. Connelly had been appointed Consul to Osaka and Higo, Japan, and that Postmaster William D. Rutan had been named to succeed Mr. Connelly as Collector. President Cleveland to-day appointed ex-Mayor Joseph Emmet Hayes, a protégé of United States Senator Smith, as Newark's next Postmaster.

The salary paid to the Newark Postmaster is $3,700 a year, while $4,500 is the sum annually received in salary by the Internal Revenue Collector. The Consul received $3,592 last year, of which $3,000 was salary and the balance notorial fees. Official fees to the amount of $6,442 were turned into the Treasury Department.

Enoch J. Smith was the name of the last formally appointed Consul to Osaka. He died some time ago, and since his death the duties of the position have been discharged by his son.

It is claimed that the receipts from the income tax in this district will exceed by $500,000 the receipts of the Chicago district. The district presided over by Mr. Connelly is the second largest in the United States. It is expected that the changes will be made early next week.

War Ship for Georgia's Naval Militia.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Journal.

The State Naval Militia is to have practical work on board some vessel belonging to the National Government. The Assistant Secretary of the Navy has written Gov. Atkinson that upon receipt of information from him as to the number of men and officers constituting this reserve force and who would take advantage of this opportunity, a vessel would be ordered to Brunswick, and the date determined for this course of instruction.

The naval militia consists of fifty-two men; there are four officers, seven warrant officers and four petty officers, and forty-one seaman. The company is known as Company "A," Naval Reserve. Artillery, and is officered as follows: Lieut. Frank D. Aiken, Lieutenant Commanding; Lieut. Van C. Stiles, Lieutenant Junior Grade; Ensigns, Frank A. Dunn and Crester Le Roy Elliott. The company is equipped for active service, and, in everything except the matter of hammocks, is ready to go on board ship without further delay. The home of this company is Brunswick, and for a long while the men have been desirous of an opportunity to obtain active, practical experience, such as the handling of a vessel and the manipulation of the guns.

President Seelye's Independence.

From The Boston Transcript.

An idea of the late President Julius H. Seeley's independence of mind may be gained from an incident relative to his elevation to the Presidency. At the end of a long correspondence he was offered the presidency on certain conditions. His reply was that a bargain for a place was to him an unspeakable abhorrence. He had never in his life lifted a hand or paid a penny for a place, and it would be soon enough for him to say whether he would accept the Presidency of Amherst College when it was freely and fully offered to him.

Half Holiday for Boston's Employes.

From The Boston Transcript.

Mayor Curtis has issued an order directing that all city employes whose services can be dispensed with be allowed a half holiday on Saturdays during the months of June, July, August, and until Sept. 28.

ARE NOT BRITISH CITIZENS

Two at Least of the Alleged Hawaiian Conspirators Recently Convicted Had Taken the Full Oath of Allegiance.

HONOLULU, May 8, via San Francisco, May 15.—At a meeting of Councils yesterday Minister Hatch read the following communication from British Commissioner Hawes:

With reference to my dispatch to you of the 23d of February last, on the subject of the nationality of Messrs. Rickard, Walker, and Hewett, in which I informed you that I had decided to submit the whole question to my Government and ask their decision, I have the honor now to inform you that Lord Kimberley has had under his careful consideration the question of the nationality of the above-named men, and has come to the conclusion that in the case of Mr. Hewett there is no ground on which to support a claim to British nationality, as he appears to have made the proper application, given the requisite proof, and obtained a certificate of Hawaiian nationality.

The case of the other two men has, however, been viewed differently. His Lordship states that they do not appear to have voluntarily and knowingly become naturalized. They are only shown to have taken the oath of allegiance to King Kalakaua and his successor, and they assert that they took that oath on the express assurance that it would not affect their nationality, and there is no proof that certificates of naturalization were issued to them.

I am, therefore, instructed to represent to your Government that her Majesty's Government cannot admit that the Hawaiian nationality of Messrs. Rickard and Walker has been established.

lished.

Copies of the oath taken by Walker and of the naturalization certificate of Rickard have been obtained. The law authorizing them, which was quoted by Secretary Greshham, provided that the person receiving the new citizenship should place himself under the pains and penalties of treason by appealing to his country of original allegiance. From these documents it appears that Walker and Rickard did take the oath, notwithstanding their affidavits to the contrary. The Attorney General said positively this morning that they took the statutory oath. This Government does not assent to the views of Lord Kimberley, and expects to have further correspondence on the subject.

Both Walker and Rickard held office under the Hawaiian Government, for which naturalization was necessary. Should the British Government maintain the position that it has the right to interfere in behalf of these men as British subjects, such interference would probaly open the question whether they were legally convicted by a military tribunal. Their counsel, Neumann, made a protest that such a tribunal was unconstitutional and illegal.

Rickard was sentenced to thirty-five years imprisonment and a fine of $10,000, Walker to thirty years and $5,000. Rickard was one of four chief conspirators against the provisional Government and helped to land the arms. Walker filled bombs with dynamite. He pleaded guilty.

It is learned that the leading point in the argument against Lord Kimberley's conclusion that Walker and Rickard are still British subjects will be that their cases are identically the same in all respects with that of A. M. Hewett, who, Lord Kimberley concedes, is not a British subject.

Both L. A. Thurston and Chief Justice Judd assert that to their personal knowledge, as an inspection of all documents, there is absolutely no difference in the three cases. In the case of Rickard, who was elected to the Legislature, the most unqualified Hawaiian citizenship must necessarily have been required. Walker alone received no certificate of naturalization, it not being the custom to issue such certificates until 1888.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 15.—Chief of Police Glass is in receipt of a letter from A. D. McEver of the Hawaiian Secret Service, intimating that Los Angeles and its vicinity have been chosen as headquarters for the operations of part of the royalist faction, which is seeking to overthrow the existing Government, and that a filibustering party is being formed there for the purpose of overthrowing the Dole Government.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15.—Honolulu advices state that the Hawaiian Foreign Office has made a reply to the note of Secretary Gresham on the recall of Mr. Thurston, whose course is upheld.

MILITARY CADETS' COMMENCEMENT

Graduation Exercises at West Point Will Be Held June 12—Examinations Will Begin June 1.

WEST POINT, May 15.—Orders No. 67 specifying when the annual examinations are to begin, and giving a schedule of the military exercises to take place daily during graduation week, were issued to the Cadet Corps to-day. The annual examinations will begin Saturday, June 1, and continue daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 A. M. until 4:30 P. M., with the exception of an hour and a half at noon.

The Academic Board will be divided into two committees,, the first composed of Prof. Michie, Prof. Tillman, Prof. Posthlewaite, Prof. Mercur, and Capt. Bruff, and the second of Prof. Larned, Prof. Bass, Prof. Clous, Col. Samuel M. Mills, Prof. Wood, and Capt. Lusk.

The first committee will sit in Room No. 202, new Academic Building, and examine the first class in engineering, ordnance, and gunnery, and the second class in philosophy, chemistry, mineralogy, and geology.

The second committee will sit in Room No. 201 and examine only the first class in law and Spanish, the third class in mathematics and Spanish, and the fourth class in French. The first and third classes will have written examinations in Spanish, and the fourth class in French and mathematics.

The examinations of the first class in practical military engineering, and the second and third classes in drawing will be by inspection of marks and practical work. The lowest sections will be examined first. The examination of the first class in practical military engineering will be conducted in Fort Clinton. The Superintendent will preside in either committee in which he may be present.

As each committee shall complete its labors, its presiding officer will report to headquarters. At the close of the daily examinations full reports must be made to the Adjutant.

The annual military exercises will begin daily at 4:30 o'clock. The infantry exercises consist of escort of colors and review, June 1; school of battalion, June 7; drill in extended order, June 11; heavy artillery drill, seacoast battery, June 6; school of the battery, field artillery, June 8; siege mortars drill, 8 P. M., June 10.

The cavalry exercises will be: School of the troop, June 3; school of the trooper, June 5. Practical military engineering will begin with military bridge constructions, ponton bridge building June 4; use of the swords and bayonets and military gymnastics, 8 P. M., June 7. The order of exercises may be changed on account of the weather.

The members of the first class will be graduated June 12. First Lieut. Samuel E. Allen, Fifth Artillery, and First Lieut. Daniel B. Devore, Twenty-third Infantry, have been appointed Secretaries of the committees. Cadets Schulz and Burgess will probably graduate at the head of the first class.

Wild Honeysuckle for West Virginia.

From The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch.

Dr. Archer Atkinson, late resident physician at the White Sulphur Springs, recommends the adoption of the azalea, or wild honeysuckle, as the State flower of West Virginia. He says that the wild honeysuckle (azalea) is a tough, woody shrub, generally straight, which grows from 2 to 4 feet high, and that the woody stalk is about the size of one's middle finger and grows in bunches. The common Eastern wild honeysuckle, the doctor adds, is likewise a shrub, hardy, and woody. It has but one stalk, which is about two feet high, straight, and with one or two small bell-shaped blossoms of a very light pinkish hue, the flowers sticky, faintly sweet, and wilting very soon after being pulled. The doctor thinks that the wild honeysuckle "is in every way worthy the respect of the honest and hardy inhabitants of West Virginia, and well fitted to be regarded in the light of a State flower."

A Gold Standard for Connecticut.

From The New-Haven (Conn.) Register. (Dem.)

The sentiment of the State is overwhelmingly for the gold standard, with silver as a subsidiary coin, as it is everywhere. Whatever politics there is in the situation from a concrete point of view concerns the declaration made in its behalf by the political parties asking for support from the people. Which ever party declares unequivocally for the gold standard in just those words will best entitle itself to popular confidence. There is no room here for equivocation. The terms to be used are simple and easily found. They are at the end of every pencil manufactured, and form the substance of the ink we use. It is a battle royal, and the party leaders interested will do well to prepare for it by facing the storm now.

COULD NOT BAT MEEKIN

Chicago Again Badly Beaten by the New-Yorks.

HUTCHISON PROVED AN EASY MARK

Stafford Hit Well and Ran Bases Cleverly—The Game So One-sided as to be Tedious.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 9; Chicago, 1.
Boston, 3, Cleveland, 2, (first game.)
Cleveland, 8; Boston, 4, (second game.)
Pittsburg, 5; Philadelphia, 1.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Pittsburg	13	6	.684
Cincinnati	12	8	.600
Boston	10	7	.588
Chicago	12	9	.571
Cleveland	10	8	.556
Baltimore	7	6	.538
New-York	9	8	.529
Philadelphia	8	8	.500
Brooklyn	7	10	.412
Washington	6	10	.375
St. Louis	8	14	.364
Louisville	5	12	.294

CHICAGO, May 15.—Chicago lost to-day's game through inability to hit Meekin when hits were needed. The New-York players had no difficulty in finding Hutchison's curves whenever they had the desire. Besides this, Hutchison was wild, giving six bases on balls and having two wild pitches that Moran could not stop.

The stick work of Bannon and Stafford, and particularly the base stealing of the latter, were the features of the game. Aside from this, the game was so one-sided as to be tedious. Attendance, 2,800. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Ryan, rf	0	3	1	1	0
Dahlen, ss	0	1	0	2	1
Wilmot, lf	0	2	1	0	0
Anson, 1b	0	1	10	0	0
Stratton, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Everett, 3b	1	2	3	0	0
Stewart, c	0	1	3	0	0
Moran, c	0	1	5	2	1
Hutchison, p	0	0	0	5	1
Total	1	9	24	15	3

NEW-YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bannon, lf	2	4	1	0	0
Tiernan, cf	1	0	2	0	0
Davis, 3b	1	2	2	1	2
Doyle, 1b	0	3	7	1	0
V. Hait'n, cf	1	1	2	0	0
Stafford, 2b	1	3	2	3	0
Farrell, c	0	7	1	0	0
Meekin, p	0	0	1	1	0
Fuller, ss	2	0	3	2	0
Total	9	13	27	10	2

Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1
New-York	2	0	1	0	3	4	0	0	x	—9

Earned runs—New-York, 2. First base on errors—Chicago, 2; New-York, 1. Left on bases—Chicago, 11; New-York, 8. First base on balls—Of Hutchison, 6; off Meekin, 2. Struck out—By Hutchison, 6; by Meekin, 4. Two-base hits—Wilmot, Davis, Bannon, Doyle. Sacrifice hit—Tiernan. Stolen bases—Moran, (2,) Anson, Everett, Doyle, (2,) Stafford, (2,) Farrell. Double play—Farrell and Fuller. Wild pitches—Hutchison, 2. Passed ball—Farrell. Umpire—Mr. Long.

Other League Games.

AT CLEVELAND—FIRST GAME.

Pittsburg	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	.	—5
Boston	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—3	

Base hits—Cleveland, 5; Boston, 6. Errors—Cleveland, 4; Boston, 3. Batteries—Wallace and Zimmer, Nichols and Ganzel. Umpire—Mr. Murray.

SECOND GAME.

Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	—4
Cleveland	0	0	2	0	0	0	6	0	x	—8

Base hits—Cleveland, 11; Boston, 9. Errors—Cleveland, 2; Boston, 3. Batteries—Young and O'Connor, Stivetts and Ganzel. Umpire—Mr. Murray.

AT PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	x	—5
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		—1

Base hits—Pittsburg, 9; Philadelphia, 4. Errors—Pittsburg, 1; Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—Hart and Sugden; McGill, Beam, Buckley, and Grady. Umpire—Mr. Betts.

Cincinnati vs. Baltimore and Louisville vs. Washington games were postponed on account of rain. No game was scheduled for to-day between the Brooklyn and St. Louis Clubs.

Pennsylvania, 10; Lehigh, 8.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.—Lehigh played a very close baseball game with the University of Pennsylvania on Franklin Field to-day, but lost through unsteady fielding, coupled with Schoenhut's fine batting. Dickson was in the box for Pennsylvania. He was hit hard in two innings, but pitched good ball during the rest of the game. The sharp fielding of the Quakers compelled Lehigh to earn all of her eight runs. The score:

Pennsylvania	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	—10
Lehigh	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	—8

Hits—Pennsylvania, 13; Lehigh, 14; Errors—Pennsylvania, 4; Lehigh, 4. Batteries—Pennsylvania, Dickson and Brennan; Lehigh, Nevins and Gass. Umpire, J. H. Beattie.

Holy Cross, 7; Harvard, 1.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 15.—Holy Cross defeated Harvard at baseball this afternoon by the score of 7 to 1. Not a run was earned. Harvard played a wretched game from start to finish, though Holy Cross scored only in two innings.

Harvard began with two hits, which, with an error by the Holy Cross second baseman, netted a run. Holy Cross did not score until the fourth, when four runs came in. They were the result partly of hitting, but chiefly of inexcusable errors. In the sixth Adams made an error when two men were on bases, and Holy Cross scored three runs more. The Harvard men are discouraged. This is the fourth successive game the nine has lost. Score by innings:

Holy Cross	0	0	0	4	0	3	0	0	0	—7
Harvard	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Amherst, 2; Yale, 1.

AMHERST, Mass., May 15.—Amherst defeated Yale in an exciting contest on Pratt Field this afternoon. Yale was unable to find Thomas for a single hit in the nine innings. The score:

Amherst	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	.	—2
Yale	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Hits—Amherst, 6. Errors—Amherst, 2; Yale, 2. Batteries—Thomas and Sullivan; Carter, Trudeau, and Wilcox.

TO ROW AT HENLEY.

The Crew That Will Represent Cornell Abroad.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 15.—The thirteen young men who will go to England for Cornell have been decided upon. The first eight are the ones who now have seats in the boat, the next four will be taken as substitutes, and will stand a chance of displacing any of the men now having seats if their work proves to be better in the training on the other side of the water. The selections are:

F. M. Matthews, Buffalo, N. Y., '98, bow; height, 5 feet 9½ inches; age 21; weight, 165 pounds.

M. B. Spillman, Tonawanda, N. Y., '97, No. 2; height, 5 feet 10 inches; age 20; weight, 164 pounds.

E. C. Hager, Buffalo, N. Y., '95, No. 3; height, 5 feet 10½ inches; age 24; weight, 173 pounds.

F. W. Freeborn, Ithaca, N. Y., '96, No. 4; height, 5 feet 11 inches; age 19; weight, 176 pounds.

T. W. Fennell, Elmira, N. Y., '97, No. 5; age 19; height, 6 feet; weight, 176 pounds.

T. Hall, Washington, Ontario, post graduate, No. 6; height, 5 feet 10 inches; age 23; weight, 177 pounds.

C. A. Louis, Brooklyn, N. Y., '97, No. 7; height; 5 feet 11 inches; age 20; weight, 165.

R. B. Hamilton, Saginaw, Mich., '96, stroke; height, 5 feet 8½ inches; age 20; weight, 165.

E. D. Coison, Buffalo, N. Y., '97, coxswain; age, 19; weight, 100.

Substitutes: George P. Dyer, Washington, D. C., '96; height, 5 feet 11½ inches; age, 19; weight, 160.

R. L. Shape, Milwaukee, Wis., '95; height, 6 feet; age, 23; weight, 165.

M. W. Roe, Chester, N. Y., '97; height, 5 feet 10½ inches; age, 22; weight, 168.

W. Bentley, Fluvanna, N. Y., '98; height, 5 feet 11 inches; age, 18; weight, 167.

The whole party will comprise sixteen persons, the thirteen above named, Coach Courtney, W. T. Hastings, Commodore of the Navy, and C. S. Francis of Troy, Trustee of the university.

CLOSE HEATS, LIVELY BETTING.

Good Racing by the Harness Horses at Baltimore Meeting.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 15.—The weather was not quite so cold this afternoon at the Gentlemen's Driving Park, but overcoats were timely articles. The track was in first-class condition, as the time made will show, and every heat of every race was well contested. The betting was lively, and in each race the favorite was defeated.

Ten horses scored for the word in the first heat of the 2:40 class, trotting. Tobe was a slight favorite in the books, and brought $6 to $10 for the field in the auction pools. Bayline was on edge and took the first heat, after a close finish with Clodia and Benny W., in 2:28¾. Bayline then sold for $5, and the field $10; but Clodia's previous heat did her good, and she outfooted the son of Chichester, after a very exciting finish. The talent saw the mare's ability, and quickly installed her favorite at $12 to the field $10. She fulfilled expectations, winning the next two heats in commanding style from Bayline, who was at all times a dangerous competitor.

Seven horses started in the 2:21 class, and they furnished a merry contest. Clayton sent Hundley out for the lead, and gained it after an exciting tussle with Panic and National. He won in a drive by a half length. This heat "cooked" Hundley, and afterward he was never prominent in the race. National won the second, third, and fourth heats, after exciting finishes with Maud E. and Uncle Josh. The third race of the day was the 2:25 pace, in which ten horses started. It was unfinished.

Summaries:

2:40 Class.—Trotting; purse $500.

Clodia, br. m., by Confusion, dam unknown, (Payne)	2	1	1
Bayline, b. g., by Chichester, (Clayton)	1	2	2
Nannie, gr. m., (Hentchel)	9	3	4
Benny W., gr. g., (Rush)	3	4	3
Marigold, ch. m., (Fleming)	10	8	3
Dart, ch. g., (Myers)	4	5	6
Carrie L., b. m., (Braddock)	5	7	8
Tobe, b. g., (Haight)	6	9	5
Cantrills, b. m., (Stone)	7	6	7
Felicia, b. m., (Stone)	8	10	dis

Time—2:28¾; 2:29¼; 2:29; 2:30.

2:21 Class.—Trotting; purse $500.

National, b. s., by Wellington, dam by Abercorn, (Demarest)	3	1	1
Hundley, ch. g., by Harkaway, (Clayton)	1	6	4
Maud E., b. m., (Henderson)	5	2	3
Uncle Josh, r. s., (Payne)	6	3	2
Panic, b. m., (Barnes)	2	4	5
Billy Ackerson, b. g., (Haight)	4	7	6
Rutis Girl, br. m., (McCrory)	7	5	7

Time—2:25½; 2:26¾; 2:24; 2:26¾.

2:25 Class.—Pacing; purse $500.

Allen J., ch. g., by George W., (Chance)	5	1	3
Simon Bolliver, ch. g., breeding unknown, (Branley)	8	5	2
Clan Alpine, ch. s., by Aberdeen, (Hatch)	1	4	7
Clan Alpine, b. s., by Aberdeen,	4	3	4
Tot Macey, b. m., (Bever)	7	2	6
Lily E., br. m., (Rush)	9	9	1
Billy West, ch. g., (Fear)	2	8	dis
Lida B., g. m., (McCrory)	3	8	dis
Palmetto Prince, b. g. (Haight)	dis		

Time—2:27; 2:26; 2:27½; 2:26¾.

STONENELL WAS CLAIMED.

Beaten in a Selling Race and Bought In by Mr. Hoodless.

LONDON, May 15.—The selling plate of 103 sovereigns for all ages, the winner to be sold at auction for 400 sovereigns, five furlongs, was won by the Duke of Hamilton's The Nipper, three years old; Thomas Hoodless's Crawley, three years old, was second, and Mr. L. Brassey's Pride, three years, was third. Mr. Dwyer's Stonenell was one of the starters.

Thomas Hoodless, the owner of Crawley, claimed Stonenell, the American horse, for £503.

The Telegraph will say to-morrow that the Americans put money freely on Stonenell. Mr. Hoodless, who bought the horse in, declined an offer of profit to leave him Mr. Dwyer's property.

The Sportsman will say: "The bold policy of running Stonenell in a selling race has resulted disastrously. The horse, or his jockey, Simms, delayed the start. Simms committed a fatal error of judgment. He was some lengths behind at the time of the start. He need not have taken his place, but he thought to jump off and get first by a run through from behind. He tried it, but the other jockeys were equally alert, so Stonenell had the worst of it. He nevertheless moved speed, but failed to stay. Probably the horse is not really wound up. He is a rare sort to look at, and is quite a model jumper."

The English rule governing selling races is that beaten horses can be claimed by any owner of a horse running in the same race at the entered price. The man who claims the horse must, in addition, pay the amount of the purse. This used to be the rule here, but now the clause "beaten horses not to be claimed" is inserted in the conditions of most of the races. Some years ago W. Lakeland claimed Exile out of a race much to the disgust of Pierre Lorillard.

DECORATION DAY YACHT RACE.

The Atlantic Club's Yachts to Sail Down the Bay for Prizes.

Thomas L. Watson, Fleet Captain of the Atlantic Yacht Club, has issued the general orders for the Decoration Day sail, by order of Vice Commodore Adams.

The fleet will assemble off the clubhouse, foot of Fifty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, promptly at 9:30 o'clock A. M., anchoring in two lines, 100 yards apart and parallel to the shore. All steamers, schooners, and Classes 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the sloops will form the off-shore line, the schooner Sachem, Vice-Commodore Adams, on the right; all the other classes the in-shore line, the Fenella, Rear Commodore Hazard, on the right.

At 10:30 A. M. a gun will be fired from the flagship and the club signal will be hoisted at the clubhouse. The fleet will then salute the flag.

All yachts shall cross an imaginary line between the steamboat dock at Sixty-fifth Street and a stake boat moored about 400 yards northwest of same, and the time of each yacht so crossing will be taken. A handicap gun will be fired from the clubhouse thirty minutes after the signal gun for the fleet to weigh anchor.

All schooners and Classes 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 of sloops will sail to and around Buoy No. 12 in the Southwest Spit, keeping the same on the port hand; thence home to club anchorage. All other classes will sail to and around Swash Channel buoy, keeping same on port hand; thence home to club anchorage. Yachts must past to the westward of Fort Lafayette and Romer beacon and to the eastward of buoys in the west bank both going and returning. The finishing line will be between the clubhouse flagstaff and a stake boat moored about 200 yards northward of same. The racing rules of the club will be in force, except as above specified.

A prize of $25, or its equivalent in silver, will be awarded the winning yacht in each class. Yachts will sail in cruising trim, with anchors, chains, deck fittings cabin furniture, and fixtures in their usual places, boats on davits, on deck, or towing astern, as they are usually carried in cruising.

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., May 15.—Passed east—Steam yachts Kanapaha, the Rev. William L. Moore; Vision, T. H. Benedict, and Katrina.

Passed west—Steam yacht Halcyon, Vice-Commodore Howard C. Smith, and schooner yacht Shamrock, Willard P. Ward.

Came to anchor here from Larchmont—Rater Pyxie, Mr. Fields; cutter yacht Colonia, C. Oliver Iselin, arrived here this afternoon and returned to New-Rochelle, where she came to anchor.

BITS OF YACHTING NEWS.

The House Committee of the Atlantic Yacht Club announce that the clubhouse will be opened for the season on Saturday, but will not go in commission until the usual Decoration Day ceremonies, on the 30th inst. The restaurant can be relied upon to furnish meals upon short notice, but it is suggested that when a regular dinner is required, particularly for large parties, Steward Ihnken be communicated with by telephone (58 South, Brooklyn) a few hours previously, in order that everything may be satisfactorily arranged. There are a number of sleeping rooms which may be secured, either for transient or permanent occupancy, and every attention will be given to comfort and convenience. For the present the clubhouse can be reached either by way of the bridge and Fifth Avenue (Brooklyn) elevated road to the Fifty-second Street station, or by the Thirty-ninth Street Ferry, from foot of Whitehall Street, New-York, to Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, thence by trolley cars to Fifty-fifth Street. As soon as the Manhattan Beach Railroad ferry is in operation from the Battery to Bay Ridge, (Sixty-fifth Street, Brooklyn,) the club's naphtha launch will meet every boat from New-York from the usual float stage on the north side of Bay Ridge dock, for which service there will be no charge. The house has been enlarged, repainted throughout, redecorated, and refurnished, and its own electric light plant installed, and no pains will be spared by the committee to add to the comfort of members.

—Nearly all the yachts of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club, whose house and anchorage is at College Point, have been put overboard and made ready for the season. This year the club will have a fleet of nearly 100 boats. Many additions have been made since last year, the most important being the sixty-four-footer Broncho, owned by Mark Hadley of New-York. During the Winter the yacht was rebuilt by Capt. John Towns, and will be launched in a few days. The Knickerbockers will go into commission on Decoration Day.

—The Brooklyn Yacht Club will sail its annual Spring regatta on Monday, June 10, over the club courses on New-York Lower Bay. As in former years, this regatta will be open to members of the principal yacht clubs on New-York Bay and Sound. Entry blanks and circulars may be obtained by addressing the Regatta Committee, Box 154, Brooklyn. Entries must be filed not later than June 4, and yachts will be classified according to their racing length.

—The schooner yacht Brunhilde has been chartered by New-York parties to go to New-London to be put into commission. It is believed that she will be ready to leave for New-York about June 20. Capt. Matthews will remain on the yacht as sailing master.

—Letters from the steam yacht Margharita, A. J. Drexel of Philadelphia, which sailed for England and Mediterranean ports last Fall, say she will be in England until the middle of August, when she will return home.

—Joseph Dayton of New-London has changed his yawl Gypsy into a sloop and put a keel on her. The Gypsy will probably be sold to New-York parties, who have been negotiating for her purchase.

—Col. Austen announces the following proposals for membership: Charles H. Pope, John R. Drexel, steam yacht Sultana; Charles J. E. Kuchbuch, sloop yacht Bonnie Kate, and Robert Franklin Straine.

—Col. F. de Funiak is fitting out the schooner yacht Her Royal Highness at Noank. John Jansen of this city will be at the tiller of the yacht next season.

Sale of Dr. Green's Trotting Stud.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 15.—The sale of the trotting stud of the late Dr. Norvin Green was begun at Glenview yesterday. The attendance was fair and the bidding excellent. All the horses were undeveloped, and better prices were realized than for the developed which were sold in New-York some months ago. The farm has been under the management of John E. Green, Dr. Green's son, and the stud has been sold to settle the estate.

Egotist, 2:22½, by Electioneer, out of Spirite, is the head of the stud, and will be sold to-day. It was his get that were principally disposed of yesterday. Kingmaker, a bay colt by Guy Wilkes-Matilda, who sold for $1,050 to H. Kleinhaus of this city, brought the highest price. The sixty-five head brought an average of $265, or an aggregate of $16,605. M. McCormick of St. Louis paid $550 for Merry Dancer, a black mare by Nutwood-Anaconda. W. R. Abbott paid $700 for Betsy Britton, 2:20¾, by Egotist-Crafton. Cliff Arterburn paid $700 for St. Rupert, a bay colt by Guy Wilkes-Mary S.

Seats for Intercollegiate Games.

The trial heats of the twentieth field meeting of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association will be held at Berkeley Oval Friday, May 24, at 2 P. M. The semi-finals and finals will take place on Saturday, May 25, at the same place. The admission on Friday will be 50 cents, with reserved seats $1 and $1.50. Saturday admission will be $1, and reserved seats $1.50 and $2. Rows of seats in both grand stands have been set apart for each college. By sending an order, accompanied by money, to A. G. Spalding & Brothers, 128 Nassau Street, to-day, graduates and undergraduates may have reserved seats in rows set apart for colleges, mailed to them. The sale to the general public will be opened Monday, May 18, at A. G. Spalding & Brothers' stores, 128 Nassau Street and 503 Fifth Avenue, and at Youman's, 1,107 Broadway.

Rumors About Johnson and Eck.

Another cycling rumor reached town via Philadelphia yesterday. It had it that Chairman Gideon had recommended to his associates on the Racing Board that Johnson be suspended from all track racing for six months, and that Trainer "Tom" Eck be ruled off for life. This, the rumor said, would be the decision resulting from the mail vote to be taken on the case. Johnson, it will be remembered, was suspended about a month ago pending an investigation of his Class B standing. Last week the famous rider answered the charges, giving the Chairman written evidence, copies also being sent to each member of the board, with the Chairman's recommendations. The result of the mail vote will probably be announced in a few days, and then it will be known just how much that Philadelphia rumor was worth.

Record Entry List for the Chicago.

The entry list for the great

CHILD BRAINS MAY REST

Plans for a Change in the System of Education in Brooklyn.

TIME FOR STUDY IN THE SCHOOLS

Committees Favor the Suggestions of The New-York Times—Some of the Proposed Improvements.

The Brooklyn Board of Education, after much talk and agitation, is now considering the advisibility of making a complete change in the system of teaching in the public schools, and of inaugurating a system that, its members believe, will be of great benefit to the pupils.

Under the present system, school hours are for recitations only, and the pupils are compelled to study hard at night, the result being aching brains and unfitness for the morrow's work, because of unrefreshing sleep.

In a series of articles not long ago The New-York Times pointed out to the Board of Education this great drawback, not only to education, but to the health of the boys and girls who attend school, and showed that a betterment of the system was absolutely necessary.

The proposed change in the old system was discussed at a dinner given to J. Edward Swanstrom, President of the Board of Education, by his colleagues, Tuesday night. It was then stated that a committee, consisting of Prof. Franklin W. Hooper, Gen. Nelson J. Gates, Col. John G. Colyer, A. S. Higgins, Charles A. Buttrick, Dr. Joseph H. Raymond, and Max Brill, had been at work for several months preparing a new course of study.

The idea suggested by The New-York Times, that the pupils should be allowed time during school hours to study their lessons, has met with general favor, and one of the recommendations suggested by the committee is that there shall be a reduction of the time required for recitations, and that in every school grade there shall be from two hours and a half to four hours for study. Prof. Hooper, who is Chairman of the committee, speaking of the recommended changes yesterday, said:

"It is expected that the work of the committee will be completed during the present month. Among the changes that will be recommended by the committee are the reduction of the time required for recitation, so that in every school grade there will be from two hours and a half to four hours for study by the pupils, exclusive of recitations. In the second place, there will be several periods each week of unassigned time which can be used by the Principals and teachers as they see fit. These changes will give more freedom to the Principals and more elasticity to the system.

"Several of the recommendations by the Principals will be adopted, among them the teaching of inventional geometry in connection with the drawing; the teaching of natural science in the grammar schools in connection with geography; the postponement of the time when geography shall begin to the eighth grammar grade; the reduction of the amount of work in the formal study of grammar and the reduction in the amount of work in the formal study of history.

"In addition to this, the committee will also recommend the use of a larger selection of supplementary readers and the reading of single short works in English and literature, connected with history and geography. Instruction in hygiene will be given in connection with physical exercises daily. The amount of time given to drawing will be reduced fifteen minutes per day. The amount of time given to music will remain the same.

"The Committee on Studies has been authorized by the Board of Education to expend during the present year $14,000 of the library fund which is applicable to the purchase of books for supplementary reading and reference books. The committee intends to expend this money in the purchase of sets of books of from 35 to 50 per cent., large enough for an ordinary class in the upper primary and the grammar schools. These books will be given out to the classes for reading exercises under the direction of the Principals and teachers. The expenditure of this money in supplementary readers will, it is believed, very greatly improve the taste for good reading; the ability to read with understanding and the knowledge among the students of history, literature, and nature study.

"A large number of Principals and teachers in the city have co-operated with the Superintendents of Public Instruction in making judicious selections of children's literature, and the results of their labors are before the Studies Committee. It is expected that a report will be made at the June meeting of the board on the work of the year. The Text Book Committee has also been at work during the entire Winter on a revision of the list of text books and will also report at the June meeting.

"There is no reason to doubt that both committees will send in unanimous reports."

The Text Book Committee referred to by Prof. Hooper consists of Edward Rowe, Chairman, and Charles E. Teale, Col. John G. Colyer, Dr. Henry C. McLean, Charles A. Buttrick, Prof. Franklin W. Hooper, and C. T. Hobbs. Col. Colyer, Charles A. Buttrick, and Prof. Hooper are on both committees.

OCEANPORT'S COMMERCE THE ISSUE

Public Hearing as to the Drawbridge Over the Shrewsbury River.

A public hearing in the matter of the railroad bridge across the Shrewsbury River at Oceanport, N. J., was held yesterday before Col. Gillespie, of the Board of United States Engineers, in the Army Building, Whitehall Street.

A large delegation of citizens from Oceanport and Eatontown was present. The bridge in question is used by the New-York and Long Branch Division of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. It is claimed by the citizens that the draw of the bridge is so narrow that it prevents many sailing vessels and sidewheel steamboats from going to Oceanport, thereby injuring the business interests of the town. It is contended by the railroad company, on the other hand, that the total commerce of Oceanport amounts to only $1,300 a year, not enough to justify the company in expending $200,000 in widening the bridge.

At the end of the hearing Col. Gillespie announced that he would receive written arguments from both sides up to May 22.

Accused of Kidnapping.

Four-year-old Agnes Kearney, who disappeared from her parents' home, at 1,154 Third Avenue, Friday afternoon last, was found by the police Tuesday night in the apartments of Mrs. Gustave Sundeck, at 234 East Seventieth Street.

Mrs. Sundeck said that the child had been placed in her care by a woman known as Mrs. Edna Trenholm.

Mrs. Trenholm, when arrested at her home, 234 East Eighty-second Street, said she had found the child crying in the street and had merely taken the little one away out of charity. The woman, it is alleged, paid $1.50 to Mrs. Sundeck for a week's board, and said she would bring her another child in a few days.

Mrs. Trenholm was arraigned in Yorkville Police Court yesterday. At her counsel's request, Justice Deuel adjourned the case to to-morrow.

The Black Veil for Two Novices.

Two novices of St. Catherine's Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Eighty-first Street and Madison Avenue, took the black veil yesterday morning. They were Miss Mary E. Sullivan, daughter of Sergt. William W. Sullivan of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station, who will be known in the community as Sister Mary Catherine, and Miss Lucy Duffy, daughter of Peter Duffy, a builder of West Farms, whose religious name is Sister Mary Anita. Mgr. Farley officiated and was assisted by the Rev. John Talbot Smith, chaplain of the convent. The Rev. Dr. McMann, rector of St. Thomas's, at West Farms, preached to the novices.

Convention of the A. O. H.

The second session of the National Convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, at Tammany Hall, was opened yesterday with an address by National Delegate Haggerty.

The convention adopted resolutions expressing horror and regret at the murderous assault on Mrs. Parnell.

MADE CONTROLLER PALMER ANGRY

A Civil Service Order Under Which He Cannot Gather All the "Chestnuts" He Wants.

Controller Palmer of Brooklyn, who, at a public dinner a few months ago said he believed that "to the victors belonged the chestnuts," received a very hard blow at the hands of the Civil Service Commission of Brooklyn yesterday.

It came in the form of an order, and when it was made public it made Controller Palmer and his Republican associates very angry.

The order was based upon the regent decision of Judge Herrick, which compels the Civil Service Commission to place a number of offices under civil service rules. The order, which is signed by Commissioner Alexander E. Orr, says that the Constitution of the State which went into effect Jan. 1 provides that "appointments and promotions in the civil service of the State and of all civil divisions thereof, including villages and cities, shall be made according to merit and fitness, to be ascertained so far as practicable by examinations, which, so far as practicable, shall be competitive." The order also shows that the places of the following are non-competitive: Elected officers, heads of departments and their deputies, members of boards and Commissioners appointed by the Mayor, private secretaries, Secretaries to the Civil Service Commission, persons who by virtue of their office have the personal custody of money or property belonging to the city, for safe keeping of which the head of the department is financially responsible; persons employed to render temporary expert service.

There have been a number of appointments since Jan. 1 which, according to the Civil Service Commission and the decision of Justice Herrick, have been irregular. The appointments in Brooklyn which have been made and which come under the irregular proceedings, as stated by Secretary Campbell of the Civil Service Commission, are as follows:

Mayor's office, B. G. Conklin, clerk; Controller's office, H. L. Austey, assistant bond clerk; J. Jensen, chief clerk of accounts; George B. Waters, bookkeeper; Frank Kellar, salary warrant clerk; Jacob Worth, Jr., general warrant clerk; Robert Glenn, assistant general warrant clerk; Joseph Oppenheimer, assistant coupon clerk; Thomas Foulks, assistant warrant clerk; Robert Minmo, chief clerk, Bureau of Taxes and Assessments; Henry R. Denny, messenger; Henry Nahe, Philip Mayer, William J. Cox, Leonard Becker, and John H. Wesselhoeft, Dock Masters; Thomas P. Percival, Superintendent of Docks; Thomas J. McLean, Clerk of Docks; Alfred J. Gilchrist, chief searcher; Henry A. Keeler and Philip H. Renner, assistant general warrant clerks; John M. Ward, chief clerk of arrears' property; Auditor's office, Erastus Everett, Jr., chief clerk; Treasurer's office, William J. Nesbitt, general clerk.

Department of Police and Excise, Thomas Murphy, Inspector of Police; J. A. Stanwood, accountant and cloth clerk.

Police courts, George W. Williamson, chief clerk; Judge Nostrand's court; Lorenzo D. Blanchard, chief clerk of Judge Harriman's court.

City Works Department, Charles H. Myers, first assistant engineer; George W. Tilson, assistant engineer.

Sealers of Weights and Measures, (Mayor's appointees,) George D. Weeks, George W. Bramm, James T. Johnson, William A. Faber, and George W. Burrows.

In the future all positions in the Corporation Counsel's office, except that of First Assistant, must be filled by competitive examination. All places in Police Courts, the clerkships in the Board of Elections, and the offices of keeper and assistant keeper of the City Hall, must be filled on the same principle.

THE DELAWARE SENATORIAL MUDDLE

Republicans Seeking Precedents for Seating Col. Dupont.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The Delaware Senatorial contest continues to occupy a good deal of attention in Congressional circles. Senator Mitchell, Republican, of Oregon, who will probably be Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections if the Republicans organize the Senate next Winter, has written a letter on the subject to ex-Senator Higgins.

Senator Mitchell is convinced that Acting Gov. Watson had no right to act as Speaker of the Delaware Senate, and, therefore, that Col. Dupont was legally elected.

Ex-Senator Kellogg, Republican, of Louisiana, calls attention to what he deemed a precedent for seating Dupont without a certificate from the Governor of Delaware. In Louisiana, in 1875, there were two Legislatures, one wholly Democratic, one chiefly Republican. Two members of the Republican Senate sat in the rival body. Their presence completed a quorum of members whose election was undisputed. The choice of the Legislature thus composed fell upon James B. Eustis, present Ambassador to France. A Congressional committee, headed by Representative William A. Wheeler of New-York, subsequently Vice President of the United States, went to Louisiana to straighten out the muddle. Mr. Wheeler recommended and Gov. Kellogg carried out a compromise which resulted in seating certain of the members of the seceding Legislature in the body previously recognized by the Governor. In the meantime Senator Oliver P. Morton of Indiana, who was then at the head of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, made vigorous efforts to have Mr. Pinchback, who claimed to have been elected by the Republican Legislature, seated, declaring that the State was entitled to full representation, and that if Mr. Pinchback was not elected, Mr. Eustis was. Thereupon the Senate, on the 10th of December, 1877, seated Mr. Eustis, though he had no certificate of election from the Governor of the State, but only a certified copy of the proceedings of the Legislature.

A further precedent in favor of seating a United States Senator, even though he should not have a certificate of election from the Governor, it is claimed by Republicans, is found in the cases of Wilbur F. Sanders and Thomas C. Power of Montana, who were refused certificates by the Governor of that State, who certified to the election of their opponents, but who nevertheless took their seats in the United States Senate April 16, 1891.

THE ASIATIC SQUADRON COURTS-MARTIAL

Acquittal of Lieut. Stevens—Unfavorable Action in Smith's Case.

WASHINGTON May 15.—The Navy Department announced to-day that the court-martial which tried Lieut. Thomas Stevens had acquitted him. Lieut. Stevens, who is the executive officer of the Yorktown of the Asiatic squadron, was accused by his superior officer, Commander Folger, of intoxication on duty. The court found that Folger failed to prove the charge. This is the third charge by Commander Folger against a subordinate officer of his vessel that has been overturned.

The verdict in the case of Paymaster R. S. Smith of the Concord, although not announced, is understood to have been unfavorable in some degree to the accused, inasmuch as orders have been issued to Paymaster Kerr at Mare Island to relieve him, sailing by the next steamer from San Francisco. At last accounts, Paymaster Smith was confined to his vessel, and was not allowed to go ashore.

The exact charge against the Paymaster is not known, Admiral Carpenter having simply cabled a request to have a new Paymaster sent out to his relief.

Sylvia Thorne Gets a Divorce.

Sylvia Thorne, formerly of the "Passing Show" company, obtained from Justice Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, an absolute divorce from her husband, Benjamin Tuthill, manger of Eddie Foy's "Off the Earth" company.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.

Sun rises...4:42|Sun sets...7:11|Moon rises..12:57

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	12:24	12:54	6:41	7:03
Governors Island	12:44	1:31	7:30	7:45
Hell Gate	2:37	3:24	8:58	9:13

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) MAY 16.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adria, Bermuda	.....	2:00 P. M.
Augusta Victoria, Hamburg	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, MAY 17.

Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, MAY 18.

Alleghany, Jamaica	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Circassia, Glasgow	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Georgia, Copenhagen	.....	2:00 P. M.
Gulf of Akaba, Trinidad	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lucania, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Massachusetts, London	.....	.....
Muriel, Barbadoes	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ohio, Hull	.....	.....
Palatia, Hamburg	.....	1:30 P. M.
Seguranca, Campeachy	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

FRESH AS APPLE BLOSSOMS

are the counter-heaps of Dress Stuffs and woven dainties. The loom artists have caught many a hint from nature and the merchandise artists have made the things almost as cheap for you as if they grew.

WOMEN'S CAPES—SUITS

It's a revelation to the women hereabout—the way we are putting little prices on high grade Capes. Couldn't do it if we were loaded to the ceilings with Capes bought long ago at high prices as most New-York retailers are; couldn't do it if importers and manufacturers were not also overstocked. That's why

Black cloth Double Capes, at $2; originally $4.
at $2.50; originally $4.50.
Braided, at $3.25; originally $5.25.
Black cloth Capes, braided, at $3.75; originally $7.50.
Black camels' hair double Cape, trimmed with mohair braid, at $10.50; originally $18.50.

And these are only a sample of the whole Cape stock.

Women's Suits on just as generous a scale.

Fine serge blazer Suits, coat lined throughout with fancy silk, skirt lined with percaline, $21.50.
Pretty blue cheviot Suits, blazer and skirt, $11. Same in tan covert cloth, $11.
Blue and black serge blazer Suits, large sleeves and free sweep skirt, $12. Same in better quality, $15.50.
Fancy cheviot Blazer Suits in blue and navy, large sleeves and skirt, $10.

Second Floor, Broadway.

WITH THE SILKS

Special lots falling toward you like ripe peaches.

More of the printed Pongees, black and colored grounds, at 33c. Best value yet shown in this line of goods.
Striped and fancy Taffetas, 68c. For waists and skirts.
Black Satin Duchesse, all-silk, good value at $1, but we say 78c.
Striped and figured black Taffeta, regularly $1.15, here 85c.

Rotunda.

ORIENTAL RUGS

Rich, luxurious, and every bit of extravagance taken from the prices. These are at two-thirds.

$9.75 Rugs at $6.50.
$12.75 Rugs at $8.50.
$18 Rugs at $12.
$30 Rugs at $20.

See how Carpets and Mattings are piled to the ceilings. We are getting proud of this Carpet store.

We are sole agents for the Hardwood Parquetrie Flooring.

Third Floor.

HOME DECORATING

Drapery Silks, fine quality, 32 in., printed like painting, 45c might well be $1. A touch of them anywhere will lighten and brighten the home.

Broadway.

SOAPS

We mean that there shall be no place like this for pure Soaps at low prices. Here are 3 cakes for 10c—finely perfumed Toilet Soaps; odor of natural flowers, good as imported Soaps that cost treble.

Broadway.

LACE DRAPERY NETS

Ecru, 27 in., choice quality, for dresses, for draperies, for curtains, for a dozen things. Meant to sell at $1 and $2, we say 25c.

Broadway.

BLACK DRESS GOODS

They have one of the busiest corners of the store—deserve to have. A grand assortment, and under a soft mellow light that lets you see just what they are and how they look.

Crepons, 46 in., deep crinkle, beautiful shade of black, at 50c yd.; have been $1.25 this season.
Embroidered Crepons, handsome goods, 45c yd.; good value at $1.
Silk and wool Grenadines, twenty choice patterns, $1.40 yd., have been $2.50.
Plain and figured Mohairs and English Sicilians, 45c to $1.50 yd.
French all-wool Batiste, 38c; 60c kind.

Fourth Avenue and Tenth Street.

WASH DRESS GOODS

5000 yds fine Scotch Chambrays, delicate stripes of pink, blue, green, and tan, the 20c grade at 10c.
3000 yds. Scotch Ginghams, this season's goods, the 30c grade at 14c.
Fine imported Lawns, all the newest colorings, at 12 1-2c.

Near Rotunda.

DRESS LININGS

2,000 yds. more of the imported Hair Cloth, gray only, at 42c.
1,000 yds. pure linen Grass Cloth at 10c.
1,500 yds. printed Percalines, black backs, at 12 1-2c.

Near Rotunda.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

Easy enough to stand an egg on end—if you know how. But that know how is as a pin's point to a ten acre field when compared with the knowledge needed to do the Muslin Underwear business of such a town as this.

Watch the offerings, watch the crowds in that great second floor space and you'll see how true this is.

On sale at 2:30 P. M.
350 good muslin Chemises, with corded yoke band, 18c; only three pieces to one buyer.
On sale at 3 P. M.
300 heavy muslin Gowns, pleated yoke, cambric ruffle on neck, yoke and sleeves, 35c; only 3 pieces to one buyer.
On sale at 4 P. M.
300 muslin Drawers with wide hem and five pleats, 18c; only three pieces to one buyer.
Corsets—A lot of C. P. and P. D. Corsets in broken sizes, $1, $1.50, and $1.75; were $2.25 to $2.75. Find your size and it's like finding money.
Skirts—Striped taffeta silk, with wide corded umbrella and extended ruffle, $7.50.

FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS
Good quality muslin Night Drawers without feet, 1 to 8 yrs., 50c.
Infants' flannelette short Dresses, waist prettily trimmed with braid, pink and blue designs, 6 months to 3 yrs., 40c.
Infants' Bonnets, entirely of Point de Sprit, deep flare and cape, $1.50.
Short Dresses of pretty pink and blue dimity, two lace-edge ruffles over shoulders, 6 months to 3 yrs., $1.
Infants' Reefers of good quality serge, collar prettily trimmed with fancy star, navy blue, 4 to 12 yrs., $1.50.

Second Floor, Fourth Avenue.

IN THE CANDY STORE

Vanilla Marshmallows, 40c kind at 18c lb.; Peanut Brittle, 11c lb.; Acid Lemon, Lime and Orange Drops, 18c lb.

Basement.

BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts. FOURTH AVE. **Hilton, Hughes & Co.** SUCCESSORS TO A. T. STEWART & Co. BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts. FOURTH AVE.

Spaarndam, Rotterdam	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Spain, London	.....	12:00 M.
Turkish Prince, Kingston	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Werra, Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) May 16.—Alisa, Navassa, May 9; Picqua, Gibraltar, April 29;; Wittekind, Bremen, May 4.

FRIDAY, May 17.—Duffe, Liverpool, May 7; Dania, Hamburg, May 5; Niagara, Nassau, May 14; Normannia, Hamburg, May 9; Philadelphia, La Guayra, May 11; Thingvalla, Christiansand, May 3.

SATURDAY, May 18.—Bolivia, Gibraltar, May 4; City of Rome, Glasgow, May 9; Etruria, Liverpool, May 11; Francisco, Hull, May 3; La Gascogne, Havre, May 11; New-York, Southampton, May 11; Principia, Dundee, May 4.

SUNDAY, May 19.—Amalfi, Havre, May 4; Fontabelle, St. Thomas, May 13; Yoxford, Gibraltar, May 5.

New-York, Wednesday, May 15.

Arrived.

SS Peconic, (Br.,) Mills, Messina, &c., April 19, with mdse to Phelps Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Pohle, Genoa, &c., May 2, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Lizzie Henderson, Willets, Philadelphia, with mdse to J. C. Roberts.

SS Circassia, (Br.,) Shanklin, Glasgow May 2 and Moville 4, with mdse and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Brixham, Durle, Gibara 5½ ds., with fruit to H. Dumoise & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS Delaware, (Br.,) Thomas, London May 1, in ballast to Gustave Heye. Arrived at the Bar 10:40 P. M.

SS Gulf of Akaba, (Br.,) Gibson, Trinidad May 4 and Grenada 5, with mdse and passengers to George Christall. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS Neptune, Birkham, Montego Bay May 7 and Kingston May 9, with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS Cottage City, Bennett, Portland, Me.

SS Guyandotte, Walker, West Point and Newport News, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Benefactor, Simmons, Philadelphia, with mdse to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Parsell, from Liverpool and Queenstown, was sighted off Fire Island at 9 A. M. to-day.

Sailed.

SS Venezuela, La Guayra; Waesland, Antwerp; Berlin, Southampton; Britannic, Liverpool; Algonquin, Jacksonville; Zaandam, Amsterdam; Ardanmhor, Calbarien and Cardenas; Orizaba, Havana; Roanoke, Norfolk and Richmond; Excelsior, Dover for orders; Nenemsha, Rotterdam; Breidablik, Gibara; Greetlands, Halifax, N. S.; Terrier, Masse Terre, Georgetown, &c.; Critic, Hamburg via Newport News; El Rio, New-Orleans.

Barks Eva Lynch, St. John, N. B.; Anna, Stockholm; Nellie J. Slade, Bath; John D. Brewer, Buenos Ayres; Mamie Swan, Pernambuco.

Ship E. J. Spicer, Sapelo, Ga.

WIND—Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M., NW., moderate breeze, clear.

Notice to Mariners.

New-York Lower Bay.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on May 2, 1895, Notice to Mariners No. 62 of 1895, as amended by Notice to Mariners No. 69 of 1895, was carried into effect with the following named modifications:

Gedney Entrance (Main Channel) Buoy, G. E. 1, black, first-class can, marking the tail of the south bank at the entrance to Gedney Channel, was not moved.

Gedney Entrance (Main Channel) Buoy, G. E. 2, red, first-class nun, marking the tail of the north bank, entrance to Gedney Channel, was moved about 675 feet S. ¾ E. from its former position and moored in about 31 feet of water at a point about 450 feet E. by N. from experimental electric buoy E. 2.

Entrance to Main (eGdney) Channel Cut Buoys G, black, first-class can, was moved to the eastward and moored in about 30 feet of water about 350 SE. from experimental electric buoy E. 1.

Entrance to Main (Gedney) Channel Cut Buoy, G, red, first-class nun, was discontinued.

This notice affects the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Lighthouses District, 1894," Page 98.

Carrabelle River, Florida.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about May 25, 1895, lights, as follows, will be established to mark the entrance to Carrabelle River:

Carrabelle River Bar Range, Front, Beacon Light.—A fixed white lantern light, 14¾ feet above the water, on a white platform on a cluster of six black piles standing in about 2 feet of water on the easterly side of the channel into the mouth of the river. The approximate geographical position of the light, as taken from Chart No. 182 of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey is: Latitude, North, 29° 50' (08".) Longitude, West, 84° 39' (40".)

Carrabelle River Bar Range, Rear, Beacon Light.—A fixed red lantern light, 21 feet above the water, on a red platform on a cluster of six black piles standing in 1 foot of water 1,130 feet NNE. ¾ E. in rear of the preceeding. The approximate geographical position of the light, as taken from Chart No. 182 of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, is: Latitude, North, 29° 50' (17".) Longitude, West, 84° 39' (33".) The two lights in range guide across the bar in a channel having a least depth of 5 feet. Within 150 feet of the front beacon the channel turns sharply to port.

Timber Island Beacon Light.—A fixed white lantern light, 17 feet above the water, on a white platform on a cluster of six black piles on the northeasterly side of Timber Island, W. bank of the river, and about 900 feet from its mouth. The approximate geographical position of the light, as taken from Chart No. 182 of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, is: Latitude, North, 29° 50' (27".) Longitude, West, 84° 39' (58".) The light marks the turning point from which the course is direct to the wharves.

Strangers should not attempt to enter the river without a pilot, as the channel is very narrow and tortuous. Bearing is magnetic, heights are referred to mean high water; depth to mean low water.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1894," Page 120, after No. 777, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Seventh Lighthouse District, 1894," Page 52.

Spoken.

Ship Eurydice, (Br.,) Heinrichs, from New-York Jan. 31 for Manila, (for orders,) was spoken March 11 in lat 26 S, lon 29 W.

Bark Pyrenees, (Br.,) Bryce, from New-York Feb. 11 for Anjer, (for orders,) was spoken March 20 in lat 27 S, lon 29 W.

By Cable.

LONDON, May 15.—SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) Capt. Leithauser, from eNw-York for Hamburg, passed the Lizard at 9:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Suevia, (Ger.,) Capt. Kretch, from New-York for Hamburg, passed the Lizard at 7 A. M. to-day.

SS Mohawk, (Br.,) Capt. Wiltshire, from New-York May 4 for London, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Ontairo, (Br.,) Capt. Morgan, from New-York May 1 for London and Newcastle, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Virginia, (Ger.,) Capt. Scheel, from New-York May 4 for Gothenburg, Copenhagen, and Stettin, passed Lewis Island to-day.

SS Italia, (Br.,) Capt. Wards, sailed from Naples for New-York yesterday.

SS Enchantress (Br.) sld. from Palermo for New-York May 10.

SS Bellena, (Br.,) Capt. Iversen, from Santos, sld. from Pernambuco for New-York yesterday.

SS Chicago City, (Br.,) Capt. Sendall, from New-York May 1, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Isle of Kent, (Br.,) Capt. Sutherland, from Calcutta April 28 for New-York, passed Perim to-day.

SS Lackawanna, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, from New-York May 4 for Avonmouth, passed Browhead to-day.

SS Croft, (Br.,) Robinson, from Leith, sld. from Dundee for New-York to-day.

ROTTERDAM, May 15.—SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, from New-York, arr. here at 6 A. M. to-day.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, sld. hence for New-York at 4 P. M. to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 15.—SS Paris, Capt. Watkins, from New-York, arr. here at 9 P. M. to-day.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, 32d Street. Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

41st ST., 45 EAST.—Large and nicely furnished rooms; excellent table; moderate rates; table boarders wanted; references.

Furnished Rooms.

23 GRAMERCY PARK.—Gentleman going to Europe will rent (Summer rate) handsomely-furnished apartment; private bath.

308 WEST 35th ST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; front and back parlor; all new; convenient to all theatres.

631 LEXINGTON AV., NEAR 53D St.—Nicely furnished square room with private family.

Excursions.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Leave Foot 34th St., E. R.
7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M. 1:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:50 P. M. SUNDAYS, 8:20, 9:40, 10:50 A. M. 12:10, 1:10, 2:10, 3:00, 4:10, 5:30, 6:40, 7:50 P. M. (No trains via Whitehall St. and Bay Ridge.)

Summer Resorts.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

GOING TO THE COUNTRY?
Looking for some place which combines Health, Pleasure, Economy?
If so, send 6 cents for postage, or call and get free at offices below the illustrated book, "Summer Homes." It gives list of hotels, farm and boarding houses, with
BOARD AT $5 PER WEEK
and upward, in Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, on the main line and branches of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railway; 2,000 feet above the sea; location, prices, fares, &c., all in it. In New York at No. 2 Battery Place, 165, 171, 731, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 18 Astor Place, 737 6th Av., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., 21 Cortlandt, Offices foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts.; in Brooklyn, 4 Court St., 880 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 249 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint. ILLUSTRATED HOMES, containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 340 of the hotels, farm and boarding houses advertised in "Summer Homes," can be purchased of any ticket agent; price, 25c. J. C. Anderson, General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

On May 29 and 30 excursion tickets for one fare will be sold at 371 Broadway and ferry offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a Summer home and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region; tickets good returning May 31.

FOR CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION ABOUT the following Summer hotels call on F. H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square. Special representative:
The Virginia, Virginia Hot Springs, Va.
Blue Mt. Lake House, Blue Mt. Lake, N. Y.
The Matthewson, Narragansett Pier, R. I.
Clifton House, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Cehtral Park Hotel, 1,000 Islands, N. Y.
The Argyle, Babylon, L. I., N. Y.
The Fernciff and cottages, Greenwood Lake, N. Y.
Wentworth Hall, Jackson, N. H.
Glen Summit Hotel, Glen Summit, Pa.
Maplewood Inn, Elizabethtown, N. Y.

CONNECTICUT.

THE GEORGE AND COTTAGES,
BLACK ROCK BEACH, CONN.
Directly on and commanding a beautiful view of the Sound; send for circular containing views.
A SELECT AND HEALTHFUL RESORT.
1½ hours from New-York City.
GEO. S. HARRAL, Prop., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
At Fifth Avenue Hotel Tuesday afternoon and evening and Friday mornings.
COTTAGES CHARMINGLY LOCATED FOR RENT.

MAINE.

PASSACONAWAY INN, YORK CLIFFS, MAINE.
Opens June 1st.
Romer Gillis, Manager. 71 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

White Mountains.

THE LEADING HAY-FEVER RESORT OF THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H.

TWIN MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

For years the Summer home of the late Henry Ward Beecher. Quiet and homelike. Season, June 15—Oct. 1. Reasonable rates and special inducement to families.

W. A. BARRON, Mgr.

Mr. Barron will be at Fifth Avenue Hotel, New-York, ten days from May 8.

NEW-JERSEY.

HATHAWAY INN,
Darlington, (Deal Beach, N. J.)
Completely new and modern.
The most beautiful spot on the Jersey coast. Seashore and country combined. Address HATHAWAY INN COMPANY.

THE ELBERON,
ELBERON, NEW-JERSEY.
This unique Summer Resort will open for the season about June 1. For circular and particulars address J. V. JORDAN.

Cape May.

CAPE MAY.
One of America's most fashionable watering places; finest beach in the world; unsurpassed sea bathing; by Government reports 5° cooler than resorts within 100 miles; deep sea and sounds fishing; sanitary arrangements perfect; broad and well-shaded drives; a magnificent boulevard along ocean front; forty hotels; 3,000 cottages; reached by Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads.

THE WINDSOR,
CAPE MAY. Directly on the Beach.
Steam heat; sun parlors. R. HALPIN.

NEW-YORK.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL,
Quaker Hill, Dutchess Co., N. Y.,
WILL OPEN FOR THE SEASON JUNE 20.
N. S. HOWE, PROPRIETOR.
POST OFFICE ADDRESS, PAWLING, N. Y.
Mr. Howe will be at the Windsor Hotel, New-York City, from May 13 to June 1.

FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL,
LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.
This favorite resort will open June 29 in its old-time style, with perfect cuisine and service. Apply WILLIAM NOBLE, Owner.
H. P. C. JOHNSTON, Manager.
HOTEL GRENOBLE, N. Y. CITY.

Fernciff Hotel and Cottages, Greenwood Lake, N. Y.
Select family hotel; superior accommodations; baths, gas, all improvements; stabling; large boathouse; boating, fishing, billiards, pool; 2,000 square feet of verandas. Plans, photographs, and terms at the hotel, or 31 West 26th St., New-York. E. J. DICKSON, Proprietor.

Sharon Springs, N. Y.
Pavilion Hotel, Open June 15.
European Applications of Sulphur Water, Inhalation, Baths, and Douches for Rheumatism, Catarrh, Skin Diseases. Pamphlets, list of houses, and prices gratis. JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

Ye LANCASHIRE INN,
LIBERTY, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.
Opens May 15th.
HIGH-CLASS ALL-YEAR HOTEL.
All modern conveniences. Send for particulars.
F. W. LANCASHIRE & CO., Proprietors.

PAVILION HOTEL,
NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, N.Y.
NOW OPEN for the season; the most accessible suburban seaside resort; 25 minutes' delightful sail from South Ferry; popular prices.
D. J. SPRAGUE.

PROSPECT HOUSE
AND COTTAGES,
NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON,
WILL OPEN ABOUT JUNE 1. The house and grounds are open for inspection, and rooms can now be engaged. N. Y. office, Mad. Av. Hotel. Horace M. Clark, Mgr. T. J. PORTER, Prop.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, 32d Street. Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Summer Resorts.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

NEW-YORK.

HOTEL CASTLETON,
NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, N. Y.
Overlooking New-York Harbor; 25 minutes' sail from foot of Broadway. George Murray, Prop.

Millbrook Inn,
Millbrook, Dutchess County, N. Y., IS NOW OPEN.
Trains at 8 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. by New-York Central R. R., via Dutchess Junction. Arrangements can now be made. Address, THOMAS WETHERAL, Manager.

Long Island.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
MANHATTAN HOTEL,
NOW OPEN.
ORIENTAL HOTEL,
OPENS JUNE 22.
Address T. F. SILLECK, Manager, 192 Broadway, N. Y.
ON THE OCEAN FRONT. 30 MINUTES FROM LONG ISLAND CITY.

ARVERNE HOTEL,
ARVERNE, LONG ISLAND.
Send for descriptive pamphlet.
B. H. YARD, Proprietor.
At Murray Hill Hotel Thursday evenings and Friday mornings until noon.

LONG BEACH
On the Atlantic. Forty-five minutes from New-

BRADLEY KEPT HIS WORD

Voted Against the Police Bill Which He Introduced.

COMMITTEE OF TEN'S MEASURE DEAD

Senator Lexow Calls It Up as a Blind, and with It Died All Hope of Police Reorganization.

ALBANY, May 15.—Uncle Daniel Bradley has carried out the terms of his arrangement, to support no police reorganization bill, to the letter. In return for the votes by which the Senate refused to pass the Greater New-York bill, without a referendum, the Brooklyn reformer was charged on the floor of the Senate with having agreed to support no Police Reorganization bill whatever. He introduced the bill drawn by the Committee of Ten in New-York. To carry out the agreement it became necessary for him to vote to kill his own child. He did it without turning a hair to-day.

Senator Lexow called up the Committee of Ten's reorganization bill by moving to discharge the committee from further consideration of it. Mr. Lexow knew to a dead certainty that it could not pass, or he would not have dug it from the grave where he himself had helped to bury it. During all the weeks he has had it in charge he has evinced far less solicitude for it in the aggregate than he appeared to do this morning in five minutes.

All he wanted was one more opportunity to play to the grand stand by seeming to favor a real reform measure, and, incidentally, to put Senator Bradley on record. The Nyack man and the Brooklyn man have not been on very good terms since Mr. Bradley refused to vote for Mr. Lexow's bill.

Senator Owens, who has always voted with Mr. Lexow, was absent when Mr. Lexow moved the bill, and the latter must have known to a certainty that without that vote the bill could not receive favorable action. This was just such an opportunity as was wanted.

When Mr. Lexow had moved to discharge the committee from further consideration of the bill, Senator Cantor remarked that in all the history of the Senate he had never before heard the Chairman of a committee move to discharge that committee from further consideration of a bill which it had never deigned to consider at all.

Mr. Lexow replied that if Senators Cantor and Bradley would agree with the balance of the committee, he would withdraw the motion and report the bill.

Then there was a vote, and the attempt to get the bill where it could be acted on failed by 16 to 15. Senators Coggeshall, Reynolds, and Robertson, who have voted against their party at such times as the Lexow Reorganization bill has been under consideration, voted against considering the Committee of Ten's bill. Senator Owens, had he been present, and voted with the majority, could have put the bill before the Senate, as on a tie, on a question of this nature, the Lieutenant Governor has the casting vote.

It is about conceded that this action on the Committee of Ten's bill is the final act of juggling by the aggregation which has been performing here since Jan. 1. If it should turn out to be the last official act of their lives, as some predict it will be, there would be a comfortable side to the situation.

MR. AINSWORTH GETS EXCITED.

He Makes a Vigorous Defense of the Record of the Republican Assembly.

ALBANY, May 15.—Mr. Gardenier asked leave in the Assembly to-day to present a report from the Judiciary Committee. The report was a favorable one on the Senate bill amending the civil service law and increasing the State Civil Service Commissioners' salaries, which was referred to the committee yesterday. Messrs. Foley and La Fetra objected, as the House was upon an order of business other than committee reports.

Mr. Sanger moved to lay all orders of business upon the table down to the reception of committee reports. The motion was lost.

When the result of the vote became known Mr. Ainsworth made a short speech, in which he told his Republican colleagues that they could not afford to take the position they had upon the bill. The Governor favored the measure, and the Republicans must not go back upon the history of the party. The party could not afford to go to the people after turning its back upon its pledges. Mr. Ainsworth moved that the vote upon the Sanger motion to lay all business aside to committee reports be reconsidered.

Then followed the livellest scene of the session. It began mildly enough, but ended in much excitement and entanglement of points of order.

Mr. Foley arose and stated that he had no particular interest in the bill, but he wished to say to the gentleman from Oswego that if he and his party had waited until the day before adjournment to live up to their pledges and go to the people the party would suffer and suffer severely.

"I stand by the record of the Republican Party," shouted Mr. Ainsworth, "and I am willing that the party should go to the people upon the record it has made in this Legislature. No bill, a good one, has come here unless it has passed. No Republican need go away from here hanging his head over the action taken upon this side of the Legislature."

Mr. Foley interrupted with a statement that there were plenty of pledges upon bills which the Republican Party had not lived up to.

At this Mr. Ainsworth fairly sprang into the aisle near Mr. Foley's desk, and, shaking one hand at the minority leader and holding the other aloft, he cried: "Name one, Mr. Foley, name one!" Every one applauded as Mr. Ainsworth ended his sentence with "or forever after hold your peace."

This brought Mr. Foley up to the side of Mr. Ainsworth with a jump, and as he swung his arm aloft he cried: "I desire to ask the gentleman from Oswego if he can point out any great measure for public good that has passed this Legislature? This," continued Mr. Foley, "is a sad day for the Republican Party of the State. The able leader of the majority has taken the floor and repudiated his Republican brethren of the Senate. True, the Republicans upon the Assembly side could not be severely criticised, but the people who had assisted the party in putting it in power, the reformers, would criticise the Legislature as a whole for the position it had maintained this year. With a Republican majority in the two houses and a Republican Executive the Republicans were unable to give the people what they wanted."

"As usual," said Mr. Ainsworth, "my friend at the close of his speech, as a summary of what he has said, subtracts from the sum total of human knowledge and sheds darkness, rather than light, upon any topic which he touches. I gave way for him to name one pledge which we had not lived up to, and he has failed to do it." Then Mr. Ainsworth turned again to Mr. Foley: "Name one!" he cried; "name one!"

Mr. Foley did not respond, and the house applauded, and Mr. Ainsworth continued: "I will name some good bills if he wants me to; bills that have passed."

Then he named the Tenement House bills, the Rapid Transit bill, the bills creating a commission to prepare a uniform charter for cities.

"You had to do this by the Constitution," interrupted Mr. Foley.

"Surely," retorted Mr. Ainsworth, "we were charged to, and we did it. I will continue," and he named as good measures the Nine-Million-Dollar Referendum Canal bills, the Pound Drainage bill, the bill revising the Code.

"Mr. Speaker!" shouted Mr. Foley.

"Wait a minute," said Mr. Ainsworth, "I'm not half through," and he named the bill reorganizing the State Board of Charities, the bill transferring the care of the insane from New-York and Kings Counties to the State, and the Greater New-York bill, adding that these had passed the House. "And," shouted Mr. Ainsworth, as he waved his arms upward, "I pause for a reply; I wait for the gentleman to tell us something we did not do that we should have done."

Mr. Foley did not answer, and the Republicans applauded until the Assembly Chamber rang.

"I'm not through yet," Mr. Ainsworth said. Then he continued by naming as good measures the Pound Corrupt Practices act and the Conkling bill, compelling personal descriptions of persons at registration in New-York City.

Again Mr. Foley interrupted by stating that he did not hope to live long enough to tell all the bad things the Republicans had done.

"Name one," again shouted Mr. Ainsworth, "only one."

"Mr. Speaker," cried Mr. Stanchfield, as he started to rise.

"No, no, Mr. Speaker!" cried Mr. Ainsworth. "Foley commenced this; let him end it. One at a time."

"There's the Syracuse investigation," interrupted Mr. Stanchfield.

"Oh," said Mr. Ainsworth, "that's a sin of omission. I have asked for a charge against the Republican Party, but I hear none. No man names one."

Mr. Norton asked Mr. Ainsworth if he would vouch for the good work of some of the members against whom charges of corruption had been made on the ice bill.

"Oh, no, Mr. Speaker," answered Mr. Ainsworth; "I stand here not as an apologist for corruption. If any Republican in his individual capacity has tainted his name and his reputation—I do not say he has—but if he has, it is a matter of profound sympathy, but his party is not responsible."

Then Mr. Ainsworth made another plea for the reconsideration of the Sanger motion to allow the Judiciary Committee to report the Civil Service bill. The motion to reconsider was carried by a vote of 71 to 11.

Mr. Ainsworth then moved that the rules be suspended in order to lay all business upon the table for the reception of committee reports. Mr. Foley started out to deliver a speech, and had reached a point where he was vigorously denouncing the Republican Party, when the Speaker interrupted him with:

"The Chair would suggest that, although we have heard that speech before, the Republicans carried the State at the last election by a majority of 156,000."

Mr. Foley continued by stating that not a single Independent newspaper that was with the Republican Party last Fall was with it again this year. At the end of his speech Mr. Foley moved the previous question.

The question then recurred upon the motion to suspend the rules. Mr. Foley made the point of order that the motion to suspend must have one day's notice. A two-thirds vote was sufficient, claimed Mr. Ainsworth, and his point was upheld by the Speaker, who was accused by Mr. Foley of possessing "an india rubber conscience."

In order to get out of the tangle, Mr. Hennessy moved to commit the bill to the Committee on Rules, and the motion was carried.

Mr. Ainsworth offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a special committee of five be appointed by the Speaker for the purpose of investigating whether any members of the police force of the City of New-York have subscribed or raised any moneys for the purpose of effecting or preventing legislation during the year 1895, with power to hold public hearings; that said committee shall have power or authority to investigate all and singular the aforesaid matters and charges, and that such committee have full power to prosecute its inquiries in any and every direction in its judgment necessary and proper to obtain and report the information acquired by this resolution; that said committee report to the Assembly of 1896 with such recommendations and suggestions for remedial legislation as, in its judgment, the public interest requires.

Said committee is given authority to send for books, persons, and papers, and to employ one stenographer, one counsel, one clerk, and one messenger, and to hold its sessions at such times and places as it may deem proper.

Mr. Malby said that it was a matter of concern that charges had been made in the public press against legislators. These should be either proved or disproved. The House should uphold its character.

Mr. Foley did not want to put a straw in the way of the resolution, but thought the time of the committee to sit should be limited. The resolution was amended by providing that the committee should not sit after Nov. 1, on Mr. Foley's recommendation, and adopted.

Mr. Ainsworth presented the Supplemental Supply bill. It made an appropriation of $15,000 to continue the salt springs, $5,000 for the State Quarantine Commission, and $15,000 for certain expenses of the National Guard. A certificate was received from the Governor stating it was necessary that the bill be passed, and it was passed at once.

New-York and Brooklyn Tunnel.

ALBANY, May 15.—The Senate this morning reconsidered the vote by which the New-York and Brooklyn Tunnel bill was lost yesterday, and passed the measure. It is an Assembly bill, introduced by Mr. Wieman. Mr. Owens called it up to-day.

Chairman Lauterbach of the Republican County Committee, counsel of the Third Avenue Cable Railroad, has been interested in the success of this measure.

READY FOR THE TABLEAUX VIVANTS

Songs to be Given by Miss d'Arville, Miss Martinot, and Others.

In addition to the tableaux vivants to be presented at the Fifth Avenue Theatre this afternoon, a list of which was printed in The New-York Times Wednesday, the following programme has been arranged:

Pilar Morin, in a new sketch by Charles Burnard.

The De Forests, from the Palace Theatre, London.

Miss Nettie Crowl, in whistling solos.

Songs by La Petite Marie.

Chansonettes, by Miss Sadie Martinot.

Songs by Miss Camille d'Arville.

Mr. Richard Mansfield, in a monologue from "Prince Karl."

Victor Herbert's Twenty-second Regiment Band, in a Spanish serenade and selections from "Prince Ananias."

This entertainment promises to be of great financial benefit to the Kindergarten and Potted Plant Association, as the box receipts had reached $1,150 yesterday. All the arrangements have been completed, and there is promise of a large and fashionable attendance.

Francis Hegeman Sutton said last night that the programme is practically the same as the one first chosen.

Among those who have taken boxes are Miss Helen Miller Gould, Mrs. Peter Gilsey, Mayor Strong, Mrs. B. Cutting, and Mrs. Joseph W. Drexel.

Among those who have bought seats are Senator David B. Hill, Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, Mrs. A. Trevor, Mrs. F. Smedley, Mrs. Edward S. Lowe, Mrs. Richard M. Hunt, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. James Waterbury, Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Adolf Landburg, Mrs. William E. Strong, Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mrs. Collis, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Van Kroh, Mrs. Arthur T. Hillis, Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Horton, Surrogate and Mrs. Arnold, Judge Van Wyck, Sir Roderick Cameron, Dr. and Mrs. Shrady, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Mrs. George H. Bend, Mrs. A. B. Reid, Mrs. Mortimore, Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt, Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, and Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould.

Young Cooks Bake Cake.

The closing exercises of the mission classes of the New-York Cooking School were held yesterday afternoon in the United Charities Building. The cooks were bright-faced girls, in white aprons and white caps. They did their baking over a gas range. Miss Emily Huntington, the Superintendent, had charge of all the classes.

The cake baked by the girls was afterward eaten with ice cream by the young cooks.

The class in the theory of cooking sang the answers to the Superintendent's questions regarding cake making, bread making, &c.

The complete course in cooking continues for four years. Few of those who attend the classes, however, take more than a two-years' course.

Miss Huntington said that between now and the regular closing of the work for this year the classes for next year will be arranged.

Extra Holiday for School Children.

The greater part of the meeting of the Board of Education yesterday was devoted to discussing the question whether the Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward should be censured for delay in nominating an acceptable candidate for principal of Primary School No. 58, made vacant by the death of Miss Maria Jasper, last January. It was decided to give the Trustees another chance and allow them to confer with the Committee on Teachers regarding the nomination.

The board decided to grant a holiday on May 31, which will come on Friday. The children will parade on Decoration Day, and it is presumed that they will be too tired to attend school the following day.

Negotiating for the Pontiac's Lease.

It was reported last night that the Atalanta Boat Club was negotiating for the lease of the Pontiac clubhouse, in Amsterdam avenue, the home of the Tammany social and political organization of the Twenty-third Assembly district.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

INDICT THE TROLLEY MEN

That Is the Demand of a Great Mass Meeting in Brooklyn.

MAYOR SCHIEREN IS ASKED TO ACT

District Attorney Ridgway Blamed for Not Getting Individual Indictments—The Anti-Trust League.

Fully 6,000 persons occupied the Clermont Avenue Rink, in Brooklyn, last night for the purpose of voicing hostility to the trolley system of railroads, as operated in that city. Before the meeting there were four parades from as many different sections of the city, headed by brass bands. One came from South Brooklyn, under the guidance of Thomas Seward as Marshal. This parade was led by the Baptist Boys' Tenth Regiment, 500 strong, and their band. Behind them came Rankin Post, No. 10, G. A. R., and their band, and sundry thousands of citizens convinced of the manifold dangers of the trolley roads, brought up the rear. The second section of the parade came from East New-York, and Martin J. Connelly, the leader of the big trolley strike, was its Marshal. Jesse Moore was Marshal of the Williamsburg Division, and H. B. Scherer Marshal of the Greenpoint Division.

It had been announced that among those who would occupy the platform and make speeches would be Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher and Mrs. Lyman Abbott. Neither of them was present. Mrs. Beecher wrote a letter, in which she stated:

I have been ill all the week and unable to go out; have waited as long as I dared before giving notice, hoping I should perhaps be well enough to go to the anti-trolley mass meeting, but find I cannot venture, and now send you word, hoping I am not too late. Mrs. H. L. Pratt, who was to have accompanied me, will not go now, as she finds I am not going.

I am heart and soul in the movement, and I deeply regret my inability to be present at the meeting.

The new time schedule which causes the cars to sneak through the streets at a snail's pace, is nothing but a ruse on the part of the companies, and to my mind it is not a question of rapidity when the saving of a life is in the balance. Proper fenders are needed, and the instance of the little fellow in Jersey City the other day proves that to my mind beyond the shadow of a doubt. I have never ridden in a trolley car in my life. Let us do something to prevent these atrocities.

Hugh V. Monahan presided over the meeting, and among those present were the Rev. James Donahoe, LL. D., pastor of St. Thomas Aquinas's Church; Gen. Horatio C. King, C. F. Swan, Thomas H. Cochrane, Martin J. Connelly, John Giblin, John Abetson, a boy who lost a leg in a trolley accident; Mr. Madden, father of Irene Madden, who was killed by a trolley car in Sackett Street; the Rev. Dr. Wellman, Grand Master Workman Sovereign, Dr. T. A. Quinlan, Mrs. H. J. Bodine, the Misses Swan, Mrs. A. A. Fisher, C. J. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Montesi, P. F. Lenihan, C. H. Clark, and John D. Hazen.

The minutes of the big mass meeting held in Prospect Hall were read, and it was announced that the Citizens' Committee appointed at that time had been formed into the Anti-Trust League of America, with H. V. Monahan, President; C. F. Swap, Secretary; W. T. Maxwell, Treasurer; Thomas H. Cochrane, Assistant Secretary, and C. R. Van Name as officers.

The league aims to prevent further legislation and have repealed all existing legislation favoring or making the organization of speculative trusts possible. Each member pledges his vote against every political candidate for a legislative office who will not agree to support its principles.

President Monahan spoke in part as follows:

We have enrolled over 100,000 names as a result of our last meeting, and we desire to enroll 200,000 more as the result of this meeting; then we shall be in a position to tell the traction Czars what the people of Brooklyn want.

It seems that the best way out of this traction difficulty is for the people to purchase the railroads. They could be operated on similar lines to that of our Post Offices or our Brooklyn Bridge, and we could do away with seven-eighths of the dishonesty practiced to-day in public life, nearly all of which comes from the railroads. If our Legislature would kindly permit, and a majority of the people vote to purchase, we could accomplish this through our Supreme Court, and thus end the present existing evils.

We have no objection whatever to capital making 6 per cent., 10 per cent., or even 50 per cent., provided it is honestly earned. We do object, however, to any set of so-called capitalists putting $1 in their treasury, calling it $1,000,000, and by buying Boards of Aldermen and Legislatures with watered stock, proceed to collect $60,000 yearly interest on that solitary $1. This is what trusts call legal interest.

It might be well to prepare to hold our next mass meeting in Prospect Park by permission of the people on the Fourth of July next. A second Declaration of Independence might be read denouncing these dishonest trusts. The Declaration of Independence by our forefathers seems too sacred to use for that purpose. Again, the overflow meetings could be held in the smaller parks located in and around the city.

The Secretary read several resolutions, which were adopted. The principal points in them were:

Resolved, By the People of Brooklyn in Mass Meeting Assembled, That we denounce the neglect and refusal of the trolley companies to provide their cars with effective fenders as most wicked and shameful, and we protest against it as an offense against humanity so monstrous in its enormity that we believe there should be found some way to punish its perpetrators, as other and less offensive criminals are punished. The State's Prison is the proper place for incorporated as well as for individual manslayers.

Resolved, That the responsibility for allowing the companies to run their cars at a dangerous rate of speed rests with the District Attorney of the county, who has done nothing to prevent the cars from running at a dangerous rate of speed.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the testimony upon which the District Attorney allowed the railroad company to be indicted must necessarily have been sufficient to indict the President and Directors of the company, we condemn the conduct of the District Attorney in doing so frivolous a thing as procuring an indictment of the company.

Resolved, That it is our judgment that motormen should be trained for the purpose, and should not be allowed to act until they have been examined by competent experts and licensed the same as engineers and plumbers are licensed.

Resolved, That this meeting calls upon Mayor Schieren to institute at once such proceedings as the best obtainable legal skill can suggest to compel the trolley companies to observe laws framed for the safeguard of life and limb in Brooklyn, and pledges him its support in prosecuting all such measures.

The Rev. James Donahoe spoke of the great work that might be done by the Anti-Trust League. The Rev. Dr. Hull, Chaplain of the Boys' Brigade; Gen. Horatio C. King, and Charles J. Patterson also made speeches.

One of the pleasant incidents of the evening was the arrival at 9:30 P. M., headed by two bands of music and flags, of 480 boys composing the Baptist Boys' Brigade, attired in natty blue uniforms, all the boys carrying muskets much larger than themselves. The boys lined up in front of the platform, and handed up through their Colonel a bouquet of white roses for Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher.

Another incident was the playing by the band of a newly-composed "Trolley Dirge," with the most depressing effect. Its mournful cadences were interrupted by the ringing of trolley bells, and a simulation of the shrieks and groans of those killed by the trolley. Intensely dismal as it was, it was greeted with uproarious cheers.

Trolley Car Broke His Arm.

Harry Britton, six years old, of 18 Floyd Street, Brooklyn, had a narrow escape from being run over by a Franklin Avenue trolley car near Myrtle Avenue last evening. He was crossing Franklin Avenue, near Myrtle, when he was struck by Trolley Car 89, which had another car attached as a trailer.

The boy was knocked down and his right forearm was fractured. He was taken to the Eastern District Hospital. Michael McAuliff of 108 Cedar Street and John Furney of 48 Crown Street, the motormen, were arrested.

Flint's Fine Furniture

As in the Days of Old.

Simple Colonial bedroom belongings, wonderful in their way, as the royal French pieces that everybody marvels at.

A birch suit, as old-fashioned, save for its trimmed beds, as relic-hunter's heart could wish. Beds have tall, slender-turned posts, with low, gracefully-shaped head and foot pieces. Bureau, washstand, chiffonier have recessed lower drawers—upper drawers supported on turned and carved posts.

Hosts of others just as attractive for the country house room.

BUY OF THE MAKER.

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.,

NEAR BROADWAY.

Our best suits for the average man are $22 and $25. That pays for almost the finest we have, lined with serge—(good serge wears longer than silk.)

Negligee shirts—the two-dollar ones fit very long-arm and very short-arm men.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. } Prince, Warren, 32d St.

NOT PLEASING TO ANTI-PLATT MEN

Talk About a Platt-Tammany Combination to Control the Reapportionment—County Committee Meeting.

The Republican County Committee will meet to-night. There was little indication last night that the meeting would be a sensational one, but if the question comes up of having a reorganization of the committee after the reapportionment is made by the Aldermen, an opportunity may be afforded to test the present relative strength of the Platt and Brookfield factions.

Abraham Gruber, who has recently become one of Thomas C. Platt's lieutenants, said yesterday that the report that the Platt members of the County Committee would introduce a resolution at to-night's meeting reflecting on Mayor Strong for removing Police Commissioners Murray and Kirwin, was not true, and that no such absurd scheme would be undertaken.

Edward Lauterbach, the Chairman of the County Committee, was in Albany last night, carrying out Mr. Platt's latest orders in reference to instructions to his Senators and Assemblymen. He will probably be back in time to preside to-night.

The anti-Platt Republicans are somewhat annoyed about the outlook for the Assembly district reapportionment. The talk about a Platt-Tammany combination that will leave the wishes of the anti-Platt faction out of consideration is growing. The talk was increased yesterday when the Committee on Rules of the Board of Aldermen met to decide whether the committee on County Affairs, which has the reapportionment in charge, should be increased by the addition of two members, making it seven instead of five. President Jeroloman and Aldermen Haff and Goodman, the majority of the Committee on Rules, decided to report at next Tuesday's meeting in favor of the committee remaining as it is. Alderman Windolph, Platt Republican, and Alderman Brown, Tammany, will, however, make a report in favor of increasing it to seven and will push it through by Tammany and Platt Republican votes. Then if the programme goes through, Lantry, Tammany, and Windolph, Republican, will be added to the committee.

"This," said Alderman Goodman, "is a scheme of Platt's to get another man on the Committee on County Affairs."

DOG FIGHT AT KOSTER AND BIALS

The Stage of the Music Hall Converted Into a Battle Field—Actresses Frightened and Stage Hands Kept Busy.

There was a genuine dog fight at Koster & Bial's last night, and no officer of the law was present to interfere. Two troupes of dogs are performing at this house this week; one, consisting of seven animals, under the management of Fred H. Leslie, and the other of twelve, managed by Ivan Tschernoff. The Leslie dogs do their acts early in the evening, and are taken to the theatre before the Tschernoff dogs, which are not called on until toward the close of the programme. Up to last night the two troupes had never met to form an acquaintance.

Mr. Leslie had his dogs at the stage door on time last night, and it so happened that Tschernoff's animals came earlier than usual, and were there, too. The dogs met just inside the door. There was a growl from one of the Leslie dogs, answered by a yelp of defiance from a Tschernoff canine, and then the whole pack became inextricably mixed. A savage fight followed, which was kept up for fully half an hour.

The dogs chased each other from the stage to the flies, invading the dressing rooms, and drove women shrieking from their mirrors. All over the stage the battle raged, while Leslie and Tschernoff, with such of the stage hands as were not frightened out of their wits, tried to separate the animals. When this was finally accomplished, it was found that there had been much more bark than fight, and that only one of the smaller dogs had been injured by a bite on the back. Each troupe was able to appear on the stage and give its performance as usual.

GREEN-EYED NICKY HAS COME BACK

Jealousy of His Son Probably Caused Him to Leave the Cat Show.

Nicky, the green-eyed black cat that ran away from the cat show in Madison Square Garden last week, returned to his home yesterday, after spending several days doing just as he pleased.

Nicky was expected to take a prize. The judges were pleased with the symmetry of his form, the length of his whiskers, and his agreeable manners, but they dared not give the prize to a black cat that did not have yellow eyes.

Nicky saw the judges pass by and award a prize to his son, Grover. He was disgusted, and concluded to leave the show. He made his escape at the first opportunity. Nicky's mistress has been hunting for him ever since. This had nothing to do with Nicky's return. The cat came back when he got ready, and not a moment sooner.

He had a somewhat tired look, as of one who had made a transcontinental pedestrian journey in hot and dusty weather, but his general health was good.

Nicky's mistress believes that the cat was brought back through the charm of a four-leaved clover. A friend gave a talismanic clover to her, and twenty minutes afterward in walked Mr. Nicky.

It has been decided that Nicky shall never be trusted again in any cat show, or in any other place outside his home.

Mrs. McGlory Owned the House.

The Excise Board refused to grant a hotel license yesterday for 237 East Fourteenth Street, owned by Mrs. Annie McGlory, wife of "Billy" McGlory.

Among the persons living in the neighborhood who protested against granting the license were Mrs. Van Cott and ex-Secretary of State William M. Evarts.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

SPRING DRESS GOODS.

Added, for the balance of the week, quantities of our own rich importations of Dress Goods, at a complete re-marking in prices.

Plain Challies and French Albatross, 25 cents per yard. Checked Cheviot Challies, 40 cents per yard.

Mohairs and Coaching Twills for travelling wear.

LACE CURTAINS.

For to-day, to-morrow and Saturday, we shall offer, 2, 3 and 4 pair lots of Irish Point Lace Curtains.

The patterns are choice, but the small lots make the prices low.

$17.50;	Formerly	$27.50
$15.00;	"	$25.00
$12.50;	"	$18.75
$10.00;	"	$15.50
$8.00;	"	$12.50
$7.50;	"	$11.00
$5.00;	"	$7.50

Also, a Tufted Box Couch complete, at $11.75. Couch Covers from $2.50 upwards. Shades, Awnings and Slip Covers made to order. Estimates furnished.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—The Charity Organization Society appeals for $300 to provide a year's support for a destitute and sorely afflicted family, whose condition is not the result of their wrongdoing, but of adverse circumstances. The head of the house is paralyzed and his wife is broken down. There are five children, one only a babe; only one is old enough to earn anything, and she is sickly and cannot work steadily. The family is respectable, united, and thrifty. The money will be dispensed by an almoner thoroughly acquainted with the case. Money should be sent to the central office of the society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, and will be promptly and publicly acknowledged.

—The second of the free afternoons of organ music will be given to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock by William C. Carl, in the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street. Mr. Carl will play for the first time in New-York Alexander Guilmant's new organ sonata in C minor, No. 5, and the soloists to appear are Mrs. Elene B. Eaton of Boston, soprano; William Kuchenmeister, violinist, and Charles R. Hallock, organist.

—The anniversary meeting of the New-York branch of the National Council of Jewish Women will be held Monday evening, May 20, at 8 o'clock, in the Temple Beth El vestry rooms, Seventy-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue. Addresses will be delivered by Mayer Sulzerberger of Philadelphia, Mrs. Minnie D. Louis, and others.

—Announcement is made that the first meeting of the Board of Managers of the New-York Zoological Society will be held to-morow at 214 Broadway at 10:30 A. M. for the purpose of organization, election of officers, and such other business as may properly arise.

—A neat little book containing illustrations has just been issued, calling attention to the fact that the season at the charming Summer resorts, Deer Park and Oakland, in the Alleghanies, opened on June 22. Deer Park, Md., is reached by the Baltimore and Ohio.

—George M. Ward, Vice President of the Commercial Cable Company, calls attention to the fact that its messengers are forbidden to try to sell tickets to patrons or obtain subscriptions or contributions for any object whatever.

—The class of 1870 of the College of the City of New-York will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of its graduation by having a dinner to-morrow evening at the Reform Club, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street.

—A festival and entertainment is to be given Friday evening in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church for the benefit of the treasuries of the Christian Endeavor Society and the Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip.

Brooklyn.

—In the Circuit Court, Brooklyn, before Justice Rumsey, yesterday, a verdict for $2,000 was given in favor of Thomas P. Wood, a cripple, against the Third Avenue Railroad Company of New-York. Wood was crossing the company's tracks in Park Row, when his crutch went into a hole in an iron plate, and the man was thrown to the ground, breaking his leg.

—William C. Tabt was thrown from a Lorimer Street car May 10, 1893, and received injuries which resulted in his death. Mary E. Tabt, as administratrix, sued the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, and a jury in the City Court yesterday gave a verdict for $5,000.

—Christian P. Kalkenbrenner, forty-four years old, of 140A Heyward Street, committed suicide by shooting himself in the mouth, in his stable, at 204 Havemeyer Street, yesterday. He leaves a wife and four children.

—The attention of the Kings County Grand Jury will to-day be called to the Newtown Creek nuisances.

Long Island.

—The Catholic residents of Sayville have decided to build a church in that place, and are negotiating for a site.

—William C. Stringham of Hempstead was seriously injured yesterday by being kicked by a horse.

—The Catholics of Woodside have purchased a site for a church and rectory.

Yonkers.

—A special meeting of the Common Council has been called for to-morrow evening to give citizens an opportunity to be heard in relation to "An act to exempt and release the real property of the Exempt Firemen's Benevolent Association of the City of Yonkers from taxation."

—The Ladies' Aid Society of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church will have its annual strawberry festival next Monday evening. The First Methodist Episcopal Church will have its festival Tuesday evening, June 11.

—The regular monthly sociable of the Epworth League of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church was held Tuesday evening in the home of Mrs. J. C. Stilwell, in Post Street, and was greatly enjoyed by those present.

—Secretary Tallmadge of St. Andrew's Golf Club has received an invitation to send representatives from the club to participate in the tournament being arranged by the Niagara Golf Club of Canada.

—The Palisade Boat Club has decided to have its usual annual Fourth of July celebration. The club will also have an invitation eight-oared race as a feature in the Labor Day regatta.

—Owing to the failure to get William Dunn's consent to meet William Park, Jr., in a professional golf match on the St. Andrew's links May 18, that meeting has been declared off.

—The Terrace City Bowling Club's five-men team will meet the Bloomingdale quintet in a series of games on the Yonkers alleys this evening for a trophy.

—A reception will be given by the Park Hill dancing class to-morrow evening in the Country Clubhouse. The Misses Corsa are the hostesses.

At the meeting of the Board of Education Tuesday night, Treasurer Getty reported a balance in the treasury of $9,676.87.

—The South Yonkers Improvement Association at a meeting last evening discussed the provisions of the new city charter.

—The First Reformed Church bazaar, which began Tuesday night, will be continued this evening.

—A meeting of the Civil Service Commission will be held in the City Court room this evening.

—William Hyland is going to erect three two-story frame buildings, to cost $2,500 each.

Westchester County.

—The Westchester County Court and Court of Sessions will adjourn to-day until June 10, and in the interim the May term of the Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer will be held, with Judge Brown presiding.

—The Mount Vernon Water Works have been bought by Stockholders Charles Bare and Newman Erb. They represented stockholders to the amount of $1,250,000. The price paid was $50,000.

—The Sing Sing Board of Trustees has appointed Alexander Van Wart Chief of Police and Romine Williams Assistant.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Stafford Springs, Conn., May 15.—Rawetzer & Brothers' shoddy and carbonizing mill and storehouse, No. 1, with its contents, burned. There was no insurance on the mill, but the storehouse and contents were insured for $14,500.

Detroit, Mich., May 15.—The planing mill, dry kiln, shingle mill, backing mill, drying sheds, and engine house of the Dwight Lumber Company burned; loss, $100,000; insurance, $60,000.

Hampton, S. C., May 15.—Eight dwelling houses and stores in the town of Varnville burned; the Post Office was burned, but the contents were saved; loss, $25,000; insurance, $1,500.

Toronto, Ont., May 15.—The Langmuir Trunk Manufacturing Company's factory on King Street, West, burned; loss, $20,000; insured.

Simcoe, Ont., May 15.—The flouring mills and elevator of W. B. Browne & Co. burned; loss, $20,000; insurance, $12,000.

Warren, N. H., May 15.—John A. White's mica crystal works burned. Loss, $15,000; partly insured.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Washington, May 15.—Proposals for furnishing 20,000 pounds of smokeless powder for small arms were opened at the Bureau of Ordnance, War Department, to-day. Three firms, the Duponts, the California Powder Company, and the American Smokeless Powder Company, put in bids, each offering to furnish the powder at $1 per pound.

Pittsburg, May 15.—In the Criminal Court to-day the jury in the case of George McCleland, a member of the notorious Heck gang of Tarentum, accused of the murder of Phillis K. Sutton, rendered a verdict of murder in the second degree. The cases against the four other members of the gang, jointly indicted with McCleland, were continued until the June term of the court.

Troy, May 15.—Four of the mills of the Schaghticoke Powder Company of Schaghticoke, N. Y., blew up this morning at 11 o'clock. Chauncey Lohnes, unmarried, was killed, and Charles Clum, who has a wife and three children, was so badly injured that he died this afternoon.

Savannah, May 15.—Private Geelin, a marine on the United States steamship Raleigh, was drowned while attempting to board his ship off Tybee.

Schenectady, N. Y., May 15.—Mrs. Catherine Hepp died at her home, in this city, at the age of 103 years, this afternoon.

O'NEILL'S

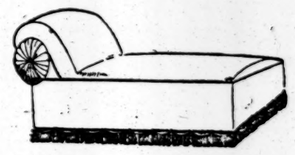
SIXTH AVENUE 20th TO 21st ST.

DUNN SAYS

The weather will be FAIR to-day.

FURNITURE and DRAPERIES—We place on sale to-day a choice assortment of goods particularly suitable for out-of-town houses during the Summer months at the following Special Prices:

Furniture.



COUCHES.

We will place on sale to-day 100 Couches, covered in Wide Wale, Figured Corduroy, and trimmed with Silk and Worsted Tassel Fringe, six colors to select from, bought to sell for 30.00 each, and cannot be duplicated elsewhere under that sum.

19.98

PORCH ROCKERS.

Large, roomy Rockers, Pith Cane Seat and Back, just the thing for your porch, bought to sell for 3.25.

2.48

ROCKERS.

Reed Rockers, large and roomy, a light, cool chair for Summer, made to sell for 6.50.

4.98

WHITE IRON BEDS,

Brass Mountings, strong and serviceable, well worth 5.00 each,

3.98 Each.

Large assortment Mattresses, Cots, Springs, Pillows, and Furniture of every description at

LOWEST PRICES.

Summer Draperies.

Curtains.

Scotch Lace Curtains,

69c., 75c., 79c., 97c. pair.

Formerly 1.00, 1.25, 1.60, and 1.85.

Drapery Cloth.

10,000 yards Bombay Drapery Cloth, 33 inches wide. Regular price, 20c.,

8c. yd.

Curtain Muslin.

350 pieces Colored Figured Curtain Muslin. Regular price, 25c. yd.,

12c. yd.

Drapery Silks.

Large assortment all new colorings. Bought to sell for 65c. yd.,

35c. yd.

Furniture Tapestry.

48 pieces wool Furniture Tapestry, 50 inches wide. Regular price, 2.75 yd.,

1.33 yd.

Japanese Rugs.

Best quality made.

36x18 in.	35c.
54x26 "	75c.
60x30 "	98c.
72x36 "	1.45

Carpet Sizes.

9x6 ft.	4.38
10½x7½ "	6.25
12

Thursday
May 16-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

JAIL FOR ILLINGWORTH

For McLaughlin's Bath He Must Serve Ten Days and Pay $50.

NO CASE AGAINST THE SHERIFF

Justice Barrett, However, Wants Him to Attend Properly to Court Business — The Sheriff and Dr. Hoeber.

For taking Police Inspector McLaughlin to a Turkish bath instead of to the Tombs Prison last Friday night, John Illingworth has not only lost his place as a Deputy Sheriff, worth to him $1,500 a year, but, as a further penalty for his disobedience of the order of Supreme Court Justice Barrett, he must go to jail for ten days and pay a fine of $50. This was the punishment imposed on him yesterday by the Justice.

Sheriff Tamsen escaped punishment under a decision of the State Court of Appeals. Justice Barrett scored the Sheriff, and said the law exempting the Sheriff from criminal liability for the acts of his deputies ought to be changed. The Justice intimated that his own view of the law differed from that of the Court of Appeals, and that, if it were not for the express decision of that court in a similar case, he would hold Sheriff Tamsen equally guilty with Illingworth of contempt. Justice Barrett said further:

"Under former administrations of the Sheriff's office, either the Sheriff or the Under Sheriff attended in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and saw that the mandates of the court were carried out. Now, however, neither the Sheriff nor his Deputy is here, and the papers are handed to the first one who comes along.

"There should be some one here with sufficient intelligence to instruct the deputies in their duties."

The proceedings against Sheriff Tamsen and ex-Deputy Illingworth for contempt were held at 10 A. M., before Justice Barrett, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in the new Criminal Courts Building. John F. McIntyre appeared for the District Attorney's office. George M. Curtis was counsel for Illingworth. With him was associated William H. Stayton, who had recommended Illingworth to Sheriff Tamsen. Ex-Police Commissioner Charles F. MacLean appeared in behalf of the Sheriff.

Sheriff Tamsen was not present. Under Sheriff Sherman, who was not included as a defendant in the complaint, occupied a chair within the inclosure. Dr. Hoeber, the Coroner into whose hands had been committed the duty of arresting the Sheriff by the District Attorney in case he was found guilty of contempt, watched the proceedings nervously. He fidgeted in his chair. He has long been friendly with the Sheriff, and the prospect of incarcerating him in the Morgue—for that is the only place, according to the Coroners' office, where Coroners can imprison Sheriffs—has worried the excitable little man a great deal.

He looked troubled, and the tender remarks of some of his acquaintances relative to putting the Sheriff on ice in a nice cool corner of the Morgue, did not soothe him much. From the beginning Dr. Hoeber has taken the proceedings against the Sheriff with extreme seriousness, and he has spent considerable time poring over law books to find, if possible, just what a Coroner, who is friendly to a Sheriff, ought to do under the embarrassing circumstances here confronting him.

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre prepared the papers for the commitment of Sheriff Tamsen and ex-Deputy Illingworth before he went to the hearing. The sight of the Sheriff's commitment, made out in blank, caused the little Coroner to perspire freely. He indignantly denied that he had handcuffs in his pocket.

Mr. McIntyre briefly set forth the facts and held that the Sheriff and his Deputy were equally liable to punishment for contempt.

Mr. Curtis asked Mr. McIntyre to produce the principles of law making the Sheriff liable. Justice Barrett interrupted to say that it was entirely unnecessary for Mr. McIntyre to do so, as the principles were too plain to require any explanation.

Mr. MacLean moved to strike Sheriff Tamsen's name from the proceedings. The motion was denied.

Ex-Judge Curtis drew a tender picture of the genial and trustful, guileless and unsuspecting nature of Illingworth. He told the Judge how Illingworth, in his zeal, even "bathed in the same tub" with the Police Inspector at the establisment. After the bath the Inspector, according to Mr. Curtis, fell into a stupor, and during this trying period the faithful Deputy Sheriff sat beside his prisoner.

Justice Barrett did not appear to be moved by the plea of Mr. Curtis. At its close he remarked: "This was a direct mandate of this court to this man, and your contention has no bearing on the case."

Lawyer Stayton also spoke for Illingworth, quoting precedents. The Judge decided the precedents did not apply.

Ex-Police Commissioner MacLean argued in behalf of the Sheriff. He submitted an affidavit from the Sheriff, in which he said he was absent from the city when the offense of Illingworth was committed. Mr. MacLean quoted the Court of Appeals decision in the case of Munson to show that Sheriff Tamsen could not be held guilty of criminal contempt.

The lawyers asked when they should hand up papers. Justice Barrett replied he was ready to render decision at once. The lawyers looked surprised. Coroner Hoeber became visibly nervous.

Justice Barrett said that he felt bound by the Court of Appeals decision in the Munson case, so far as Sheriff Tamsen was concerned. He said that until that decision was rendered he had always supposed that a Sheriff was criminally, as well as civilly, liable for the acts of his Deputies. Such was the plain provision of the criminal statutes. But the Court of Appeals had ruled in the Munson case, the Justice pointed out, that civil contempt proceedings were inapplicable to criminal contempt proceedings, because, while the law said in effect they were applicable, they could not be made, in fact, applicable. The decision of the Court of Appeals was in opposition to the Revised Statutes, and they should be changed to make a Sheriff criminally as well as civilly liable for the acts of his Deputies. Thereupon the Justice held there was no case against Sheriff Tamsen.

"As concerns the case of Illingworth," said Justice Barrett, "the Munson decision has no bearing. Illingworth was authorized to execute the order of the court; in his affidavit he admits that he was deputized to do so. It was therefore his official duty to execute the court's order; he violated that duty, and acknowledges that he did in his affidavit. He had no right from motives of humanity, or from any other motives, to deviate from the strict and literal execution of the order. Officers with executions to execute must understand that they have no discretion. Were they allowed to exercise such discretion, the hands of the court would be paralyzed. The only question in Illingworth's case is whether the disobedience to the court's mandate was willful. He admits it was intentional, and therefore willful.

"No other construction can be put upon words in his own affidavit. I think, however, that the ends of justice will be met in this case by a moderate punishment. The defendant will be imprisoned for ten days in the city prison and pay a fine of $50."

Further appeals for clemency were made, but the Justice made it clear that the course of Illingworth in deliberately lying to the court as to the hour he took Inspector McLaughlin to the Tombs Saturday morning did not entitle him to further clemency than had been shown.

"In twenty-four years on the bench," said the Justice, "such a disobedience of an order issued by me as a judicial order never occurred before. It was intentional, and the defendant must take the consequences."

Mr. Stayton pleaded for a brief respite before sentence, and Justice Barrett postponed sentencing Illingworth until this morning. Meanwhile he paroled Illingworth in custody of his counsel.

Illingworth hurried out of court. Coroner Hoeber also hurried away. He staid a little while in his office in the new Criminal Court Building, and then went home. He did not call on the Sheriff to congratulate him.

There was an obvious feeling of satisfaction in the Sheriff's office when the result of the proceedings against Sheriff Tamsen became known there. Private Secretary Oviatt's face wreathed itself in smiles, and he began to indulge in honeyed remarks of a reminiscent nature in regard to Assistant District Attorney McIntyre.

Under Sheriff Sherman told the reporter for The New-York Times he had never felt either for himself or for the Sheriff the slightest apprehension. In fact, he had been convinced from the outset, he said, that the proceedings were only a part of a plan to get political notoriety out of the Illingworth incident. Mr. Sherman also said bright and pleasant things about the District Attorney's office. Entertaining talk about the case was heard on every side.

Sheriff Tamsen intimated to the reporter that Inspector McLaughlin had acquired his surreptitious Turkish bath by the exercise of something akin to hypnotic influence over Illingworth.

As for Coroner Hoeber, the Sheriff said, in a kindly way, that Hoeber had acted like a dunce—had let himself be made a fool of by somebody, was the way he expressed it.

The Sheriff seemed to think that Coroner Hoeber had been perniciously active and interested in preparations for the Sheriff's incarceration.

"I don't know what to think of Hoeber," said Sheriff Tamsen. "He was not the real candidate of the German-American Reform Union for Coroner. Our man was Dr. Anderson. But when the ticket came down to us from the Committee of Seventy we found Dr. Hoeber slated for Coroner and credited to the German-American Reform Union. Hoeber was put on the ticket, as I understand, through the influence of Mr. Gustav H. Schwab and others. We did not like the selection of Hoeber, but the Committee of Seventy argued with us that it was not worth while for us to endanger harmony by 'kicking' about a little thing like the tail of the ticket. So we agreed to Hoeber. I have known Hoeber for a good many years. He dearly likes to be in a fight.

"I understand," the Sheriff said, with a smile, "that Hoeber was in attendance on the proceedings against me. He could easily have gotten out of having anything to do with the case by representing to one of the other Coroners that he was my friend and did not care to be put in the way even of a likelihood of arresting me."

"Did you anticipate arrest?" was asked.

"No," said Sheriff Tamsen. "My common sense told me I had done no wrong. As well imprison a bank president for the peculation of his clerks as imprison me for the criminal acts of my deputies, when they are done utterly without my knowledge or consent. I did not sanction Illingworth's disobeyal of the order of the court. I was out of the city. I knew nothing about it.

"My idea is that Inspector McLaughlin overawed Illingworth. The Inspector is used to order and command his subordinates, and I think Illingworth was afraid of him, or was susceptible to his influence, and was not able to refuse the wishes of the Inspector. That is the way he kept out of the Tombs and got his Turkish bath.

"I have not seen Hoeber since the Illingworth affair. I never expected to go to jail, but I had no idea of avoiding arrest."

The Sheriff laughed at the idea of his incarceration in the Morgue. "The Coroner would not have to take me to the Morgue," he said. "He could take me to my own hotel—the Ludlow Street Jail—or he could imprison me in his house or in my house."

CENTENARY OF PLYMOUTH, CONN.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE TOWN CELEBRATED.

Many Distinguished Sons and Daughters Return to Its Quiet Streets to Honor Their Birthplace.

PLYMOUTH, Conn., May 15.—This historic town is in gala dress to-day, celebrating its one hundredth anniversary. Over 3,000 visitors are here to join in the celebration. Every incoming train this morning brought in renowned sons of the town, as well as strangers, and the turnpikes in all directions were thronged with teams coming from miles around. Owing to ominous weather it was feared the outdoor programme would have to be dispensed with, and arrangements were made to utilize the Plymouth Church. But it cleared.

All business has been suspended since yesterday, and nearly every house and store is bedecked with bunting. A special train from Waterbury had to be put on to accommodate the visitors. Among them is Miss Clara Barton, the famous representative of the Red Cross Society; also Miss Eunice Terry Richardson, a daughter of Eli Terry, Jr., who founded the village of Terryville; Cyrus B. Terry of Waterbury, Solon Terry of Hartford, and Cornelius Terry of Worcester, all grandchildren of Eli Terry, Jr.

The loan exhibition was one of the attractions of the morning. In it is the only record extant of the deaths of 14,000 prisoners of war at Andersonville. A large tent at Baldwin Park, Terryville, covered 2,000 spectators when the exercises began at 10 o'clock. "The Centennial Chorus" was sung by sixty voices. Colt's Band of Hartford accompanied. The Rev. C. H. Smith of Plymouth Church followed with prayer. After more music by the chorus, the Rev. William A. Gay, D. D., of Terryville, delivered an address of welcome, which was followed by a historical address by Judge A. H. Fenn of the Supreme Court, read by Prof. R. G. Hibbard of New-Britain. Judge Fenn's address was highly interesting and outlined the history of Plymouth from 1795 to the present time, beginning with the pioneer settler, Henry Cook, who located on the west bank of the Naugatuck in 1728. He also followed down the church history of the town. He referred to its patriots in the Revolution, to the town politically, and its division from Watertown, in 1795, and from Thomaston, in 1875, giving its present population at 2,147.

"It is the fortune or misfortune of Plymouth to be the nursery of men whose activities in life are devoted to the development of other communities," he said, "but to sum up, it is a fair type of a representative New-England town, worthy of the name which it derived from its first settlers of Plymouth, Mass., of Puritan stock and descent, and if there is a better life on this earth I should like to know where to find it. In the great struggle for the Union Plymouth did its full share. Its loyalty was unbounded; its devotion sublime."

He then paid a touching tribute to the great men of Plymouth. First, Junius Smith, who successfully brought the first steam vessel across the Atlantic Ocean, then Seth Thomas, Eli Terry, and Silas Hoadley, names all well and favorably known in the commercial world. The address was frequently interrupted with applause.

It is understood Judge Fenn's address was prepared just before he met with a serious accident. He desired to be present to-day, but kept away by advice of his physicians. Prof. Hibbard paid Judge Fenn a personal tribute in opening his address, and referred to him as a noble son and soldier of Plymouth and of Connecticut.

The Rev. N. J. Daly, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church in Thomaston, followed with a speech complimenting the town on its sturdy history and the growth of Christianity. A long morning programme closed by the singing of the chorus "America."

This afternoon a band concert took place in Baldwin Park.

SERVED PAPERS ON DR. BUCHANAN

May Be Taken to Albany to be Resentenced.

SING SING, N. Y., May 15.—Warden Sage of Sing Sing Prison was this evening served with papers for him to show cause in Albany next Monday before the Court of Appeals why he should not produce Dr. R. W. Buchanan before that court for resentence to death in the electric chair. It is held that this is the only court that now has jurisdiction over the case. Similar papers were also served on Dr. Buchanan.

NEWARK, N. J., May 15.—Gov. Werts today granted a reprieve of ten days in the case of Murderer Henry Kohl, who was to have been hanged to-morrow. His case is nearly the same in its legal aspects as that of Dr. Buchanan, and the reprieve was granted to give the courts time to render decisions in appeals made by Kohl's lawyers.

The "Astor Tramp" Declared Insane.

The chances are that John Garvey, the "Astor tramp," has been disposed of at last.

He was adjudged insane yesterday by a jury in Part I. of the Court of General Session, before Recorder Goff, and was sent to the State Asylum for Insane Criminals at Matteawan.

Drs. J. E. Newton and Joseph Coffey testified that he was insane.

IS PLATT IN THIS, ALSO

Much Talk About the St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Extension.

CITIZENS WANT TRACTION COMPANY

Aldermanic Committee Favors the Third Avenue Line—Mr. Lauterbach Its Counsel and Mr. Lauterbach Mr. Platt's Man.

"What is back of the Aldermanic Railroad Committee's report in favor of granting the franchise known as the St. Nicholas Avenue and King's Bridge extension to the Third Avenue Company as against the Metropolitan Traction Company?"

That was the question that was asked scores of times yesterday by people interested in the extension.

The privilege that six members of the Aldermanic Railroad Committee proposed by their report to give to the Third Avenue Company is one of the largest ever disposed of in recent years by the Aldermen.

The great majority of residents in the district through which the extension will be operated, and who took an interest in the hearings before the committee, were in favor of the Aldermen granting the application to the Metropolitan Traction Company, and not to the Third Avenue line. This fact is testified to by no less authority than six members of the Railroad Committee themselves, when they said in the opening of their report that at the hearings the "preponderance of sentiment in favor of the Metropolitan Traction Company was marked and noteworthy."

This statement sums the whole matter up in a nutshell. The people want the Metropolitan Traction Company to secure the franchise. That is admitted. The reason for the desire of the people whose interests and comforts will be affected by this extensive railroad extension is plain.

The excellent transfer system of the traction company will enable the residents to reach almost every section of the city for one fare of 5 cents.

At the hearing on both the applications of the Metropolitan Traction Company and of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, held on March 14 in the Council Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, Henry A. Robinson, of counsel for the Traction Company, said that the transfer system would be extended, and that a person could ride from the end of Manhattan Island to the Battery and transfer to the ferries for one fare. The company would bring its patrons down on the west side of town, which would be a great advantage over going down on the east side of the city.

At this same hearing, Cyrus Clark, President of the West End Association, was very emphatic in speaking in favor of the Traction Company's application on the ground that it was for the best interests of the property owners and residents. He pointed out the advantages of its promised liberal transfer system.

James C. Foley, representing the heirs of William H. Hayes, who own 300 lots at Inwood, said that the people wanted the kind of accommodations furnished by the Traction Company.

F. A. Thayer of Washington Heights said that the residents of his locality were a unit in favor of the granting the franchise to the Traction Company.

John Havens, one of the oldest residents of Harlem, also spoke in favor of the Traction Company's application.

Most of the talking for the Third Avenue Company was done by Edward Lauterbach, counsel for that company.

The preponderance of public opinion was and is all in favor of the Traction Company's application. And now the people of the interested locality want to know what is meant by the report of the majority of the Railroad Committee in favor of the Third Avenue line.

Some are already asking whether Thomas C. Platt has interested himself in this matter in behalf of his friend, Edward Lauterbach, who is Platt's Chairman of the Republican County Committee. The majority of the Republican Aldermen are Platt men. The majority of the Republican members of the Aldermen's Committee on Railroads are Platt men.

The Aldermen naturally resent the ugly talk that is about the City Hall in reference to this franchise. Perhaps there might be less of this, if some of their own members had not talked about money in connection with the matter.

It is a very curious fact that Tammany was fearful of a scandal, if the board, when in Tammany's control, took any action in reference to these applications. What frightened Tammany leaders a few months ago might well frighten Republican leaders now, provided they are as alert as the Tammany leaders were then.

With few exceptions, nothing has yet been done by the present Republican, or so-called Republican, board to indicate that it is any better morally than the last board was.

The matter will come up for action at the meeting of the board next Tuesday.

DEMANDS MORE FROM THE FERRY

Should Have Full Amount from Bay Ridge Route, the Controller Says.

The old leases of the Staten Island and Bay Ridge Ferries expired May 1, 1893. Various legal entanglements prevented the resale of the Staten Island Ferry lease until Sept. 29, 1894, and of the Bay Ridge Ferry lease until Oct. 8, 1894.

The lease of the Staten Island route was bid in by the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company at 5½ per cent. of the gross receipts, the total amount paid to the city to be not less than $44,000 a year, including the rental of the wharf property. The Staten Island Company also bid in the Bay Ridge lease at 21 1-10 per cent., or $15,000 a year.

The execution of this latter lease has been delayed by legal action. Meanwhile, the Bay Ridge Ferry is being operated by the Staten Island Company, presumably under the terms of the old lease. The city's share under the old Bay Ridge lease was 14¼ per cent. of the gross receipts, but the Staten Island Company now refuses to pay more than 5 per cent. It has paid $19,072.28 as percentages from May 1, 1893 to Feb. 1, 1894, but the Controller claims the full 14¼ per cent., which would leave a balance due of $36,969.72.

The company refuses to pay this. Controller Fitch sent a letter to Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott asking for an opinion as to what he should do about it.

Permit for the Firemen's Parade.

The Park Board met yesterday at the Arsenal. All the Commissioners were present. Permission was granted to the Fire Department to parade on Riverside Drive Saturday, May 25.

It was ordered that a duplicate key of the Washington Arch be presented to William R. Stewart, in recognition of his services in bringing about the erection of the arch.

D. F. Sullivan applied to the board for the renewal of his restaurant license in Van Cortlandt Park. It will be granted.

After the meeting Charles Coogan of the City Hall squad, was tried on the charge of assaulting two flower vendors. He was found guilty and fined fifteen days' pay.

GOLD ON THE BOND ACCOUNT

Associate Members of the Syndicate Called Upon to Pay by May 20 the Remaining Amount Due.

Some comment was stirred in the financial district yesterday by the announcement that the principals in the Government bond syndicate had called upon the associate members of the syndicate to pay into the Sub-Treasury by May 20 the remaining amount of gold due from each on account of the loan.

Wall Street has always been mystified by the operations of the syndicate, but results have been so excellent that yesterday's feeling was merely that of wonder, rather than of prying curiosity. It had been commonly supposed that payments by American subscribers had been completed in February, when $32,500,000 was deposited in the Treasury to pay for the half of the new issue to be taken in this country. It seemed the more surprising that additional payments should now be required, in view of the recent distribution of $12,000,000 among subscribers from proceeds of sales.

The explanation seems to be that when Messrs. Morgan and Belmont began operations they gave to their associates the privilege of sharing with them the profits of the loan on condition that gold be given to the principals on demand for double the amount of bonds to be alloted. A subscriber for $500,000 of bonds was thus required to agree to pay to Messrs. Morgan and Belmont, should they call for it, that amount for bonds and as much more for greenbacks. In return, the subscriber was to get bonds at contract price, making sure of a handsome profit and $32,500,000 additional gold would be transferred from the vaults of subscribers to those of the principals.

This was a safeguard against promiscuous hoarding, and it provided the principals with the means of meeting all possible gold demands on contract account. Foreign failure to take the bonds could thus not interfere with their sale.

Subscribers paid in February the amounts necessary for the purchase of bonds. Certificates of purchase were given to them in which were attached the condition that the bonds would be delivered on the payment on demand of a like additional sum in gold in exchange for checks or greenbacks. Yesterday's call was for such additional payment. The gold was ordered to the Sub-Treasury for counting and weighing. It will not become a Treasury asset unless Messrs. Morgan and Belmont choose to accept currency in exchange for it. They own it individually and will be at liberty to withdraw it or to handle it as they see fit. Its transfer will merely change ownership from various subscribers to themselves, the subscribers receiving full equivalent for it in checks or greenbacks.

This proceeding having been, in great measure, independent of foreign account from the begining, and altogether so since the success of the foreign loan was assured, foreign deposits will continue at the contract rate of $5,000,000 per month, at which rate the Treasury gold reserve will increase on bond account, as planned.

The reserve will not benefit at all by deposits under yesterday's call, unless Messrs. Morgan and Belmont may voluntarily surrender the gold. There is no reason why they should do so. It is believed that they will be more likely to hold it, either at the Sub-Treasury or in their own vaults, in order that they may be prepared at any time, in the event of further Government needs, to assume the burdens which they will naturally be expected to carry.

YALE DIVINITY SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT

Fogg Scholarships Awarded to Members of the Junior Class.

NEW-HAVEN, May 15.—The commencement of the Yale Divinity School was begun this morning with the anniversary exercises in Battell Chapel, was continued this afternoon with the alumni meeting in Marquand Hall, and was concluded this evening with the usual reception and concert by the senior class and friends.

President Dwight presided at the anniversary exercises. The following members of the graduating class, chosen on a scholarship basis, read essays: "The Responsibility of the Laity for Manliness in the Ministry," John Wesley Rice, B. A., Harvard University, Rockland, Mass.; "The Source and Nature of the Modern Preacher's Authority," Cyrus Alvin Osborne, M. A., Beloit College, Beloit, Wis.; "The Preacher and Biblical Criticism," Samuel MacIntosh Cathcart, Northfield, Mass.; "Prophets of To-day," Hiram Vankirk, B. A., Hiram College, Washington Court House, Ohio; "Religion and the Ethical Life of To-day," Charles Snow Thayer, B. A., Amherst College, Westfield, Mass.; "St. Columba," John Owen Jones, Dublin, Ireland; "Personality in Ministerial Work," Raymond Cummings Brooks, B. A., Tabor College, Tabor, Iowa; "Christianity in the Evolution of Society," William Thurston Brown, B. A., Yale University, Madison, Conn. Address to the class by Prof. Curtis of Yale.

The following awards of the Fogg scholarships for highest standing in studies were announced for members of the junior class: S. Knapp, New-York City; C. S. McFarland, East Boston, Mass.; G. E. Ladd, Woodstock, Vt.; C. C. Merrill, Newbury, Vt.; S. C. Myers, Palo, Ill.; W. E. Page, Brownville, Me.; H. F. Rall, Des Moines, Iowa; W. T. Ream, Hampshire, Ill.; Austin Rice, Danvers, Mass., and L. W. Wiltberger, De Kalb, Ill.

The annual meeting of the alumni was held this afternoon in Marquand Chapel. Addresses were made by the Rev. Edward C. Lines of this city and the Rev. Joseph Anderson of Waterbury. The subject, "The Lambeth Proposal Respecting Christian Union," was discussed.

WITH THE ENGINEERS AT WILLET'S POINT

Memorial Exercises May 25—Private Farnham's Sentence.

WILLET'S POINT, L. I., May 15.—The U. S. Grant Garrison Army and Navy Union of Whitestone held a meeting tonight, and, after initiating about twenty new members, perfected arrangements for a Memorial Day celebration to take place here May 25. The battalion of Engineers stationed here and the Engineer Band will also participate in the demonstration.

There will be a parade, after which the soldiers' graves in the old post cemetery will be decorated.

The evening dress parade has been discontinued for several days on account of the absence from the post of the Engineer officers, who are engaged in the survey of Spuyten Duyvil Creek. It will be resumed next week.

A new lot of belts for the Engineers, to be worn with the Krug-Jorgensen rifles, which are expected to arrive next Tuesday, have been received. The new belts hold 100 rounds of ammunition. The old ones carried 40 rounds.

Second Lieut. Edgar Jadwin, Acting Assistant Quartermaster, has been promoted to the position of First Lieutenant.

Private Farnham of C Company, Engineer Corps, who was tried by general court-martial for intoxication and disorderly conduct, inciting to riot in the barracks, threatening to shoot Corp. James Boyle, and for being absent from check roll call, was sentenced to-day to three months' imprisonment in the guardhouse at hard labor, and a deduction of $5 from his pay each month for the same period. The charge of threatening to shoot the Corporal was not sustained.

Soldiers in A Company are laying out tennis courts, to be used by the enlisted men.

Woolen Mills Active.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., May 15.—As an indication of the "boom" in the woolen business in this city, the Harris Woolen Company has just added four mules, so as to keep all its looms running. During the hard times this mill ran on two-thirds time, with 375 employes. Now 540 are employed on full time. One hundred and twenty-five looms are running. When the new mules start up, thirty more looms will be operated. All the other woolen and worsted mills are running on full time and some of them overtime.

SOUTH BERWICK, Me., May 15.—The Newichewanick Manufacturing Company has advanced the wages of its employes 5 per cent. This is the largest blanket mill in the State and employs 300 hands.

MEDALS FOR SAVING LIFE

Fire Patrolman Albert Sidney Johnston's Heroism Recognized.

TRIBUTE FROM FIRE UNDERWRITERS

Mr. Kern, who Was Rescued, with His Infant Daughter and the Child's Nurse, Also Gave Him a Medal.

Albert Sidney Johnston, having shown himself worthy of a brave name by rescuing Albert J. W. Kern and his infant daughter, Hilda, and the child's nurse, Annie Prechtel, at the fire in the Colonial Bank Building, at Columbus Avenue and Ninty-fourth Street, the night of April 11, was honored yesterday with the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters' medal. This is the highest mark of valor which the underwriters bestow on patrolmen. To this decoration Mr. Kern added a smaller gold medal, as a memento of his own gratitude.

The ceremony of presentation was impressive. The presentation was made in the rooms of the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters, at 32 Nassau Street. Many insurance men had met to witness it and to testify by their presence their appreciation of Johnston's bravery. Fire Patrol No. 5, of which Johnston is a member, also turned out in force, and among the spectators were many of the personal friends of the men, who were in exhibition dress and looked particularly well. Among the spectators were Capt. Thurston, Twenty-second Regiment; Fire Chiefs McGill and Cushman, ex-Chief Fisher, Capts. Cook, Perley, and Hayes, Lieut. Leonard, and Capt. McGregor of the Baltimore Fire Patrol.

Patrol No. 5 had been among the first to reach the fire. Flames were then issuing from the windows, and quick work was demanded to save some of the tenants. Sergeant Snyder ordered Patrolmen Johnston and Mason to the roof of 78, adjoining the burning building, 80. The men found that they could not in that way enter the burning building. In their survey of the premises they went to a westerly window in the fifth floor of 78 and saw in an easterly window of 80 Mr. Kern and the nurse and child. The apartment in 80 was filled with smoke, which the flames were fast following.

Johnston threw off his outer clothing and stepped on the narrow molding in front of the window of 78. With Mason holding fast to one of his legs, he swung the other around a pier between the buildings, a stretch of nearly five feet. In this position, while the crowd in the street looked breathlessly on, he lifted out the infant, worked it along the wall, and passed it in at the window of 78. In the same way he saved the nurse and then Mr. Kern.

At the hour appointed yesterday, shortly before noon, Capt. Smith, of Patrol No. 5, marched his men into the Underwriters' room and halted them in front of a platform, on which stood John H. Washburn, President of the Board; the members of the Fire Patrol Committee, and Mr. Kern. When Johnston was ordered to step forward, a sturdy, smooth shaven young man, much embarrassed, apparently, by the occasion, but carrying himself well, advanced from the line. Then President Washburn said:

"We are never weary of reading or hearing of acts of heroism. Our pulses are quickened and our nerves thrilled as we call to mind the chivalrous deeds recorded in history or romance. The adventures of the Knights of the Round Table, the hand-to-hand battles of Christians and Turks in the wars of the Crusades, and even the mimic combats of knights in armor as they strove to unhorse each other in the presence of admiring crowds, stir our hearts as no ordinary and peaceful scenes can do, and we sometimes long to see those events repeated. But the scenes of single combat, with its opportunity for the display of personal prowess and valor, have happily passed away, and the progress of civilization, with its humanizing influences, will never permit their return. Still, all our hearts are just as ready to appreciate the sight of one putting himself in jeopardy, hazarding his life and limb to accomplish some object worthy of such sacrifice, as were those who applauded the doughty deeds of old. And when the purpose of such self-sacrificing act is to save lives that are in peril, our admiration of the combats of the past is lost in the contemplation of the heroism that, regardless of danger to one's self, risks life and limb for the benefit of strangers.

"The conditions of life in our great cities furnish ample opportunity for the disciples of heroism in behalf of others, and to none do such opportunities more often come than to those whose duties call them daily to scenes of conflagration, when lives as well as property are at stake.

"One of these occasions presented itself on April 11, 1895, when the building on the corner of Columbus Avenue and West Ninety-fourth Street was burned, an apartment house filled with helpless and frightened people. The events of that night have added new laurels to those already won by the members of the Fire Patrol.

"It is needless here to repeat the story which has already been placed on the records and the general orders of the Fire Patrol Committee. The work of Patrolmen Richard E. Price and Chauncey Mason on that occasion has justified the committee in placing them upon the roll of honor, among the 'few immortal names that were not born to die.'

"Patrolman Albert Sidney Johnston so far outstripped his fellows by his intrepidity and success in saving three lives at the risk of his own, that he has been unanimously awarded the Underwriters' Medal for life saving, and we are now assemble to confer upon him the honor which he deserves."

The medal was then presented to the patrolman, and, addressing Johnston, the President continued:

"Johnston, I need not say that we are all delighted to recognize the heroism displayed by you on that memorable night, and I count it no small privilege that I am honored as the representative of this board in bestowing upon you the medal which you have so well deserved. Take it and wear it, not only as a memento of a brave action bravely performed, but as an incentive to heroic deeds yet to be done, and hand it down to your children as their best inheritance, a testimonial to their father's bravery.

"And may your associates emulate your example when dangerous duty calls them to think not of themselves, but of those whom they are called to save, and so in the future, as in the past, may the record of the Fire Patrol be one to which all connected with it can point out with pride and say as they speak of its heroism: 'I, too, was a patrolman.'"

As Mr. Washburn ceased speaking, Abram C. Hull, Superintendent of the Fire Patrol, pinned the medal to Johnston's left breast. The young patrolman tried to speak his thanks, but he could only bow.

Then Mr. Kern stepped forward and described the rescue in a most feeling manner, after which he produced a gold medal, set with a diamond, inscribed to "Our Rescuer," as a tribute from himself and child. The nurse, he said, was making for him a memento with her own hands. Mr. Kern's words were so earnest as he spoke of the rescue that all present were touched by them.

The medal given to Johnston was the ninth of the kind awarded by the underwriters to members of the patrol, the first having been given in January, 1878. It bears the inscription:

"Awarded to Albert S. Johnston of Fire Patrol No. 5, by the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters, in recognition of his heroism in rescuing three persons from a burning building, No. 80 West Ninety-fourth Street, April 11, 1895."

SENOR DOMINGUEZ ARRIVES

New Charge d'Affaires at Washington of the Argentine Republic — Other Notable Arrivals.

Among the passengers by the White Star steamship Majestic, Capt. Parsell, which arrived yesterday morning, were Señor Don Vincente Dominguez, Charge d'Affaires at Washington of the Argentine Republic, and his wife. Señor Dominguez was recently transferred from Madrid to Washington, where he replaces Señor Ceballos.

Señora Dominguez was formerly a Miss Murphy of San Francisco, a daughter of one of the Bononza mine owners.

Mr. C. Rohl, Consul General of the Argentine Republic in this city, met Señor and Señora Dominguez at the pier.

Other passengers were Sir Roderick Cameron and daughters, Anson Phelps Stokes, Hugh O'Neill, the Rev. W. W. Wadsworth, Capt. H. C. Sayce, R. N.; S. Endicott Peabody, Dr. William McAfee, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur E. Mann, G. S. Hoyt, W. A. Duer, Mr. and Mrs. C. Gray Dinsmore and Miss Dinsmore, H. A. Barclay and family, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Ayer, M. W. Benjamin, J. T. Callender, and Percy Alden.

The Count and Countess de la Gurrilas and Mme. Gruner, prima donna of the grand opera, Mexico City, arrived yesterday on the Seguranca from Havana.

MANAGER A. M. PALMER OBJECTS

He Will Try to Prevent the Production of Any Burlesque on "Trilby."

Manager A. M. Palmer, having succeeded in stopping the unauthorized performance of plays based on Du Maurier's "Trilby," with the aid of the courts, has now turned his attention to the burlesques on Mr. Potter's play which are cropping up in all directions. He insists that under the copyrights held by himself and the Harpers no burlesque of "Trilby" can be presented without his permission.

This is a peculiar position for a manager to take, as it has hitherto been recognized both in England and this country that a burlesque on a popular play is the best advertisement possible for the play itself. In England every successful play is burlesqued in the music halls, and the managers consider this the highest testimony to the popularity of a piece. It is supposed, too, to add to the box-office receipts, as the patrons of the music halls, having seen the burlesque, are oftentimes induced to see the original.

Mr. Palmer, however, does not take this view of the burlesque on "Trilby." He thinks he should collect royalties on all such burlesques, and yesterday, through his business manager, Samuel Rork, he gave formal notice to the proprietor of a music hall in this city that he would apply for an injunction if a "Trilby" burlesque announced for next week was produced. The music hall man, after consulting his lawyers, Howe & Hummel, metaphorically snapped his fingers in Mr. Palmer's face. He said that he would produce his burlesque, and he dared Mr. Palmer to stop the performance.

Manager Palmer is not a man to make meaningless threats, and a litigation regarding his right to control the production of burlesques on "Trilby" will undoubtedly be begun early next week. The courts have already decided that there can be no legal copyright of the word "Trilby" as a title, although they have sustained Mr. Palmer in his contention that no material from Du Maurier's story can be used for dramatic purposes without his consent. Whether a burlesque on such material comes within this ruling is the question that will now have to be decided.

BEQUESTS TO GERMAN CHARITIES

Most of C. A. Fisher's Estate to Go to Institutions in and Near New-York.

The German charities of New-York City and vicinity will benefit to a considerable extent under the terms of the will of Carl Albert Fisher, who died a few days ago.

The will was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office. The executors named are Charles D. Doscher and Christian Erdenbrecher.

The testator direct that his estate be divided into twelve parts, three of which are to go to the children of his cousin, Mary L. Erdenbrecher. Two shares are to go to Amalice Wilhemina, Augusta Adolph, also the testator's cousin, or her children. In the event of her death without issue her two shares are to go to the German Society of the City of New-York, and the German Legal Aid Society of the City of New-York.

The other shares are bequeathed to the German Hospital and Dispensary of the City of New-York, the Trustees of the Lutheran Hospital Association of the City of New-York and vicinity, the Varburg Orphan Farm School of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, near Mount Vernon; the Lutheran Emigrant House Association, the German Evangelical Aid Society of Brooklyn, the Varburg Home for the Aged and Infirm at East New-York, and the St. Mark's German Evangelical Lutheran Church, one-half of the latter share to be used for church purposes, and the other half for charity and relief of the poor.

Mr. Fisher gave directions that his will should be read in his house before his body was taken away for burial.

FORECAST OF THE RICE CROP

What Dan Talmage's Sons Say of the Outlook for the Coming Season.

Dan Talmage's Sons issued yesterday a forecast of the rice crop for the coming season, based on conditions reported from various planting sections.

"Great care has been exercised in the selection of lands and seed, and high average quality of crop is promised," they say. "With crop made on planters' own resources, more than former independence is likely to be exercised in marketing. Prices realized on the last crop were highly satisfactory, hence planters were encouraged to extend operations. There is also increased disposition toward diversity of crops, and rice culture is now undertaken by cotton and sugar planters. Experiments demonstrate that rice is quite as good for feeding purposes as corn and oats.

"Detailed reports from States along the Atlantic coast show that the crop is mainly in and making good progress. In Louisiana the season has been more than commonly favorable, and the crop is advancing in fine form. Increased acreage is quite the rule, and, owing to the depressed condition of the sugar industry, there has been a renewal of planting in the older parishes along the Mississippi River. In the prairie region several large irrigating canals have been opened, this assuring a water supply, which will reduce the risks of culture to a minimum. All other Gulf States are giving rice more attention than formerly, the most prominent being Texas. Its reports show that the crop will be considerably in excess of local requirements, and add quite a percentage to the general supply."

The Devery Reinstatement Case.

The General Term of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday heard arguments in the case of ex-Police Captain Devery, who seeks reinstatement under certain proceedings.

Devery was dismissed from the police force last August on charges of bribery.

Col. E. C. James and A. I. Elkins appeared yesterday for the ex-Captain, and Corporation Counsel Scott represented the Police Board.

FALSE TO ITS PROMISES

Wretched Record of the Latest Republican Legislature.

ALL PLEDGES CAST TO THE WINDS

**A Session Devoted to Grabbing for Patronage and Securing Political

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Various Rumors About the Northern Pacific Lines.

BONDS HELD BY THE ROCKEFELLERS

Explanation of the Reports that Rockefeller and Havemeyer Are Getting Control—James J. Hill's Alleged Ownership.

Recent reports from the West concerning the future of the Northern Pacific Railroad have touched upon the fact that the Rockefellers are large holders of the company's bonds. So far, the report is correct, but there appears to be no foundation for the further statement that the Rockefellers are increasing their holdings, in conjunction with Mr. Havemeyer, with a view of controlling the reorganization of the property.

When the Northern Pacific Company found it necessary to issue about $10,000,000 of collateral trust notes, the Rockefellers were large subscribers, taking two or three million dollars' worth of the notes. Within the last two years these notes have depreciated in value less than any of the other Northern Pacific securities. The consolidated mortgage bonds some time ago sank to a price that was very tempting to investors who have faith in the Northern Pacific property. The Rockefellers at that time, it is said, sold their collateral trust notes at a satisfactory figure, and reinvested the money in the low-priced consolidated bonds. The wisdom of this step has since been amply justified.

Northern Pacific securities of all classes have been quite active in the market recently. Persons interested in the management of the road say that they cannot account for such activity on any other ground than that the earnings have been increasing steadily since April 1.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 15.—Although such a rumor had been floating about for two or three weeks, railway circles were startled this evening by the announcement that James J. Hill had already closed the deal which makes him owner of the Northern Pacific Railway, and is on his way back to America from London. Samuel Hill, President of the Montana Central, is on his way to New-York to meet Mr. Hill. The information that Mr. Hill had been successful in his efforts to secure control of the great rival of the Great Northern came in a dispatch from Mr. Hill's London agent to an officer of the First National Bank who for many years has been an adviser of Mr. Hill. The dispatch contained no details of the transaction, but it is understood here that control was secured through the purchase of second mortgage bonds.

But little credence is given in this city to the rumors that James J. Hill has, or is about to, secure control of the Northern Pacific property. Both Mr. Hill's friends here and persons heavily interested in Northern Pacific believe that nothing more than a friendly alliance between the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern is contemplated. Certainly the control of the Northern Pacific could not be obtained by purchasing second mortgage bonds. The total issue of seconds is about $19,000,000, while the entire funded debt is more than $133,000,000.

Norfolk and Western Report.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 15.—The annual report of the operations of the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1894, which was submitted to the meeting of the stockholders at Roanoke, Va., several days ago, shows the following:

Gross earnings, $10,340,452.30; operating expenses, including taxes, $7,693,905.26; net earnings, $2,646,547.04; other income, $135,585.20; total income, $2,782,132.24. Interest charges aggregated $3,026,805.22; rental of leased lines, $80,643.46; making a total of $3,107,508.68, leaving a deficit of $325,376.14. In addition there was advanced to leased lines to meet deficiencies and for the purchase of bonds under the sinking fund clause of the equipment mortgage of 1883, $293,015.56, making a total deficit for the year of $618,392.

As compared with 1893 the net earnings decreased $186,610.17, or 7 per cent.

Southwestern Traffic Rates.

ST. LOUIS, May 15.—The Southwestern Traffic Association's Executive Board completed its labors on Texas rates, and made the following reductions to Texas common points from St. Louis and defined territory, to go into operation June 1: Agricultural implements, 4 cents per 100 pounds; bagging and ties, 5 cents per 100 pounds; burlap bags, 5 cents per 100; canned goods, 7 cents per 100; cement, 10½ cents per 100; crackers, 11 cents per 100; glass bottles and fruit jars and window glass, 7 cents per 100; packing house products, 4 cents per 100; paints, 4 cents per 100; wrapping paper and paper bags, 15 cents per 100; rope, 14 cents per 100; shot, 10 cents per 100; soap, 14 cents per 100; stoves, 7 cents per 100; whisky, 14 cents per 100, wire rope, 14 cents per 100. These, with the reduction of about 9 cents per 100 pounds in the rates on iron articles, were made in the carload rates.

Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Election.

PITTSBURG, May 15.—The annual meeting of the stock and bondholders of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company was held in Pittsburg today. The President's report shows the total income for the year 1894 was $9,439,698.84, and the expense of operating and maintaining the road was $7,161,765.75, leaving as a profit to the operating company the sum of $2,277,933.09.

The lessee company paid to the Fort Wayne Company as rental for the year $3,526,371.

The Directors were chosen by the rotation plan, and only three were elected: Senator John Sherman of Mansfield, Ohio; L. B. Harrison, President of the First National Bank, Cincinnati, and George B. Roberts of Philadelphia, their election being unanimous. John B. Jackson of Pittsburg was Chairman of the meeting, and J. J. Haley, Secretary of the company, acted as Secretary.

Freight Agent Found Guilty.

PITTSBURG, Penn., May 15.—In the United States District Court to-day the jury in the case of General Freight Agent C. S. Wight of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, charged with violation of the Inter-State commerce law, returned a verdict of guilty. The charge of Judge Buffington to the jury was considered altogether favorable to the prosecution, and the above verdict was expected. The case is essentially a test one to determine the status of the laws, and the defense will move for a new trial and will carry the case to the Supreme Court if another adverse decision be given.

Atchison Assessments.

A circular has been issued by the joint executive reorganization committee of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé system, announcing that the first installment of $3 per share on account of the $10 assessment is payable on June 10, to the depositors named in the plan. The second installment of $3 per share is payable on July 12; the third installment of $2 per share is payable Aug. 12; the fourth and last installment of $2 per share is payable on Sept. 12. A discount of 2½ cents per share will be allowed to all stockholders who deposit their stock and pay the whole of the $10 assessment on or before June 10.

International Railway Congress.

Chauncey M. Depew, H. Walter Webb, John M. Toucey, and William Buchanan have been selected to represent the International Railway Congress, which convenes in London next month. It is probable that all of the gentlemen named will attend. Charles P. Clark, President of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford, is one of the delegates from his company. All important subjects relative to modern railroading will be discussed at this congress.

No Receiver Yet.

Regarding the report that an application had been made in Wisconsin for a receiver for the Milwaukee Street Railway Company, C. W. Wetmore, President of the North American Company, (which owns the Milwaukee Street Railway,) said yesterday: "No application for a receiver has yet been made. Should there be such an application, it will be part of a plan to reorganize the property in the interest of the bondholders."

Big Bond Transaction.

Official announcement was made yesterday that the Messrs. Speyer & Co. had concluded negotiations with the Pennsylvania Railroad for the purchase of $5,000,000 Allegheny Valley Railway Company's 4 per cent. bonds, guaranteed unconditionally by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Of these bonds, $4,000,000 are issued to take care of bonds maturing. An issue is to be made by this firm shortly in London and New-York.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The report of the Manhattan Elevated Railway of New-York City for the quarter ended March 31, filed with the State Railroad Commission, in Albany, yesterday, shows: Gross earnings from operation, $2,426,479; operating expenses, $1,407,081; other income, $99,476; fixed charges, $661,323; surplus, $457,550; cash on hand, $792,023; profit and loss, (surplus,) $5,415,445.

—The committee appointed in Chicago to formulate a plan for a new transcontinental association has made some progress. The plan will be considered at a full meeting of all the lines interested June 3.

—No annual report of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad will be published this Spring. The fiscal year has been changed so that it will end on June 30.

—George Barclay Moffat has been elected a Director of the Rio Grande Western to fill the vacancy caused by the death of J. D. Potts.

—George Coppell, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Denver and Rio Grande, expects to sail for Europe on June 1.

—Stockholders of the Mexican Northern Railway Company will hold their annual meeting in this city on June 4.

—Robert M. Olyphant was yesterday re-elected President of the Delaware and Hudson.

SAVINGS BANKS ASSOCIATION MEETS

The Thompson Bill Approved—The List of Officers Selected.

About sixty savings banks were represented at the annual meeting of the Savings Banks Association of the State of New-York, in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday.

John Harsen Rhoades of the Greenwich Savings Bank presided W. G. Conklin of the Franklin Savings Bank serving as Secretary. After an opening address by President Rhoades, William C. Sturges of the Seamen's Savings Bank offered a report from the Executive Committee, in which was detailed a list of bad measures at Albany, which the committee had blocked.

The association indorsed the Thompson bill, now in the Governor's hands, which enlarges the number of securities in which savings banks may invest. It was decided to increase the Executive Committee from ten to thirteen members. The election of officers resulted as follows:

President—John Harsen Rhoades, President of the Greenwich Savings Bank; First Vice President—James McMahon of the Emigrants' Savings Bank; Treasurer—Andrew Mills, President of the Dry Dock Savings Bank; Secretary—W. G. Conklin of the Franklin Savings Bank; Executive Committee—W. C. Sturges, President of the Seamen's Savings Bank, Chairman; J. Howard King, of the Albany Savings Bank; E. C. Dawson, President of the Onondaga Savings Bank; Samuel R. Rainey, Secretary and Treasurer of the Hudson County Savings Bank; John P. Townsend, President of the Bowery Savings Bank; James M. Wentz, of the Newburg Savings Bank; Robert S. Donaldson, Secretary of the Erie County Savings Bank of Buffalo; David Hoyt, Treasurer of the Monroe County Savings Bank of Rochester; Bryan H. Smith of the Brooklyn Savings Bank, and, ex-officio, J. Harsen Rhoades, Andrew Mills, James McMahon, and W. G. Conklin.

MARRIED FRIDAY, SEPARATED MONDAY

The Honeymoon of Dr. and Mrs. Meisner Was of Short Duration.

Ray Strausner, twenty-two years old, of 257 East Fourth Street, was married to Dr. Emil Meisner, thirty-five yeaers old, of 173 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, last Friday, and yesterday afternoon she caused his arraignment in the Harlem Police Court on a charge of abandonment. The complainant said that she became a patient of the doctor about seven weeks ago, and that he fell in love with her and begged her to marry him.

After they were married she went to live with him at his office and spent but one happy day with him, as on Saturday he abused her, called her vile names, and even went so far as to strike her. On Monday he told her to go back to her home.

In his defense the doctor denied that he had abused or beaten his wife, and said that he was able and willing to provide her with a home. The Justice decided that the charge of abandonment would not hold, and dismissed the case.

THINKS THE FIRE WAS INCENDIARY

It Was in the Basement of the House at 949 Columbus Avenue.

Fire Marshal Mitchel said yesterday that he had received a report from Deputy Marshal De Maligron to the effect that he had investigated the suspicious fire at 949 Columbus Avenue Tuesday night.

In the deputy's opinion, the fire was of incendiary origin, but he could not at present produce evidence of the guilty parties.

The janitor, who was known only as "Charley," was paid off Monday evening, and has not been seen since. The fire occurred fourteen hours after he was last seen.

The fire started in the basement among some shavings and rubbish, which had, apparently, been saturated with kerosene. The owner of the building is Leopold Helmer of 221 East Seventy-ninth Street. The inquiry respecting the fire will be continued.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—8 P. M.—Forecast for Thursday:

MAINE, fair, except showers in eastern portion in the early morning, northerly winds. NEW-HAMPSHIRE and VERMONT, fair, northerly winds. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, generally fair, northwesterly winds, becoming variable.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, variable winds.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA and NEW-JERSEY, partly cloudy weather, northerly winds, becoming variable. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, threatening weather, probably showers in western Maryland, variable winds. VIRGINIA, fair, except showers in western portion, southerly winds, becoming variable. NORTH CAROLINA, fair in eastern portion, showers in western portion, warmer, variable winds. SOUTH CAROLINA, generally fair, warmer in eastern portion, southerly winds. GEORGIA and ALABAMA, fair in southern portion, showers in northern portion, cooler in northern portion, southerly winds, becoming variable. EASTERN FLORIDA and WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, southerly winds. MISSISSIPPI, fair, except showers in northern portion, cooler in northern portion, southerly winds, becoming northerly. LOUISIANA, fair, cooler in northern portion, southerly winds, becoming northerly. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, cooler in northern portion, southerly winds, becoming variable. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, northerly winds. ARKANSAS, showers, cooler in eastern portion, variable winds. WEST VIRGINIA, showers, variable winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, northerly winds, becoming variable. OHIO and INDIANA, fair in northern, showers in southern portion, northerly winds. TENNESSEE, rain, cooler, northerly winds. KENTUCKY, rain, northerly winds. ILLINOIS, fair in northern, showers in southern portion, variable winds, becoming northerly. UPPER MICHIGAN and LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, variable winds. WISCONSIN, fair, northerly winds. MINNESOTA, fair, northerly winds, becoming variable. IOWA, partly cloudy and threatening weather, cooler in southwestern portion, northerly winds. MISSOURI, fair in western, showers in eastern portion, cooler in western portion, northerly winds. NORTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer, northerly winds, becoming southerly. SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, except showers in western portion in the early morning, warmer, northerly winds, becoming southerly. NEBRASKA and KANSAS, fair, except showers in eastern portions in the early morning, warmer in western portion, northerly winds, becoming southerly. COLORADO, fair, except showers in central portion, warmer, southerly winds. MONTANA, fair, warmer, southerly winds.

Signals are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Sandy Hook to Eastport. The storm has moved northeasterly along the Atlantic Coast and is now central over Nova Scotia. The pressure is low over the Western Gulf States, and the Southern Rocky Mountain plateau, but there is no well defined storm centre. An area of high pressure covers the Northern Rocky Mountain districts, the upper Mississippi Valley and the Lake Region. The barometer has fallen over Newfoundland, the central valleys and Gulf States, and along the Northern Pacific Coast. It has risen in the Middle Atlantic States, and the Northern Rocky Mountain districts. The temperature has risen slightly in the Middle and Eastern Gulf States, and has fallen in the Middle Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, and throughout the Rocky Mountain districts. Rain has fallen in New-England, the lower Lake, the Ohio, the Middle Mississippi, and the Missouri Valleys. Rain is indicated for the Middle Atlantic States, the Ohio, and Middle Mississippi Valleys. The temperature will probably remain about stationary in all the districts.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady going to Europe wishes to find a situation for her most excellent chambermaid, whom she will gladly recommend; disengaged May 25. Call, to-day, until 1 o'clock, at 117 West 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as chambermaid in private family; is thoroughly competent; can furnish first-class reference; would assist with fine washing. 338 East 106th St.; ring O'Brien's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—In small private family; no objection to country; good city reference from last employer. 119 West 60th St., Mr. Sullivan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent person, or would wait on ladies and do sewing; willing to travel; good city reference. F. L., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman for seashore; private family; would assist with other work; good city reference. C. D., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, SEWING, or WAITRESS.—By a young American Protestant girl; in private family; city or country; city reference. 134 West 19th St.; first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable Protestant girl; can do first-class chamberwork and sewing; willing to assist with waiting; best city references. M. J. M., Box 312 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a German girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or will take full charge of an infant. 863 Amsterdam Av., care of Haines.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to find a situation as a chambermaid and waitress for German Protestant woman, whom she can thoroughly recommend. 203 West 34th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young woman as chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting; would go to the country for Summer; very best city references. 813 2d Av.; second bell.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By thoroughly competent girl; best city references. 52 West 54th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly competent girl, with personal city reference. 156 West 36th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly competent Protestant chambermaid; best, first-class city reference. M. E., 397 5th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. 1,008 3d Av., second bell. O'Brien.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid and seamstress, or waitress; in private family. 252 Lexington Av., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a competent Protestant girl; private family only; best reference. 424 West 45th St., ring fourth bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By North German girl, and assist with children; no objection to country; best reference. E. K., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl in a private family only. Address, by letter, K. Phalen, 39 5th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and do plain sewing or light housework; reference. 167 East 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid in first-class family; best reference; country preferred. 206 East 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl, as first-class chambermaid and seamstress; good city references. 157 East 27th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as first-class chamberman; best city reference. 237 East 26th St., Ewall's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and do plain sewing. Call at present employer's, 83 West 68th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl, good place as chambermaid and waitress in a small American family. Leander, 215 East 25th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protesant girl, as chambermaid; first-class reference. E. H., 106 East 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Three years' experience. 117 East 31st St.

CHAMBERWORK.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and mind baby; willing and obliging. Coleman, 416 West 53d St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By Englishwoman; competent in French and American cooking; accustomed to take entire charge; good caterer; first-class city and Newport references. E. S., 909 6th Av., second flat.

COOK.—By young woman as cook; in small private family; will go to country for the Summer; last employer can be seen. Address, by letter only, 179 West 79th St.

COOK.—By first-class English cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; good city reference; city or country. 250 West 19th St., third bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as good plain cook and laundress; good baker; city or country; good city reference. 206 West 37th St., ring second bell.

COOK.—First-class; thoroughly understands her business; all kinds entrées, desserts, ices, and ice creams; country preferred; city reference. 100 West 28th St., second floor.

COOK.—First-class; by Frenchwoman in private family; thoroughly competent in all branches; where kitchenmaid is kept. Hélene, Box 324 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—A lady wishes a situation for her cook, who has been with her three years and whom she can thoroughly recommend in every respect. Call, 127 East 30th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as cook and laundress; good baker; thoroughly understands her business; in private family; city reference. 760 10th Av.; first floor.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all branches; in private family; best city reference. C. J., Box 401 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a thorough cook; in all kinds French and English cooking; takes chef's place; best reference; country preferred. 254 West 32d St., care of Mrs. McCoy.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; thoroughly competent in all kinds of cooking; private family where kitchenmaid is kept; wages, $45. C. A. M., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; understands English, French, and American cooking; best city references. A. M., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—By two young girls; one as first-class cook, the other as first-class laundress. Call, Thursday and Friday, present employer's, 722 5th Av.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; best reference from last place; no objection to the country for the Summer. Alice, Box 321 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—As good cook; willing to do coarse washing; three years' city references; last employers can be seen; city or country. 784 8th Av., first bell.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two young girls; Protestants; sisters; one as first-class cook, the other as waitress; best city reference; no cards. Call at 107 West 62d St.; ring Adams's bell.

COOK.—A lady about to travel, would like to place her cook, whom she can highly recommend; in the country for the Summer months. 49 East 30th St.

COOK.—By a Scotchwoman as excellent family cook; no objections to country; good bread and biscuit baker; good references. 209 East 39th St.

COOK.—French; first-class; understands her business thoroughly; good carver; best reference. G., Box 327 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook; private family; city reference. 326 West 40th St., second floor.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook, for private family; two years' references from last place. A. C., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Competent; do coarse washing; good baker; best reference. M., 428 3d Av.; ring three times.

COOK.—By capable woman as cook; with family going into the country; best city reference. 133 West 60th St.; ring Levin's bell.

COOK.—In small family; willing to do plain washing; first-class city references. 524 West 46th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a refined North German Protestant as good, competent cook; city reference. N., 320 West 49th St., second floor.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in a private family; best references from last place. Annie, Box 395 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable girl; competent cook, or housework in quiet family; good city reference. 610 2d Av.

COOK.—By competent cook; equal to chef; in a private family, where a kitchenmaid is kept; best city reference. M. C., 100 West 37th St.

COOK.—By young woman as competent cook in private family; city or country; best city references. 519 Lexington Av.

COOK, &c.—By young girl to cook, wash, and iron; private family. Call, two days, at 425 West 42d St.

COOK.—By young Swedish woman as competent cook in first-class private family; wages, $25 to $30. 305 West 76th St., present employer's.

COOK.—By excellent cook and assist in washing; in a private family; willing to go in the country; personal reference. 54 East 65th St.

COOK, &c.—By young woman to go out by day cooking, or as laundress. 301 East 60th St., Murray's bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a reliable girl as cook and laundress; best city reference; no cards. 165 West 98th St.

COOK.—By Frenchwoman as first-class cook in all branches; where kitchenmaid is kept. French Cook, 217 West 33d St.

COOK.—By a competent young girl as cook; in small private family; best city reference. 172 West 65th St.

COOK.—By a Swedish woman as first-class cook; wages from $20 to $25; no cards. 690 2d Av., first floor.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook; city or country; best of references. 223 East 29th St., ring three times.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as cook and laundress; best city reference; no cards. 165 West 98th St., first floor.

COOK and WAITRESS.—Wages, $25 or $20; excellent reference. 231 East 34th St., Read's bell.

COOK.—By a competent cook and plain laundress; highest city references. 831 Park Av.

COOK.—By a young Swedish girl as cook; city reference. 428 East 77th St., Bopp's bell.

COOK.—By excellent cook; best city references. M. G., Box 304 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class English cook; best city reference. F. A., Box 305 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook; city or country. 54 Downing St.

COOK.—As first-class cook in private family. 35 East 53d St., present employer's.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good cook; references, 1,370 3d Av.; one flight up.

Cooks.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two competent women together in private family; one cook and do plain washing; other chambermaid and waitress; willing to go a short distance in country for the Summer; best city reference. E. N., Box 307 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman as competent cook; where a kitchenmaid is kept; can take entire charge, and get up company dinners and luncheons; leaves in consequence of the family breaking up house; has first-class personal reference. 129 West 33d St., Room 9.

COOK.—In private family; thoroughly experienced; French, American cooking; bread, cake, pastry, desserts, &c.; city or country; city reference. Call or address, for two days, Margaret, 160 West 23d St.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; competent in every branch of cooking; in private family; excellent references. M. M., 158 East 34th St., Mrs. Cornell, ring twice.

COOK.—Understands her business thoroughly; first-class; good baker; city or country; city reference; lady can be seen. 129 West 30th St.; top floor, Room 12.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By thrifty woman; fine worker; superior cook; Swedish; French style; thorough, rapid housecleaner; fine laundress; $1.50 per day; personal city reference. Jameson, Box 347 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent English girl, work by the day or week as first-class cook or laundress; best city references. Advertiser, 404 West 54th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Fits perfect; perfect taste and style in trimming; latest fashion; can show samples of work; at home or by day. M. M. Corbin, 2 East 35th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Going out by the day; would like a few more engagements; best reference; city or country. Mrs. McElgin, 235 West 16th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By Protestant woman to wait on elderly lady; excellent seamstress, housekeeper; first-class reference from last employer. 210 East 15th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By thoroughly competent and trustworthy managing housekeeper in private family or hotel; highest reference. Mrs. F., care of G. B. Mackie, 22 Beaver St.

HOUSEKEEPER and COOK.—By a French cook of middle age as housekeeper and cook for bachelor apartments. A. B., 205 West 36th St.; rear.

Housework.

HOUSECLEANING.—By colored girl to work by day or week; housecleaning or any kind of work. Call, two days, at 148 East 18th St.; ring janitor's bell; no cards.

HOUSEMAID—SEAMSTRESS.—By two sisters; experienced; together or separate; just arrived from north of Ireland. T. S., 106 West 42d St.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable girl in small family. 506 West 51st St., Gallagher's, second floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By a Scotch girl; housework in small family; reference. 230 West 18th St.; first floor rear.

HOUSEWORK.—By a girl to do general housework; in small private family. 530 West 58th St., store.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; is good seamstress; understands dressmaking; best city references. R. S., Box 398 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Protestant girl to lady or grown children; thoroughly understands lady's plain dresses; also children's fancy guimpe dresses; hand or sewing and packing; best city reference. 107 West 29th St.

LADY'S MAID or SEAMSTRESS.—Thoroughly competent; understands all kinds of fine sewing; would assist in light household duties; country preferred; best reference. 572 Lexington Av.; Brown's bell.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take charge of ladies' wardrobe; knows Europe well; never seasick; best city references. G. D., 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—Competent; good hairdresser, dressmaker; good packer; accustomed to traveling; would leave city; good reference. 241 West 23d St.

LADY'S MAID.—French, speaking English; competent in all her duties; seamstress, hairdresser, packer; best city references. Mlle. Marie, 118 West 31st St.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German, as maid to lady or grown children; excellent dressmaker, hairdresser, and seamstress; good city reference. A. A., 257 West 42d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced traveling maid; French, speaking English; good seamstress and packer; four years' best references. Clementine, Box 372 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By French Parisian; good dressmaker; thoroughly competent; obliging; willing to travel; best city references. Jeanne, 209 West 27th St., care of Mrs. Martin.

LADY'S MAID.—First-class French maid; experienced in all her duties; dressmaker and hairdresser; good packer; best reference. Jeanne, Box 312 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID and THOROUGH SEAMSTRESS.—By a North German girl; plain hairdresser and neat sewer; good packer; city reference. M. W., 152 6th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French lady's maid; very good seamstress, hairdresser, and dressmaker; competent in traveling; honest, obliging; first-class city references. Marie, 230 East 40th St.

LADY'S MAID.—First-class maid; understands her duties thoroughly; dressmaker, hairdresser; excellent packer; would leave city; good reference. 241 West 23d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French-Swiss Protestant; middle age; French, German, English; good packer and traveler; city references. 411 4th Av., top floor.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced, competent German person; understands packing, hairdressing, sewing; charge lady's wardrobe; best references. M. S., 120 West 58th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Good dressmaker and hairdresser; also, good packer and traveler; first-class references. Swiss, Box 404 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By French Parisian, understanding dressmaking; city reference. H. R., 118 West 31st St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; thoroughly understands her business; city or country; present employers seen. P., Box 398 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; head or alone; references from first families of city and present employer. M. W., 422 Columbus Av.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady leaving town wishes to secure a place in the city for her laundress and chambermaid. Apply Tuesday or Wednesday at 37 West 58th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman; as first-class laundress in private family; country preferred; two years and eight months' city reference. M. C., Box 358 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young, light-colored woman in laundry; first-class washer and ironer; accustomed to laundrywork of all kinds. Cook, 127 West 64th St., basement bell.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by young woman; excellent on shirts; excellent city references from first-class families. L. D., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; head or alone; references from first families of city and present employer. M. W., 422 Columbus Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant woman, as laundress in private family, where another girl is left in city for Summer; good reference from last employer. H. M., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a thoroughly competent woman in private family; very best city reference from last employer. L. N., Box 399 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork, and go to the country; good reference; private family. 206 West 42d St., second bell.

LAUNDRESS.—As first-class laundress; in private family; thoroughly competent; personal city reference, three years from last employer. A. K., Box 405 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—In small family; seven years' city reference. C. M., Box 310 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; French; for private family; good city references. 411 4th Av.; top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork. Can be seen at present employer's, 19 East 65th St.

LAUNDRESS.—In a private family; has two years' city reference. K. M., Box 308 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; would take some family washing; work in city for Summer; best of references. Flamm, 1,806 2d Av., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as excellent laundress, and to assist with chamberwork; good city reference. 252 East 46th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; city or country; best reference. A. B., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl as laundress in private family; city personal reference given. 234 East 41st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By an experienced laundress. Can be seen at present employer's, 125 East 37th St.

Nurses.

CHILD'S NURSE.—English; grown children or infant; city reference; city or country. M., 753 6th Av.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By an American Protestant middle-aged woman as experienced infant's nurse; is capable of taking full charge; bring up on bottle; or grown child; best of city references. 112 East 126th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a competent woman as infant's nurse; is capable of taking entire charge; understands bottle feeding; best city reference. 191 East 115th St.; ring Sherman's bell.

NURSE.—By experienced and competent infant's nurse; one that is capable of taking entire charge; city or country; excellent reference. 224 East 57th St.

NURSE.—By trustworthy girl; good seamstress; at liberty 1st of June. Present employer's, 59 East 90th St.

NURSE.—By a competent nurse; one who thoroughly understands the care of an infant from birth; personal reference. 226 West 19th St.

NURSE.—By young girl; six months in country; minding children; in private family; no objection to country. 502 East 17th St.

NURSE, PLAIN SEWER, or LIGHT CHAMberwork.—By a French girl; good references. Nurse, care of Mrs. Weiss, 246 West 26th St.

NURSE.—By a German girl as nurse; four years' reference from last place. 863 Amsterdam Av., care of Haines.

NURSE.—By French Protestant girl as nurse to grown children; good seamstress. 361 West 21st St.

NURSE.—French; for children; just arrived; doesn't speak English. 240 West 33d St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By experienced respectable German Protestant woman, over middle-aged, as nurse to young or grown children; speaks French fluently; good sewer; city references; country preferred. Stengel, 372 7th Av., near 30th St., second floor.

NURSE.—By young woman, with many years' hospital experience, as nurse to invalid; sleep home preferred; can take confinement cases. 212 East 33d St.

NURSE.—By a traveling nurse and lady's maid, or as nurse in the city; by a Norwegian girl; good reference. 343 East 17th St.; ring bell four times.

NURSE.—By superior French person; thoroughly competent and trustworthy; take entire charge of small children; neat sewer; best city reference. Superior, Box 308 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—A refined, well educated young Norwegian girl as nurse to grown children, or as maid to young ladies; good sewer; best city references. Care E. Warrodell, 138 East 43d St.

NURSE.—By a refined German Girl as nurse to growing children; good sewer; best reference. Employed at present at 426 West End Av., (85th St.)

NURSE.—By experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly competent infant's nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; personal city references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By Protestant woman as infant's nurse; can take full charge of baby; city or country; four years' best city reference. 204 East 44th St.; McCormack's bell.

NURSE.—By competent middle-aged woman as infant's nurse or care for small children; city or country; first-class city and personal references. 349 West 43d St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—And assist with chamberwork; willing and obliging; first-class city reference. H. C., Box 406 Times, Up Town.

PARLORMAID.—By a young girl as parlormaid or chambermaid and sewing; willing and obliging. B. L., 1,026 3d Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, MAID, or NURSE.—By an experienced German person as seamstress, useful maid, or nurse; speaks English and a little French; town or country; first-class reference. S. T., 159 East 47th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—As competent seamstress, nurse or maid to young ladies; understands ladies' and children's dressmaking; city reference. A., Box 399 Times, Up Town.

Houseworkers.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SEAMSTRESS.—By an American young woman in Christian family; good seamstress, nursemaid, or do chamberwork; good reference. 258 West 37th St., letter box. Canby.

SEAMSTRESS and MAID.—By French seamstress and maid; no objection to travel; first-class reference. Seamstress, 478 6th Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—Good seamstress will go out by the day; tailor's system; in private family. 547 West 48th St.

SEAMSTRESS, DRESSMAKER.—By day or week; first-class on skirts; understands all machines. M. M., 235 West 24th St.

Waitresses.

A LADY GOING to Europe desires to find a position for a most competent waitress, whom she has employed three years and can recommend highly. Apply, to-day, at 9 West 58th St.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—Lady desires to place her waitress, young Swedish girl, whom she highly recommends, or as chambermaid and seamstress; disengaged first week in June. Apply, Thursday, after 12, to Mrs. Holden, 635 Park Av.

WAITRESS.—Competent; understands the serving of courses, wines; makes all kinds of salads; has taste about arranging the table; neat in appearance; best of references. H., 304 East 33d St.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—Lady going to Europe desires to recommend most highly her waitress, who has been with her for the last three years; will be disengaged May 25. Call, today, until 1 o'clock, at 117 West 57th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress; will assist with chamberwork; city or country; is neat, willing, and obliging; has first-class personal reference. 247 West 68th St., Conklyn's bell.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly competent young Protestant girl in a private family; best city reference. L., Box 52, 1,242 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Can be seen at present employer's, 19 West 50th St.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young woman as first-class waitress and chambermaid; with family going into the country; good city references. 405 West 54th St.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to obtain a situation for a competent waitress, whom she can highly recommend; country preferred for the Summer. Call at present employer's, 145 West 58th St.

WAITRESS.—By young woman; first-class; in a private family in the country for the Summer; good city reference. B. K., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By Protestant girl; in private family as waitress and to assist with chamberwork; good city reference. 235 West 19th St., Room 9.

WAITRESS.—By respectable young woman in private family; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. 453 West 47th St.

WAITRESS, &c.—By first-class waitress or parlormaid; one year's reference from last

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation More Active and Prices Higher.

CROP DAMAGE REPORTED AT THE WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Strong—Corn Was Firm—Provisions Steady—Cotton Easier—Coffee Weaker.

Increased interest was shown in the grain supeculation, on reported heavy damage to the crops at the West by the recent cold snap, and prices were considerably higher, with a rumor of heavy buying on export account, while the Western markets added to the strength shown by local buyers. Provisions were about steady, but in light request. Cotton was irregular, but closed easier on local realizing. Coffee was dull and lower, with Europe.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	69⅝@ 70
Oats, No. 2 mixed, elevator	31¼@ 31¼
Corn, No. 2 steamer	55¼@
Flour, straight Spring	$3.65 @$3.75
Flour, straight Winter	3.35 @ 3.45
Cotton, middling uplands	6 13-16@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @ 18
Pork, mess	13.25 @13.75
Lard, Western steam	6.85 @ ..
Beef, family	11.00 @13.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	17 @ ..
Sugar, granulated	4 13-16@ 4½
Cheese, State full cream, new	6 @ 6¾
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	16 @ 16¼
Iron, No. 1 foundry	11.50 @12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @ ..
Copper, lake	10.50 @10.62½
Lead	3.27½@ 3.30

WHEAT—Contracts opened weak and declined ¼@⅜c on weaker cables, foreign selling, and local liquidation; advanced 1⅝@1⅞c on reports of crop damage, firmer late cables, local covering, and rumors of heavy export purchases, with the close steady at 1⅞@1⅞c advance, and speculation more active....Spot was quiet and 1½@1⅝c higher with the options. Sales, 160,000 bushels No. 2 Toledo, red, on private terms, for export, rumored at about 1¾c over May, delivered....Quotations at the close for No. 2 red, free on board, ⅞c over July, afloat; No. 1 hard, 6¼c over May, free on board, afloat. ....Quotations at the close for free on board: No. 2 red, cash, 71½c, afloat; No. 1 hard, afloat, 70⅝c; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 76¾c afloat. Clearances here, 47,200 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 103,494 bushels.... Receipts, 172,400 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 203,282 bushels; in the interior, 258,521 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were fairly active and firm at an advance of ⅜@⅝c, on local covering, increased export demand, and firmer West....Spot was in good demand for export, with prices ¾@⅞c higher. Sales, 164,000 bushels, including, to shippers, 128,000 bushels No. 2 mixed (so called) at 56⅜@57c, free on board, afloat, and 4,000 bushels ungraded yellow at 55¼c, delivered; the trade bought 24,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago white, on private terms, cost, insurance, and freight, and 8,000 bushels yellow, on private terms, delivered....Receipts, 100,425 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 227,954 bushels; in the interior, 742,719 bushels....Clearances hence, 158,384 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 170,800 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were without special feature, and closed firm at ⅛@¼c advance, as influenced by corn and the West, with some covering by local shorts....Spot were more active at a shade easier prices, but closed steady....Sales, 155,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 33c for 35,000 bushels; No. 2 do, clipped, 33c; No. 3 do, 30½c; No. 2 mixed, 31⅛@31¼c for 60,000 bushels; No. 3, 30½c; rejected mixed, 30c; rejected white, 33c; No. 2 mixed, 32¼c; track mixed, 32@33c; track white, 37@44c for 60,000 bushels....Receipts, 94,800 bushels; exports, none.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	10,000	68¼@69⅜	69⅜
June	130,000	68⅛@69⅛	69⅛
July	4,320,000	68⅝@70⅛	70⅜
August	750,000	69 @70⅛	70⅜
September	3,230,000	69 @70⅛	70⅜
December	1,270,000	71⅛@72⅞	72⅝
Total	9,600,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	90,000	55⅛@55½	55½
July	460,000	55¾@56⅜	56⅜
September	160,000	56¼@56⅞	56⅞
Total	710,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	10,000	31⅜@31¼	31¼
June	60,000	31¼@31⅜	31⅜
July	80,000	32 @32⅜	32⅜
2 white—			
May		@..	35¾
June		@..	35¾
Total	150,000		

FLOUR—The sharp advance in wheat caused a firmer holding on the part of receivers and tended to check the demand. Sales, 26,300 bbls, including City Mills 4,975 bbls patents, 8,500 bbls clear, and 500 bbls fine, at quotations; 500 sacks bakers' extra at $2.90; 300 bbls do at $3.10; 1,050 bbls Spring clear at $3.25; 1,100 bbls Winter straights at $3.40@$3.65; 7,000 bbls Spring patents at $3.95@$4.15; 650 bbls Winter clear at $3.30@$3.40; 300 bbls No. 2 Winter at $2.75@$2.90, and 500 bbls fine at $2.40....Arrivals, 9,318 bbls and 11,989 sacks; exports, 80 bbls and 12,054 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 26,614 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@$2.40
Supers	....@ 2.40
No. 2	2.70@ 2.90
No. 1	2.85@ 2.95
Clears	3.15@ 3.40
Straights	3.20@ 3.50
Winter wheat straights	3.30@ 3.65
Patents	3.25@ 3.60
Special brands	3.80@ 4.40
City patents	....@ 4.00
City clears	3.55@ 3.65
City extras	2.95@ 3.00
City supers	2.75@ 2.80
City fine	2.60@ 2.65

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.15@	....@ ....
Supers	Nominal	$2.35@ ....
No. 2	2.25@$2.35	2.45@$2.55
No. 1	2.50@ 2.70	2.70@ 2.85
Clears	2.70@ 2.90	3.00@ 3.25
Straights	3.40@ 3.50	3.65@ 3.75
Patents	3.40@ 3.60	3.50@ 3.75
Special brands	3.60@ 3.70	3.85@ 4.50

RYE FLOUR—Firm and in demand; sales, 400 bbls. We quote: Western and State, superfine, $3.75@$3.80; fancy, $3.85@$4.25.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.80; Esmeralda, $2.80; granulated yellow meal, $2.65; white do, $2.85; brewers' meal, $1.30; grits, $1.40; cracked corn, 90c; coarse meal, $1.02; fine do, $1.15@$1.20.

OATMEAL—Quiet and unchanged. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.60@$4; cut, $4@ $4.40; ground, $3.70, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Entirely nominal. No quotations.

BARLEY—Nominal at 60@65c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 62c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 65@75c; two-rowed State at 70@ 72½c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Steady and in fair demand. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb at 85@90c; middlings, 85@ 90c; sharps, 90@92½c; rye feed, 85c; oilmeal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@ 60c for No. 2, and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—The market for clover shows a slow trading, with prices unchanged. Quoted at 10¼c for No. 1 and 10½c for fancy as asking prices.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was some improvement in the export demand, and the interest offered 27c for about 2,000 bbls of a distinctly nice grade, better than prime, but which it was unable to reach under 27¼c; it finally took 400 bbls at 27½c. Generally, there was a steady temper, while the supplies on offer were slightly more general of lots of about 100 bbls at 27c for prime, and hesitancy over paying that price. White was at 30c, without further business. Crude in barrels was scarce and nominal. Crude in bulk, at the mills, was at 19@19½c, without business; more generally the higher price. COCOANUT OIL is quiet and steady. Ceylon quoted at 5¾c; Cochin at 5⅝@5¾c. LINSEED OIL is in fair demand and at a steady price; city quoted at 50c. NEATSFOOT OIL has a moderate demand, with pure unracked yellow at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@ 80c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL is in light demand; quoted at 51@53c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, May 15.—Oil opened at $1.75; highest, $1.77; lowest, $1.75; closed at $1.72 bid.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Another big supply of hogs at the West tended to depress prices of lard; but pork and bacon were held up, with the former showing 10@15c advance. There was a little more vigorous buying of pork on speculative account, by which its price was affected. The export movement in lard on fresh demand was of a narrow character, while its supplies at all points were increasing slightly.

LARD—Western steam was slow and easier in price. The only demand was from the Continent, and at slightly under asking prices. The continued receipts of hogs, and their lower prices, depressed the situation. Cash was at 6.85c, nominal. City steam was steady at 6.10c, with sales of 100 tcs. Options—No sales; May closed at 6.85c, nominal; July at 6.95c, nominal. Refined was in rather more demand from the Continent, with 1,000 tcs taken up in lots; Continent quoted at 7.20c; South American at 7.50c. Compound lard continued dull, with 5@5.25c quoted. The West closed down 5 points; May closed at 6.52c, nominal; July was at 6.60c bid and 6.65c, closing at 6.65c; September at 6.75@6.80c, closing at 6.80c.

PORK—There were slightly improved export demands, with 300 bbls taken up, and at steady prices. The West was rather more active, with a gain for the day of 10 @15c per bbl; May was at $11.87½@$11.92; closing at $11.92, nominal; July at $11.82½ @$12.05, closing at $12.05; September at $12.02½@$12.25, closing at $12.25. Prices here are: For mess, $13.25@$13.75; family mess, $12.25@$12.75; short clear, in lots, $13.25@ $15.25.

BACON—The short rib dealings were at rather stronger prices, and somewhat livelier in trading. At the West, May closed at $6, nominal; July was at $6@$6.10, closing at $6.07@6.10. September at $6.15@ $6.25, closing at $6.20@$6.22.

CUTMEATS—For city meats, the market continued depressed and dull; clear bellies, boxed, were generally quoted at 6¼c, but for Havana 80 bxs were taken at 6½c. City-pickled shoulders, 5¼c; 10-lb bellies, 6c; 12-lb do, 5¾c; clear bellies, boxed, 6¼@6¾c; pickled hams, 9@9¼c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 8¾c for 12 lb and 8¾c for 14 and 16 lb; pickled hams, 8¾c for 16 lb; pickled shoulders, tierced, 5¾c.

BEEF—Had only moderate attention, while ruling at about steady prices. Sales of 300 bbls packet and family, on private terms. Packet, $9@$11; do, in tierces, $13@ $14; family, $11@$13; extra mess, in barrels, $8.50@$9; plate, $9@$9.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $17@$19.

BEEF HAMS—Were unsettled, slow of sale, and weak at $18@$18.50, while here $19 was quoted.

DRESSED HOGS—Showed steady prices and moderate demands. Receipts at the West, 66,051 head; same time last year, 63,832 head. Chicago—Receipts, 38,000 head; fairly active; 10c lower; $4.20@$4.60; left over, 4,500 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 3,128 head; slow; $4@$4.67. St. Louis—Lower; $4@$4.55. Indianapolis—Receipts, 6,000 head; slow; $4.35@$4.60. Milwaukee—Receipts, 2,623 head; $4.25@$4.55. Kansas City—Receipts, 12,000 head; weak; 10c lower; $4.15@ $4.45. Omaha—Receipts, 4,300 head; opened 10c lower; $4.15@$4.40. Pittsburg—Opened firm; closed weak; $4.60@$4.90. Cleveland —Light average and Yorkers, $4.50@$4.65. Quotations here are 6c for heavy, 6¼c for 180 lb, 6¼c for 160 lb, 6¼c for 140 and 120 lb, and 6¾@6¼c for pigs.

TALLOW—There was a moderate amount of city on offer, for which 4⅜c continued the asking price. The soap trade, as pretty well supplied, was holding off, or bidding only 4¼c. For country the market was weak and quiet; there were 75,000 lb, in part, taken up at 4⅛@4⅜c. For Australian there was no demand; up to 5⅛c was asked, but it was thought that a bid of 5c would bring about business.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the sale of a large lot of city at 8c, as noted in our previous report, failed to bring out other and larger holdings at that price, and the situation was somewhat nominal; the pressers holding the remainder of the accumulations declined to sell under 8¼c, and indeed, asked to 8½c; however, it was not possible to find buyers over 8c. A lot of 25,000 lb was taken in Baltimore for the West at 8c. For lard stearine the trading continued inactive, while 8½c@8⅝c were nominal prices. Oleo oil at Rotterdam was sold at an advance to 50 florins for Harrison for a lot of 50 tcs.

COFFEE.

Contracts were dull and easy at unchanged prices, to 15 points decline, with trading local and chiefly realizing through easier cables. Havre was quiet and unchanged, to ¼f down, and Hamburg dull at ¼@½ pfennig decline. Spot Rio was dull and easy at 16@16¼c for No. 7, and 14¾c for No. 8....Sales—2,000 bags Central American and 1,500 bags Maracaibo, on private terms....Option sales: Opening call—11 A. M.—May, 500 bags at 14.30c; June, 1,250 bags at 14.20c; September, 1,000 bags at 14.55c; total, 2,750 bags. Between Call and Close—May, 750 bags at 14.25c; June, 1,000 bags at 14.20c; September, 1,250 bags at 14.55c, 500 bags at 14.50c; October, 500 bags at 14.60c; March, 500 bags at 14.30c; total, 4,500 bags. Exchange—10 points paid to exchange 500 bags September for October; 30 points paid to exchange 250 bags May for September; 35 points paid to exchange 250 bags May for July; total for day, 9,250 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-Day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.30@14.40	....@ ....
February	14.25@14.35	....@ ....
March	14.25@14.35	....@ ....
April	....@	....@ ....
May	14.15@14.20	15.25@15.30
June	14.10@14.20	15.25@15.30
July	14.55@14.60	15.15@15.20
August	14.55@14.60	14.90@14.95
September	14.55@14.60	14.55@14.60
October	14.55@14.60	14.30@14.35
November	14.40@14.50	14.00@14.10
December	14.40@14.50	13.85@13.95

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	198,512
Arrivals—Steamship Maskelyne, Rio	20,775
Arrivals—Steamship Maskelyne, Santos	15,582
	36,357
Total	234,869
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	4,784
Total stock in New-York to-day	230,085
Total stock in Baltimore	24,572
Arrivals	....
Total	24,572
Deliveries yesterday	253—24,319
Total stock in New-Orleans	52,888
Arrivals	....
Total	52,888
Deliveries yesterday	876—52,012
Total stock in other ports	....
	76,331
Total stock in United States	306,416
Afloat from Rio per steam to May 14	115,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to May 14	9,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to May 14	59,000
Afloat from Victoria to May 11	18,000
Total	507,416
Same time 1894	375,553

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....16 @16¼

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	1.90 above No. 7	No. 6	.50 above No. 7
No. 2	1.65 above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	1.40 above No. 7	No. 8	.50 below No. 7
No. 4	1.10 above No. 7	No. 9	.90 below No. 7
No. 5	.75 above No. 7		

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1	Nom. above No. 7	No. 6	1.00 above No. 7
No. 2	Nom. above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	.75 above No. 7	No. 8	.50 below No. 7
No. 4	1.25 above No. 7	No. 9	1.75 below No. 7
No. 5	1.50 above No. 7	No. 10	2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	16½@18
Padang, int'r	26½@27	Caracas	18 @18¾
Macassar—		Do, washed	19 @21
Timor	22 @23½	Porto Cabello	17 @18½
Pajo	21 @22	Do, washed	19 @20½
Maracaibo—		Savanilla—	
Trujillo	17¾@18¾	Ocana	18 @20
Bocono	17¾@18¾	Bucara'ga	18¾@20½
Tovar	18 @19	Do, washed	19 @21½
Merida	18½@20	Bogota	20 @22
Cucuta, ord'y	18 @19	Mexican—	
Do, f'r to g'd	19¼@19½	Cordova, g'n	18 @18¾
Do, p'e to c'e	20 @21	Do, white	18½@19¾
Central American—		Oaxaca	19 @21
Costa Rica	17 @20½	Guatemala and	
San Salvador	17¾@19	Coban	19 @21½
Do, washed	19½@21½	Jamaica	16¾@20½
Mocha	25½@26½		

COTTON.

Contracts were moderately active and irregular, with a fair local scalping trade, and the close barely steady at 1@5 points decline. The early business was at advanced prices, but the later dealings were influenced by the increased offerings, and prices gave way. Spot was dull and unchanged. Sales, 63 bales to spinners, with 900 bales delivered on contract.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	7 1-16
Middling uplands	6 13-16

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	½c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Strict good middling	½c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling unstained	7-16c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
May	6.57@6.68	6.64	6.53	2,000
June	6.55@6.56	6.61	6.55	6,400
July	6.60@6.61	6.67	6.60	5,600
August	6.65@6.66	6.73	6.65	45,000
September	6.69@6.70	6.76	6.71	8,000
October	6.74@6.75	6.81	6.74	18,400
November	6.78@6.79	6.85	6.79	3,700
December	6.83@6.84	6.90	6.85	2,800
January	6.88@6.89	6.96	6.89	10,500
February	6.93@6.94	6.99	6.93	100
March	6.98@6.99	7.01	6.98	300
Total				99,000

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, MAY 17.

	S.	S.&M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	208	816	49	714	..	..
New-Orleans	2230	2089	1326	553	..	..
Mobile	2	74	8	141	..	..
Savannah	627	106	479	175	..	..
Charleston	45	111	6	2	..	..
Wilmington	42	4	4	3	..	..
Norfolk	239	132	15	49	..	..
Baltimore	..	..	..	..	..	..
New-York	..	810	..	..	..	..
Boston	775	718	664	1080	..	..
Philadelphia	4633	25	100	19	..	..
West Point	8	50	47	531	..	..
Newport News	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	8818	5535	2695	3267	..	..
This day last week	6551	8863	10382	4199	4103	6818
This day last year	2262	4704	4263	2196	2234	3135

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Demand good for fancy grades, with supplies light and prices firm.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	23@25
Common	14@16	Good	26@28
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	23@25
Cuba, 50° test	Nominal	Puerto Rico	26@31

RICE—Prices are firm, with a very good demand, chiefly for foreign grades.

Domestic—		Japan	4 @4¼
Ordinary	3¾@4	Java, in bond	1⅝@2⅜
Fair	4¼@4⅜	Java	3¾@3¾
Good	4⅜@4⅞	Rice flour	2⅜@2½
Prime	5 @5⅛	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Choice	5⅜@5½	Rice bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Fancy	5½@6		
Head	6⅜@6⅞		
Patna	5¾@6		

SUGAR—Raw was very dull, but prices remained firm. Refined less active at unchanged prices.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	3 @..
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2¾@..
Centrifugal, 96° test	3¼@ 3⅜

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will sell not less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (or Nos. 13 and 14,) but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	.5	1-16@5½	
Coarse powdered	.4¾	@4	15-16
Granulated	.4	7-16@4⅝	
Cutloaf	.5	1-16@5¼	
Crushed	.5	1-16@5¼	
Powdered	.4⅜	@4	15-16
Coarse granulated	.4	9-16@4¾	
Fine granulated	.4	7-16@4⅝	
Extra fine granulated	.4	9-16@4¾	
Con. granulated	.4	11-16@4⅞	
Cubes	.4	11-16@4⅞	
XXXX powdered	.4	15-16@5⅛	
Mold A	.4	11-16@4⅞	
Diamond A	.4	7-16@4⅝	
Confectioners' A	.4	5-16@4¼	
Columbia A	.4	3-16@4⅛	
Windsor	.4	3-16@4⅛	
Ridgewood	.4	3-16@4⅛	
Phoenix A	.4⅛	@4	5-16
Empire A	.4⅛	@4	5-16
No. 6	.3⅞	@4	1-16
No. 7	.3⅞	@4	1-16
No. 8	.3⅞	@4	1-16
No. 9	.3	13-16@4	
No. 10	.3⅝	@3	15-16
No. 11	.3	11-16@3⅝	
No. 12	.3	9-16@3⅝	
No. 13 (net)	.3⅜	@..	
No. 14 (net)	.3¼	@..	

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Light receipts of domestic beans, light trading and unchanged prices tell the story in brief. As a rule, holders are not inclined to force business, and yet there is quite general willingness to move goods at present values, and it is possible that further slight shading would be made. Foreign beans are working out only in a small way and feeling easy. Green peas continue dull. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $2.45; do, pea, $1.95@$2; do, medium, $1.90@$1.95; do, white kidney, $2.30@$2.35; do, red kidney, $1.85@$1.95; do, turtle soup, $1.60@$1.65; do, yellow eye, $2.20; do, Lima, California, $2.95@$3; do, foreign, marrow, $2.20@$2.30; do, pea, $1.80@$1.85; do, medium, $1.75@$1.80; green peas, bbls, $1.05; do, bags, 97½c; do, Scotch, $1.

FRUITS—FRESH.—Apples continue very dull and urgently offering; prices are weak, unsettled, and uncertain. A large supply of strawberries today from Virginia and North Carolina, and some increase in supply from Maryland; stock generally in good order, and the demand was good, but the heavy supply caused a lower range of prices; outside quotations for Virginia and North Carolina lots are somewhat extreme, the bulk of sales having been at 4@6c. We quote: Apples, Baldwin, per bbl, $3@ $3.50; do, russet, Roxbury, $2@$3; do, Golden, $2@$2.75; strawberries, Maryland, 10@12½c; do, Norfolk, 8@11c; do, North Carolina, 8@12c; do, Charleston, 8@16c.

FRUITS—DRIED.—Only a small jobbing business to-day, but the general position of the market is unchanged. Most grades of evaporated apples are held about steady, and there are hardly enough sun-dried remaining in first hands to be materially affected by any further depression in evaporated. Small fruits are not moving to any extent, and values are somewhat nominal. California fruits are being pushed into consumption as quickly as possible. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, 7@7¼c; do, prime to choice, 6½@6¾c; do, common to good, 5¼@6c; do, sun-dried, 5½@6c; chops, 2¼@2½c; cores and skins, ½@1c; raspberries, evaporated, 10½@20c; cherries, 11@12c; blackberries, 4@4½c; plums, State, 4c; apricots, 6@9c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@ 15c; do, unpeeled, 6@8½c; prunes, as to size and quality, 3¾@9c.

BUTTER—Top grades are quite steady and meet with fair attention, while the lower qualities have a fair sale and are weak.

NEW BUTTER.

State and Pennsylvania—	
Creamery, extra	17 @..
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, extra	16 @16½
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, firsts	14½@15½
Half-firkin tubs, seconds	12 @14
Welsh tubs, extra	15½@16
Welsh tubs, firsts	14 @15
Welsh tubs, seconds	12 @13
Dairy tubs, thirds	10 @11
Western—	
Creamery, Elgin and other Western extra	17 @..
Creamery, firsts	15 @16
Creamery, seconds	13 @14
Creamery, thirds	11 @12
Imitation creamery, firsts	12 @13
Imitation creamery, seconds	8½@ 9
Dairy, firsts	11 @12
Dairy, thirds to seconds	9 @ 9½
Factory, tubs, fresh, firsts	10 @..
Factory, fresh, seconds	8 @ 8½
Factory, fresh, thirds	7 @ 7½

OLD BUTTER.

State—	
Dairy, firkins or tubs	7½@12
Western—	
Creamery, June	8 @13
Factory	7 @ 9

CHEESE—A rather quiet trade, with fancy large white full cream about steady and colored irregular. The best of the part skims are steady, with a moderate sale.

NEW CHEESE.

State full cream, large, white, fancy	6¾@ 6¾
State full cream, large, colored, fancy	6½@ 6⅝
State full cream, large, good to choice	5½@ 6
State full cream, common to fair	4 @ 5¼
State full cream, small fancy	6 @ 6½
State full cream, small, poor to choice	4 @ 5¾
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., best	3½@ 4
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., fair	2 @ 3
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., common	1¼@ 1½
State full skims	1 @..

EGGS—Moderate receipts and a fair trade, with prices firm.

State and Pennsylvania	14½@14¾
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	13½@14
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	12 @13
Duck	12 @16
Western, culls, 30 doz. case	$3.00@$3.45

POULTRY—ALIVE—Receipts were 12 cars of Western and Southern freight stock. There was a moderate demand for fowls, and while 10c was the general trading basis, some extra lots brought ½@½c more. Spring chickens are still scarce and firm. Other kinds of poultry unchanged. We quote: Spring chickens, per pair, 70c@$1.12; fowls, per lb, 10@10½c; roosters, 6@6½c; turkeys, 9c; ducks, per pair, 50@59c; geese, 60c@$1.12; pigeons, 25@45c. DRESSED—The market for fresh fowls shows a slightly steadier tone, but supplies are still ample, and the demand lacks force to support any improvement. Spring chickens scarce and firm. Long Island spring ducks quiet, but not overplenty. Squabs barely steady. We quote: Turkeys, fresh per lb, 10@12c; fowls, 9@9½c; old cocks, 6c; old ducks, 10@13c; old geese, 5@6c; spring ducks, Long Island, 28@30c; spring chickens, Western, 26@30c; do, Long Island, 32@36c; do, Philadelphia, 35@42c; squabs, per dozen, $1.50@$3.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Market firm. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 80c; do, No. 2 to No. 1, 55@75c; do, shipping, 50@55c; do, clover, mixed, 60@65c; clover, 50@55c. Rye straw, long, 55@60c; do, short, 40@50c. Oat straw, 40@45c.

HOPS—The market is without change, although offerings continue free and demand slow.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	9 @..
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	6 @ 8
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	4 @ 5
State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice	5 @..
State N. Y., crop of 1893, med. to prime	2½@ 3
State N. Y., old olds	2 @ 3
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	9 @..
Bavarian, new	22 @24
Bohemian, new	23 @26
Altmarks, new	18 @20

HIDES—Values continue firm, with demand active and stocks light.

Dry—	Pounds.	Price.
Buenos Ayres, selected	20@23	17 @..
Montevideo, selected	20½@22	17 @..
Cordova, selected	21@24	17 @..
California, selected	22@25	17 @..
San Antonio and Laredo, selected	20@25	14 @16½
Orinoco, selected	21@23	.. @17
Bogota, selected	21@24	15 @16
Central America, selected	20@22	13 @15
Payta, selected	23@25	14 @15
Port au Platte, selected	17@18	.. @11
Porto Cabello, selected	21@23	16 @..
La Guayra, selected	23@25	16 @..
Laguna, selected	17@20	.. @11
Rio Hache, dry and pickled, selected	16@19	10 @..
Tampico, selected	20@21	14 @..
Tabasco, selected	20@21	14 @..
Truxillo, selected	16@17	.. @14
Vera Cruz, selected	18@19	14 @..
Zanzibar, selected	10@12	12 @..
Calcutta Buffalo, (arsenic cured,) selected	15@17	9¼@11½
Dry upper leather stock—		
Buenos Ayres kips, selected	10@13	11½@12½
Cordova kips, selected	10@13	12½@13
Corientes, Montevideo, and Rio Grande kips, selected	10@13	12 @12½
Sierra Leone, as they run	9@10	12½@..
Dry salted—		
Maracaibo, as they run	30@33	9 @..
Maranham, as they run	25@28	.. @ 9½
Payta, as they run	28@32	.. @10
Pernambuco, as they run	20@24	10 @..
Progreso, as they run	23@25	8½@..
Savanilla, as they run	26@30	12 @..
Matamoras, selected	24@28	10 @..
Texas, selected	24@30	9½@..
Wet salted—		
Havana, as they run	35@50	6¾@..
New-Orleans City, selected	40@75	6½@..
Texas ox and cow, selected	50@60	7 @..

LEATHER—The export movement continues fair and the local demand good, with prices firm.

HEMLOCK.

	Buenos Ayres.	—Non-Acid.— Common Hides.	—Acid.— Hides. All kinds.
Light, first selection	20½@21½	.. @..	21 @..
Middle, first selection	20½@21½	.. @..	21 @..
Heavy, first selection	20½@21½	.. @..	23 @..
Light, seconds	19½@20½	.. @..	20 @..
Middle seconds	19½@20¾	.. @..	20 @..
Heavy seconds	19½@20½	.. @..	20 @..
Damage, all weights	18½@19½	.. @..	19 @..
Rejects	.....	.....	18 @..

UNION.

Light backs	@34	Light backs, cow	33 @34
Middle backs	@34	Seconds	32 @..
Middle heavy	@34	Bellies	16 @17
Seconds, do	@32		

OAK.

Dressed backs	34 @37	Bellies	17 @18
Seconds	32 @34		

METALS—Tin steady at 14.90c. Lake copper steady at 10.50@10.62½c. Lead strong at 3.27½@3.30. Spelter firm at 3.60c.

VEGETABLES—Old potatoes dull and freely offered; new stock firm, with moderate receipts, and demand good. Other vegetables in light arrival and firm, with but few exceptions.

Asparagus, extra, per dozen	$1.75@	
Asparagus, prime, per dozen	1.00@$1.50	
Beets, Florida, per crate	75@ 1.75	
Cabbage, Florida, per bbl	1.50@ 2.50	
Cabbage, Charleston, per bbl crate	2.75@ 3.00	
Celery, N. O., per dozen roots	25@ 50	
C

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

A Reaction at Last with Declines Extending to Two Points.

MAJORITY OF STOCKS LOSE FRACTIONS

London Selling on Exaggerated Reports of Crop Damage—Bear Leaders Active—Is the Movement Healthful.

WEDNESDAY—P. M.

The reaction which has been expected for several weeks, and which sold-out bulls have been clamoring for, came to-day, and, while it was general throughout the list, the losses were not very serious. It started with London selling, and was accelerated by the operations of local bears. Dispatches to Europe concerning the damage to the crops through frosts have exaggerated the actual injury. Furthermore, foreigners are only poorly acquainted with the geography of this country, and they have interpreted tales of damage to Eastern crops as equally applicable to the great grain-growing districts of the West. Trustworthy news as to the actual condition of the crops is not unfavorable. The stock market, however, for the moment, depends largely on the attitude of foreigners. If they continue to sell stocks, prices are not unlikely to go lower, but there is no evidence that they mean to do so. In fact, to-day London's market closed at rather sharp recoveries in Americans. The selling was described as profit taking for the speculative account.

Well-known operators regard the decline as healthful, weak holders having been shaken out, and people who are in a position to hold for a further advance having acquired stocks. The recent advance was so continuous that it rather imperiled the situation, because speculators stood ready to throw over their holdings on the first signs of a reaction. Yesterday's and to-day's operations have resulted in making two sides to the market, and, while the advance in the future may be less rapid, the danger of a sharp decline will be reduced.

The most marked declines to-day were 2 points in Reading and 2½ points in Northern Pacific preferred. The greater portion of both declines were made in the afternoon. The Grangers were also heavy, the losses being 1¼ in St. Paul, 1⅛ each in Burlington and Rock Island, and ¾ in Northwestern. The international stocks suffered also, Louisville and Nashville's decline being 1¾ and Southern preferred 1⅛. Atchison was heavy all day, and closed at its lowest price, 7⅜, a net loss of ⅝. Other specialties declined fractionally. There was a fair volume of business done in the industrials. Tobacco, on relatively large transactions, advanced a point. Chicago Gas was notably strong, selling up from 73½ to 75, but closing at 74, a net gain of ¼. Sugar was higher in the morning, but sold off to 115¾ in the afternoon, and closing at 115⅞, a net loss of ⅜. Distillers was firm between 22½ and 23⅜, closing at 22⅝, a loss of ⅜. The Cordage issues were heavy, until near the close, when they rallied slightly. It is generally believed that another plan of reorganization is in contemplation. The bond market was less active, and was slightly irregular in sympathy with the decline in the stock market.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money was in liberal supply, but the demand continued light. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days to sixty days, 2½ for ninety days to four months, and 3 per cent. for five to six months.

Commercial paper was fairly active, and some transactions were recorded. Rates were 2¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3 per cent. for four months' commission house acceptances, 3@3½ for four months' choice single names, 3½@4 for six to seven months' single names.

The Clearing House exchanges were $125,396,061, and the balances were $8,359,651. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $448,862.

Money in London ¼@½ per cent., closing at ½ per cent.; short and three months' bills, 13-16@⅞ per cent.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67¼@67¾. There were sales of 30,000 ounces at 67½c.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66⅞ per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 52⅝c.

In London bar silver sold at 30⅜d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date.	$32,767,647
Imports for the same period.....	17,529,318
Net exports.....	$13,218,351
Net exports to date, 1894.....	22,916,091
Net exports to date, 1893.....	47,005,546
Net exports to date, 1892.....	17,515,024

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE

The foreign exchange market was steady on a very small volume of business. Nominal rates were unchanged for sixty days at $4.88½ and half a cent higher for demand. Actual sales were $4.86¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.87¼@$4.87½ for demand, $4.87½@$4.87⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.85½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.16⅞ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95⅝ and guilders at 40⅝ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—60c premium. Boston—25c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying at par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium, up to $5,000; 1 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway securities were weaker in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Louisville and Nashville, 1¾, to 59¾; Erie second consols, 1½, to 71; Illinois Central, 1¼, to 98½; St. Paul, 1¼, to 67⅞; Erie, 1¼, to 13⅝; New-York Central, 1, to 103¼; Atchison, 1, to 8½; Canadian Pacific, ⅞, to 54⅝; Reading, ½, to 10¼; Northern Pacific preferred, ¼, to 25; Chesapeake and Ohio, ¼, to 23⅜; Union Pacific, ⅛, to 16⅜, and Southern Railway preferred, ⅛, to 41½. Ontario and Western sold at 18⅝, and Southern Railway at 14⅞. British consols declined 1-16, to 105 11-16 for money and 1-16, to 105⅝ for the account.

Money in London, ¼@½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 13-16@⅞ per cent.

Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 102f 60c for the account, and exchange on London at 25f 21½c for checks.

India Council bills were allotted to-day at 13 11-32d per rupee, an advance of ⅛d on last Wednesday's price.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold the following securities at auction yesterday at 111 Broadway:

38 shares Sixth Avenue Railroad Company, $100 each, 215⅝.

240 shares the Kensington Park Company, $100 each, $10 lot.

2 shares Continental Insurance Company, $100 each, 270.

15 shares Equitable Gaslight Company of New-York, $100 each, 198.

$8,000 Lincoln Street Railway, Lincoln, Neb., first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1922, 150.

42 shares Danbury and Norwalk Railroad Company, $50 each, $59 per share.

16 shares Pennsylvania Coal Company, $50 each, 325¼.

$1,000 Lockport Gas and Electric Company first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due Aug. 1, 1914, 100.

10 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, $100 each, 140½.

50 shares Herring-Hall-Marvin Company, preferred, $100 each, 47.

$1,000 Newburg Electric Railway Company first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due 1944, $500 each, 86.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

Seaboard National	168
Third National	105
Western National	111

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	29⅞	30⅜	29	29⅞	29¾	29¾	1,050
American Cotton Oil pf	79¼	79½	79½	79½	77	77	25
American Express	110	116	116	116	115	117½	105
*American Sugar Refining	116	117	115⅝	115⅞	115⅞	116	32,103
*American Sugar Refining pf	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99½	99⅞	143
Am. Tel. & Cable Co	96½	96¾	96½	96½	95	97	5
American Tobacco	105¼	107½	105	106¾	106¾	107	13,920
American Tobacco pf	112	112	112	112	111	113	325
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	8¼	8⅝	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅝	25,538
Atlantic & Pacific	1⅝	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	300
Baltimore & Ohio	63	63	63	63	62½	63½	150
Brunswick Company	2½	2½	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅞	100
Canada Southern	53⅜	53⅞	53½	53⅜	53⅜	53⅝	1,300
Canadian Pacific	53¼	53¾	53	53	52½	53¼	410
Chesapeake & Ohio	22¼	22⅝	21½	21½	21⅝	21¾	6,220
Chicago Gas	73½	75	73½	74	73⅞	74	27,085
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	55¼	56	55¼	55½	55¼	55½	1,050
Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	99½	100
Chicago & Northwestern	97⅝	98⅜	97	97	96⅞	97	6,955
Chi. & Northwestern pf	144½	145	144½	145	143		106
Chi., Burlington & Quincy	77⅞	78⅜	77½	77¼	77½	77⅝	14,440
C., C., C. & St. Louis	43½	43½	42¼	43	42⅝	43	2,605
C., C. C. & St. Louis pf	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	87	88½	40
C., M. & St. Paul	66⅞	66¾	65⅞	65⅝	65¾	65⅞	27,275
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac	68½	69	67⅜	67¾	67⅜	67⅝	4,697
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev	7	7	6¾	6¾	6½	7¼	200
Colorado Fuel and Iron	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾		26½	100
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	20⅜	20¾	20¼	20¾	20⅜	20⅝	500
Consolidated Gas Company	141	142	141	142	141½	142½	1,115
Delaware & Hudson	130	130⅝	130	130¼	130	131	2,013
Delaware, Lack. & Western	160⅞	162	160⅞	161½	161¾	162½	1,020
Denver & Rio Grande pf	47½	47¾	47¼	47½	47	47⅝	550
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	9	10	30
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd	22¾	23⅜	22½	22⅞	22¾	23	37,725
*Duluth, S. S. & A. pf	12⅞	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	12	13¼	100
Erie Tel. & Tel	59	59	59	59	58	59	100
General Electric	34	34⅝	33⅞	34⅛	34	34⅛	2,360
Great Northern pf	121	121	121	121	123	128	200
Green Bay & Winona pf., t. r.	2⅞	2⅞	2½	2¾	2¼	2½	500
Illinois Central	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	95½	96½	150
Iowa Central	9¼	9¼	9	9	8¾	9	400
Iowa Central pf	30	30	30	30	29½	30	100
Laclede Gas	28½	29¼	28½	29¼	29	29½	600
Lake Erie & Western	20⅝	20⅞	20½	20½	20½	20⅝	1,032
Lake Erie & Western pf	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	78	282
Lake Shore	146	146	146	146	145½	146½	302
*Long Island Traction	10¼	10½	10¼	10½	10½	10¾	570
Louisville & Nashville	58¾	58¾	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¾	5,700
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	9⅝	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9½	1,200
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	27⅜	27¾	26¼	26½	26½	27	2,910
Manhattan Consolidated	117	118	115½	116⅜	116¼	116½	6,165
*Metropolitan Traction	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝			100
Mexican Central	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼		12	100
Mexican National certs	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	3	3½	310
*Mexican National Constr	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼			100
Michigan Central	101¼	101⅜	101¼	101⅜	100¾	101½	200
Michigan Peninsula Car pf	58½	58½	58½	58½			25
Minn. & St. L., all as. pd	32½	33	32½	33	32¾	33½	500
Missouri Pacific	28⅛	29	28¼	28¼	28¼	28⅝	5,800
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	17⅜	17¾	17⅛	17⅛	17	17⅜	2,000
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	31⅜	32	31	31⅜	31¼	31⅝	2,865
Mobile & Ohio	20½	20⅝	20	20	20	20½	400
*National Lead Co	35	37⅝	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅞	1,326
*National Lead Co. pf	90¼	90¼	90	89½	89½	90	65
National Linseed Oil	25¾	25¾	25	25	25	25½	600
National Starch 1st pf	50	53	50	53	47	53	76
New-Jersey Central	98	99½	98	98	98	98¾	3,300
New-York Central	100¾	100⅝	100¼	100⅝	100½	100½	642
New-York & N. E., al in. pd	41	42	40¼	40½	40½	40⅝	6,270
New-York, Chi. & St. Louis	17	17	16⅜	16⅜	16¼	16¾	810
New-York, C. & St. L. 1st pf	71½	71½	71½	71½	70	73	100
New-York, C. & St. L. 2d pf	32½	32¾	32	32	31¼	32½	220
New-York, L. E. & W.	13½	13½	12¼	12½	12¼	12⅝	2,810
New-York, L. E. & W. pf	29	29	28⅞	28⅞	28	29	250
New-York, Sus. & West	13⅜	13⅜	13¼	13¼	13¼	13½	870
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	37	37⅜	36⅜	36⅜	36½	36⅞	610
Norfolk & Western	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½	5	250
Norfolk & Western pf	17	17	17	17	16½	17	150
North American	5¾	6	5⅝	5⅝	5¾	6	3,560
Northern Pacific	6⅜	6¾	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¾	3,475
Northern Pacific pf	24½	24½	23	23	23	23½	3,670
Ontario & Western	18	18¼	17¾	17⅞	17⅞	18	1,950
Pacific Mail	26½	27	26	26½	26	26½	1,315
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	6¾	6¾	6½	6½	6½	6¾	510
Philadelphia & Reading	20¼	20½	18⅝	18⅝	18½	18⅝	80,420
P., C., C. & St. L	21	21	20½	20¾	20⅝	21	1,100
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	52⅜	52⅜	51⅞	52¼	52¼	53	490
Pullman Palace Car Company	174½	174½	174	174⅛	174	175	516
St. Louis Southwestern	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6¾	1,100
St. Louis Southwestern pf	14	14⅜	13¾	13⅞	13¾	14	2,262
St. Paul & Duluth	30½	30½	30½	30½	27	30	10
St. Paul & Duluth pf	95½	95½	95½	95½	90	95	35
St. Paul & Omaha	36½	36⅝	36½	36¾	36	36½	300
St. Paul & Omaha pf	114½	114½	114½	114½	113½	114½	5
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	115¼	116¾	115¼	116¾	116	118	250
Southern Cotton Oil	42	42	42	42	41	45	100
Southern Pacific	19⅜	20	19⅝	19⅝	19½	20½	680
Southern, Railway	14⅜	14½	13⅞	14	13⅞	14	6,490
Southern Railway pf	40⅛	40⅜	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	5,169
Tennessee Coal & Iron	23⅜	24	23	23⅝	23⅜	23½	3,270
Tennessee Coal & Iron pf	80	80	80	80	80		100
Texas Pacific	13	13	12¼	12¼	12⅜	12⅝	5,770
Texas Pacific Land Tr	11	11	10	10	10	11	700
Texas Central pf	40	40	40	40	40	45	350
Toledo, Ann Arbor & N. Mich	4½	4½	4¼	4½	4	4½	650
Union Pacific	15⅞	15⅞	15	15½	14½	15	910
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	7	7	7	7	6¾	7	180
U. S. Cordage	5	5⅜	4⅜	5⅛	5	5½	5,957
U. S. Cordage pf	7	8	6¾	8	7¼	7¾	2,190
U. S. Cordage, gtd	12¾	13½	12½	13½	13	13½	872
United States Rubber	41	41½	40	40½	40	41	2,500
United States Rubber pf	94⅞	94⅞	94½	94⅝	94¼	94⅞	430
*United States Leather	20¼	20⅜	20	20⅛	20⅛	20½	4,595
*United States Leather pf	90¼	91	90¼	90¼	90	91	1,660
Wabash	8½	8⅞	8½	8½	8⅝	8⅝	2,620
Wabash pf	19⅜	19⅝	18¾	18¾	18¾	18⅞	9,190
Wells-Fargo Express	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	104	108	10
Western Union Telegraph	92	92⅜	91½	91⅝	91¾	91¾	6,500
*Western Union Beef	11½	12¼	11½	12⅛	11⅝	12½	200
Wheeling & Lake Erie	14⅜	14½	13⅝	14	13⅞	14	15,437
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	46½	48	45½	47	45⅝	47	974
Total sales							439,327

*Unlisted.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certificates	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	67¼	67¾	30,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Con. Cal. & Va	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00			100
Horn Silver	2.70	2.80	2.70	2.80			200
Total sales							300

Bonds.

Atch, Top & S F 4s	14,000	73¾	
	10,000	74	
	16,000	74¼	
	9,000	74⅜	
	500	74	
	10,000	74¼	
	10,000	74⅜	
	20,000	74¼	
	4,000	74⅜	
	2,000s3	74	
	4,000	74	
	2,000s3	74⅛	
	35,000	74⅜	
	500	74½	
	7,000	74	
	1,000	73⅞	
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A	2,000	68¾	
	6,000	67	
	2,000	67¾	
Int & Gt N 1st	3,000	117	
Int & Gt N 2d Mtg	15,000	78	
Kana & Mich 4s	7,000	78	
Kan Pac 1st Cons	5,000	72½	
	10,000	72	
Kings Co Elev 1st	2,000	80	
Laclede Gas L Co of St Louis 1st 5s	5,000	93	
L Erie & W 2d 5s	5,000	104½	
L S & M So 1st Reg	17,000	119	
Louis & Nashville N O & Mob 1st	3,000	117	
Lo, N A & Chi G M	5,000	72¾	
Louis, N A & Chi 1st	2,000	113	
Lo, N A & Chi Cons	5,000	100	
	3,000	100⅜	
	5,000	100½	
Mexican Int 1st 4s	8,000	71¾	
	6,000	71½	
	5,000	71¼	
Mich Cent 6s, 1909	10,000	119½	
Mil, L S & W Ext 5s	4,000	111	
Mil & St Paul 1st Chi & Pac 6s	3,000	118½	
Mil & St Paul Con	5,000	127½	
Minn & St L 1st 7s	1,000	130½	
	8,000	140	
	5,000	141	
Guaranteed	8,000	140	
S W Ext	22,000	124	
	38,000	124¼	
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	2,000	86¾	
	5,000	86⅝	
	10,000	87	
	6,000	86⅝	
Mo, Kans & Tex 2d	5,000	59¼	
	2,000	59⅜	
Mo, Kan & East 1st	10,000	90½	
	8,000	90	
Mo, K & T of Tex 5s	4,000	83¼	
	1,000	83½	
	5,000	83¾	
	4,000	83½	
	5,000	83⅜	
Morris & Essex 1st	500	140⅜	
Morris & E 7s, 1871	1,000	117	
N Y Cent 1st, Coup	9,000	123½	
N Y Cent Deb 5s	3,000c	106¾	
	4,000	107	
	1,000	107⅛	
	1,000	107	
N Y, Chi & St L 4s	5,000	102	
	5,000	101⅝	
N Y & Har 1st Reg	1,000	111½	
N Y, Ont & W Refunding 4s	8,000	90⅝	
	2,000	90¾	
	9,000	90⅝	
Nor Pac 1st 6s	2,000s30F	117	
	8,000	117	
	7,000	117¼	
	15,000	116⅜	
Norfolk & Western Clinch Val Div 1st	2,000	62	
Nor & W Gen Mtg	1,000	71½	
Nor Pac 2d, Coup	8,000	99	
	8,000	99¼	
	5,000	99⅝	
	8,000b3	100	
	5,000	100½	
	10,000	100⅝	
	5,000	102	
	7,000	100⅝	
	49,000	100⅝	
Nor Pac & Mon 1st	1,000	39½	
Nor Pac Cons 5s	20,000	39¼	
	20,000	39½	
	10,000	39⅜	
	1,000	39½	
	2,000	39¾	
	6,000	40	
	6,000	40¼	
	1,000	40⅜	
	1,000	40⅝	
	10,000	40½	
	6,000	40⅞	
	15,000	40⅝	
	15,000	40¾	
Nor Pac Col Tr Notes	2,000	80¾	
	5,000	81	
	1,000	87¼	
	5,000c	87⅜	
	43,000	87½	
Ohio Southern 1st	7,000	82	
	1,000	83	
Ohio Southern G M 4s	7,000	29¾	
Oregon Imp 1st	5,000	90¼	
Oreg Imp Co con 5s	1,000	46½	
	1,000	46¾	
	2,000	46	
Oregon R & N 5s	Trust Co certfs	1,000	94
Oregon R & N Co col tr 5s, Trust Co certfs	4,000s20F	62	
Oreg Short Line 6s	6,000	95¼	
	5,000	95½	
	1,000	95¾	
Trust Co certfs	15,000	95⅝	
Peo & Eastern inc	5,000	21¾	
	11,000	21½	
	6,000	21½	
Phil & Read 1st pf inc	10,000	36½	
	30,000	36⅞	
	15,000	37⅝	
	10,000	38	
	10,000	35	
	5,000	34⅝	
	10,000	34	
	5,000	34½	
	10,000	34⅜	
	1,000	34⅞	
2d pf, inc	10,000	23½	
	10,000	23¾	
	10,000	22¾	
	10,000	22	
	5,000	21⅜	
	10,000	21½	
	40,000	22	
	10,000	22⅛	
	15,000	22	
	5,000	21½	
3d pf, inc	10,000	17¼	
Phil & Read gen 4s	2,000	77	
Pitts & West 1st 4s	3,000	88⅛	
	7,000	84	
	5,000	84⅛	
	22,000	84	
	4,000	84¼	
	7,000	84	
	3,000	84½	
	9,000	83½	
Rich & Dan 6s	1,000	119½	
Rio Grande West 1st	17,000	73¾	
St J & Grand I 1st Trust Co certfs	4,000	62¼	
	1,000	62	
St L Southwest 1st	3,000	73	
	5,000	73¼	
	8,000	73⅛	
St L & I Mount 1st ext 5s	2,000	101¾	
Arkans Branch 1st	3,000	104½	
	2,000	104¼	
St L & Iron Mt 5s	2,000	80½	
	7,000	80	
St L & San Fr 2d, Class B	6,000	114¼	
San An & Ar P 4s	1,000	64¾	
	4,000	65	
	5,000	64¾	
	24,000	65	
Scioto Val & N E 4s	1,000	80	
So Pac of Cal 5s, con	10,000	92	
St Paul M & M 1st cons 6s	5,000	119½	
St L Southw 2d, inc	10,000	33¼	
	40,000	33⅜	
	3,000	33¾	
	30,000	33½	
	3,000	33⅝	
	2,000	33½	
	3,000	33¾	
	13,000	33	
	12,000	32⅜	
	20,000	32½	
Savannah & W 1st Trust Co certfs	15,000	54½	
Seattle, L S & E 1st tr receipts	5,000	49½	
So Car & Ga 1st 5s	5,000	95¼	
Southern Ry 1st 5s	2,000	93½	
	30,000	93⅜	
Tex & Pac 1st 5s	10,000	92	
	1,000	92½	
	7,000	92	
	18,000	92¾	
	2,000	92½	
Tex & Pac 2d inc	3,000	31	
	2,000	30⅞	
	30,000	30½	
	15,000	31	
	15,000	31½	
	1,000	31	
	10,000	31	
	20,000	30⅜	
	10,000	30½	
	10,000	30⅝	
	5,000	30½	
Tol, A & A & Cad 6s tr receipts	3,000	69½	
Tol, Peo & W 4s, fd cou Jan, 1896, on	4,000	73½	
Tol, St L & K Cy 1st, Trust Co certfs	4,000	68½	
Union Pac 6s, 1897	1,000	105¼	
Union Pac 1st, 1898	1,000	105⅛	
Union Pac 1st, 1899	1,000	106¼	
Un Pac col tr 4½s	5,000	43	
U P, Den & Gulf 1st	10,000	41	
	34,000	40¾	
	1,000	40¼	
	7,000	40⅜	
	20,000	40¼	
	11,000	40⅛	
	4,000	40⅜	
	20,000	40	
U Pac, Lin & Col, 1st	5,000	42½	
U S Cordage Co 1st	1,000	46½	
	5,000	46	
	1,000	45¾	
	26,000	45	
	10,000	45¼	
	5,000	45½	
	4,000	46	
	10,000	45½	
	1,000	45⅞	
	10,000	46	
	11,000	45½	
	3,000	45¼	
	7,000	45	
U S Leather Co 6s	5,000	114	
Wabash 1st 5s	40,000	105	
	15,000	105½	
	3,000	105¾	
West N Y & Penn 2d, tr receipts	10,000	80	

Bonds, (Continued.)

Wabash R R 2d	Registered	Wilkes & East 1st
11,000 74¾	2,000 105⅛	15,000 95½
24,000 74	1,000 105½	15,000 95¾
2,000 73⅞	West U col tr 5s	20,000 96
West Shore gtd 4s	5,000 110	5,000 96¼
2,000 105⅜	Det & Chi ext	3,000 95¾
11,000 105½	2,000 98	5,000 96¼

Wis Cen Co 1st	
5,000	56⅜
2,000	57
9,000	56⅜
Tr receipts	
5,000	56
Total sales	99,788

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	143	148
Albany & Susquehanna	170	..
Alton & Terre Haute	46	47
American Coal	90	..
American District Tel	30	40
B. & G. S. W. pf., new	12	13½
*Bay State Gas	..	22
Boston Air Line pf	101½	103
Buffalo, R. & P.	..	22
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	..	60½
Burlington, C. R. & N.	45	..
Cedar Falls & M.	5	9
Central Pacific	19½	20
Chicago & Alton	150	..
C., M. & St. P. pf	119½	120
Cleveland & Pittsburg	155¼	..
Col. Fuel & Iron pf	65	75
Col. & H. Coal	6½	7½
C., H. V. & T. pf	63	68
Commercial Cable	149	151
Consolidated Coal	30	35
Denver & Rio Grande	14¾	15¼
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	32	40
Detroit Gas	27	..
*D., S. S. & A.	6	6¾
Ed. Illu. Co. N. Y.	99	101
Evansville & Terre Haute	45	51
Flint & P. M.	15	16
Flint & P. M. pf	43	45
G. B. & W., t. r.	1¼	1¾
Homestake	20	22
Ind. Ill. & Iowa	22	22¾
Joliet & Chicago	100	..
Kanawha & Michigan	9	10
Keokuk & Des Moines	4¼	..
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	15	..
King. & Pem.	3	10
Laclede Gas pf	88	89

Long Island	87	89
L., St. L. & T.	1	4
Mahoning Coal R.	115	..
Mah. C. R. pf	106	..
Manhattan Beach	4	7
Maryland Coal pf	55	70
M. & St. L. pf., all as. pd	57	58½
Minn. Iron	55	60
National Starch	9	11
National Starch 2d pf	..	35
New Central C.	7¾	9½
N. Y. & N. H.	201	..
Norfolk & Southern	65	..
Ohio Southern	..	13
Ontario Mining	10	12
Oregon Imp.	9½	10½
Oregon R. & N.	25	28
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	7¾	9
Pennsylvania Coal	300	..
Peoria & Eastern	4½	6
Pitts., Youngs. & Ash	47¾	..
Pitts. & W. pf	29	31
P., F. W. & C.	157	..
P., F.

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank — 42 Wall Street.

National City — 52 Wall Street.

Chemical National — 270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
36 Wall Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank.
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. L. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER CO. TRUST
334 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $700,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING. 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

REORGANIZATION OF THE

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company.

ENGRAVED CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT in the form approved by the New-York Stock Exchange are now ready to be delivered to depositing security holders in exchange for Bonds and Stocks deposited by them, and application will be made to have the Certificates listed on the STOCK EXCHANGE as soon as a sufficient amount of securities have been deposited. Security holders who desire to participate in the Reorganization should therefore deposit their Holding as PROMPTLY as possible with the Undersigned. All Certificates of Stock and Registered Bonds deposited must be accompanied by properly executed Powers of Attorney for transfer.

NEW-YORK, April 25, 1895.

Union Trust Company of New-York,
Depositary of all Bonds,
80 Broadway, New-York.

New-York Guaranty & Indemnity Co.,
Depositary of Stocks,
59 Cedar St., New-York.

Kansas Pacific Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds.

The undersigned, at the request of a large number of the holders of the Consolidated First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, have undertaken to act as a committee for the protection of the bondholders and the enforcement of their rights. **It is the interest of all holders that a majority of these bonds be deposited promptly so that the certificates can be listed on the New-York Stock Exchange, and that the Committee can take part in the proceedings now instituted by the Trustees, looking to the foreclosure of the mortgage and the sale of some of the securities held as collateral for the benefit of the Kansas Pacific Consolidated bondholders.** A bondholders' agreement has been prepared for signature, and deposited with the Mercantile Trust Company, which will issue certificates upon deposit of bonds. Copies of this agreement may be obtained from the Secretary, or from the Mercantile Trust Company.

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Chairman.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
THOMAS DENNY,
OLIVER AMES, 2d, Boston, Mass.,
GEORGE E. LEIGHTON, St. Louis, Mo.,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
COMMITTEE.

W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, Secretary, 33 Wall St.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.

Ohio Falls Car Manufacturing Company
of Clarksville, Indiana,

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS, DATED OCTOBER 1ST, 1892.

The Central Trust Company of New-York, trustee, gives notice that in accordance with the terms of Article 4th of the above mortgage, it will receive offers for the sale of twenty (20) bonds of the above referred to Company, at a price not to exceed 105 per cent. ($1050.) per bond, with interest to the coupon date next ensuing, the total offer not to exceed the amount of twenty-one thousand dollars, ($21,000.) Bids will be opened at the Trust Company's office in the Central Trust Company of New-York City at twelve o'clock noon on June 12th, 1895.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.

Banco Internacional e Hipotecario de Mexico.

The twenty-second ordinary Drawing for the redemption of Mortgage Bonds took place in the City of Mexico on April 30, 1895.

BONDS TO BE REDEEMED:

6 per cent.

of $1,000—Nos. 12, 197, 476, 488, 617, 655, 1183.
of 500—Nos. 27, 155, 222, 265, 379.
of 100—Nos. 37, 39, 71, 72, 76.

7 per cent.

SERIES A.—of $1,000—Nos. 91, 104, 133, 151, 203, 216, 257, 263, 271, 287, 296, 298, 318, 340.
SERIES B.—of $500—Nos. 4, 17, 123, 213, 227, 262, 323, 343, 346, 351, 379, 395, 507, 604, 733.
SERIES C.—of $100—Nos. 5, 35, 37, 65, 126, 127, 161, 181, 301, 352, 376, 541, 578, 633, 637, 661, 725, 726, 748, 754, 810, 855, 857, 888, 904, 1079, 1282, 1287, 1317, 1333, 1336, 1353, 1501, 1509, 1752.

These bonds will be paid at their face value, in Mexican currency, at the offices of the Bank, in the City of Mexico, on and after July 1, 1895. They will cease to bear interests on June 30, 1895.

MEXICO, 30th April, 1895.
The President:
J. DE TERESA MIRANDA.

HOLDERS OF

OHJO SOUTHERN FIRST MTGE. BONDS.

The holders of these bonds are requested to promptly send their names and addresses and the amount of bonds respectively held by them to the undersigned, preparatory to the formation of a Protective Committee. Prompt action on the part of the holders is regarded as necessary to our interests.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
62 and 64 Cedar St.
SIMON BORG & CO.,
20 Nassau St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE No. 160,082, for eight (8) shares LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY stock in name of Henry Pepper, dated November 28, 1890. All persons are warned against negotiating the same.

Financial.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.

DEPOSITS OF THE

Seconds, Thirds and Consols

should be promtly made with

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,

in exchange for its negotiable certificates.

The Thirds and Consols Certificates are listed at the New-York Stock Exchange, and this committee only requires less than three millions of the Seconds to make application for the listing of the seconds also.

This UNITED ACTION by these THREE CLASSES OF MAIN-LINE BONDHOLDERS results in such a control of the property as secures to them the best attainable results. DUE REGARD BEING GIVEN TO THEIR RESPECTIVE LEGAL POSITIONS AND PRIORITIES.

Under the agreement for deposit the committee may, in its discretion, terminate the period for deposits without notice, and impose exceptional terms for deposits thereafter.

EDWARD D. ADAMS, Chairman.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JOHN C. BULLITT,
CHARLES H. GODFREY,
J. D. PROBST,
JAMES STILLMAN,
ERNST THALMANN,
Reorganization Committee.
A. MARCUS, Secretary.
Mills Building, New-York City, March 1, 1895.

The FOURTH St. NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7, 1895.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$8,620,325.97
Due from banks	537,910.46
Exchanges for Clearing House	820,635.36
Cash and reserve	3,026,644.22
	$13,011,516.01

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,500,000.00
Surplus and net profits	1,115,174.73
Dividends unpaid	44,764.00
Circulation	852,780.00
Deposits	9,498,797.28
	$13,011,516.01

R. H. RUSHTON,
Cashier.

DETROIT GAS CO.
KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
UNITED STATES TRUST CO.
BOUGHT BY
TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 8 BROAD ST.

Meetings and Elections.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
MILLS BUILDING, 35 WALL STREET,
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1895.

The forty-eighth annual meeting of stockholders of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, 35 Wall St., (Mills Building,) in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of May, 1895, between the hours of 12 noon and 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it. The transfer books of the company will close at the office of the Union Trust Company on Monday, the 20th day of May, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Friday, May 31, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M. W. H. LANE, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.
New-York, May 14, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of members and the election of officers and Directors of this institution will be held at the institution, at Washington Heights, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, May 21, 1895, at 2 o'clock. At the close of the meeting members will be afforded the opportunity of making a thorough inspection of the institution in its daily routine. Carriages will be at the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street Viaduct Station, West Side Elevated Road, to convey members to the grounds of the institution. AVERY T. BROWN, Secretary Pro Tem.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
New-York, April 25, 1895.

The sixty-fifth annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for election of Directors, will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Depot, New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of May next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon and continue open for two hours thereafter. The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, May 1, and reopened Wednesday, May 22.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Secretary.

UNITED STATES RUBBER CO.,
New-Brunswick, N. J., March 28, 1895.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the United States Rubber Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of any other business which may properly be brought before it, will be held at the office of the company, in New-Brunswick, N. J., on Tuesday, May 21, 1895, at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer books will be closed at 12 M., Saturday, April 27, 1895, and will reopen May 22, 1895. By order of the Executive Committee,

CHARLES L. JOHNSON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the GERMAN AMERICAN REAL ESTATE TITLE GUARANTEE COMPANY for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, together with that of three Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at Nos. 36 and 38 Nassau St., in the City of New York, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of June, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

C. J. OBERMAYER, Secretary.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
No. 32 Nassau St., New-York, May 16, 1895.

The annual election for Trustees of this Company will be held at its office, as above, pursuant to its charter, on MONDAY, June 3, 1895.

The polls will be open at 12 o'clock Noon and close at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM J. EASTON,
Secretary.

OFFICE ST. JOSEPH LEAD COMPANY,
Bryant Building, No. 55 Liberty Street, Room 25.
New-York, May 4, 1895.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Joseph Lead Company, for the election of Trustees and such business as may be brought before them, will be held on THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1895, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of the company. HUGH N. CAMP, Secretary.

Dividends.

OFFICE OF
HECKER-JONES-JEWELL MILLING COMPANY.
207 Produce Exchange, May 15, 1895.

DIVIDEND NO. 11.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. on the preferred stock of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, payable June 1, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books. Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. May 23, and opened 9 A. M. June 3.

THOS. A. McINTYRE, Treasurer.

OFFICE HOMESTAKE MINING CO.,
MILLS BUILDING, 15 Broad St.,
New-York, May 15, 1895.

DIVIDEND NO. 202.

The regular monthly dividend, TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS PER SHARE, has been declared for April, payable at the office of the company, San Francisco, or at the transfer agency in New-York, on the 25th inst.

Transfer books close on the 20th inst.

LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

Copartnership Notices.

MR. GUSTAV L. HOPPENSTEDT RETIRES this day from our firm. The business will be continued without change of firm name by the remaining partners, Messrs. HENRY AMY and LOUIS H. AMY.

H. AMY & CO.

New-York, April 1, 1895.

Division of the Massachusetts Diocese.

BOSTON, May 15.—At the State Episcopal Convention to-day the committee on the division of the Massachusetts diocese reported. While not in favor of the division, it recommended that, should a division be decided upon, a new diocese be erected in the present diocese of Massachusetts, to consist of the Counties of Worcester, (except the town of Southborough,) Franklin, Hampshire, Hamden, and Berkshire; that $100,000 of the bishop's fund be paid to or held in trust for the benefit of the new diocese by the trustees of donations to the Protestant Episcopal Church in such manner as may be mutually agreed. The committee offers an alternative resolution which voices the judgment of the committee, to the effect that it is inexpedient to divide the diocese.

FALSE TO ITS PROMISES

Continued from page 9.

Police Justices of that city. They juggled with these bills as long as they dared to do so. They delayed, upon one pretext or another, the Police Justices bill until the cry was raised by eminent men in the majority party that boodle was behind the attempt to kill the bill. Under the sting of public declarations that any Republican Senator who opposed that bill would do it because he was bought, they finally passed it.

There were six principal reform measures wanted by the city. They were: The Mayor's Power of Removal, the Police Reorganization, the General Police Reform bill, the bill creating a separate bureau of elections, the School Reform bill, and the Police Justices bill.

The Power of Removal bill was introduced the first day of the session in the Senate. It proposed to give the Mayor of New-York city absolute authority to remove at will any head of department, under his appointment, during a period of six months from the date of the commencement of his official term. This bill was demanded in such vigorous terms that Thomas C. Platt could not have prevented its passage. Moreover, as Mr. Platt, at that time, expected to have something to say about the patronage of New-York City, he did not exert himself to the full extent to do so. After he discovered his mistake, he obtained a small measure of revenge by his treatment of other reform measures.

This Power of Removal bill was held up and tossed about like a football for several weeks, although the Legislature knew that the people demanded it promptly. Knowing that the Mayor favored a six months' period the Senators attempted to limit its operations to four months. They were unsuccessful, and the bill was enacted as the first of the reform laws.

Police Reform Denied.

In the matter of police reform Senator Lexow, who had accidentally become widely advertised because he was Chairman of the special investigating committee, introduced two bills, the one providing for a general reorganization of the Police Department by a special Board of Commissioners, who were, within the limited period under the terms of the bill, to weed out the bad from the good in the existing department. The other provided for a bi-partisan commission of four, to perform essentially the duties which have been for years performed by the New-York Police Commissioners. As originally drawn, the special reorganization commission was to have been appointed by the Governor. This rank violation however, of the home-rule proposition was not tolerated, and the bill was amended vesting that power in the Mayor. These bills at once raised a storm of protest in New-York. Mr. Lexow was promptly denounced for endeavoring simply to transfer Tammany corruption to the other side of the political fence, where it would be simply of the same thing with Thomas C. Platt's brand on it.

The decent political element in New-York City, represented by the Committee of Ten, prepared bills which would give them substantial police reform. One created a separate Bureau of Elections, another provided for police reorganization on a non-partisan basis, and the other for a non-partisan commission. Against the protests of mighty mass meetings in New-York City and the most able presentation of the merits of these reform bills at Albany, the Legislature rode rough-shod over the people's heads, buried the reform bills in the committee room, and such measures as it did pass it made of its own partisan material. By the betrayal of the people on the part of Mayor Strong, the bi-partisan bill has become a law.

The School Reform bill, which set forth a system for reorganizing the public school management in the City of New-York in accordance with the pledges in the platform supported by the majority at the last election, was duly introduced, considered, argued, and finally killed by an adverse report from the Senate Committee on Cities.

The Police Magistrates bill, which legislated out of office the corrupt gang that infested the city courts and created a new court, was the football of the legislators for almost the entire session. It was drawn by one of the Commissioners of Excise, and had a precarious existence at all stages of its legislative career. Many attempts were made to kill it by amendments. The most important change made in the original was a clause which allows the Mayor to appoint such men from the old list of Justices as he deems competent, who have certain prescribed qualifications.

Another police measure, designed to give the Chief or Superintendent of the department autocratic powers, was introduced by Mr. Ainsworth shortly after Superintendent Byrnes had been in Albany consulting with Gov. Morton. This measure passed both houses, and was vetoed by Mayor Strong.

Laws for This City.

Among the principal laws enacted which are local to New-York City are the following:

An act dividing the firemen into three grades and increasing their annual pay so that members of the first grade shall receive $1,400, members of the second grade $1,200, and members of the third grade $1,000 each.

An act providing for the completion of the construction of the Riverside Park, authorizing $750,000 in bonds.

An act providing for pensions to widows and orphans to deceased members of the Fire Department; $500 to a widow and not exceeding $500 to each orphan.

An act prescribing regulations for the commitment and discharge of persons convicted of drunken and disorderly conduct and vagrancy.

An act appropriation of $20,000 for the exhibition and preservation of certain property in the American Museum of Natural History; also authorizing bonds to the amount of $500,000 for an addition to the museum.

An act which allows the consolidation of the Astor, the Tilden Trust Fund, and Lenox Libraries.

An act which authorizes the Commissioner of Public Works to remove snow and other obstructions from sidewalks, and the assessment and collection of the expense from property owners.

An act which provides that no schoolhouse shall be built without an open-air playground in connection with it.

An act authorizing the payment of the election officers at the last city election.

An act authorizing the city officials to lay out small parks in the east side district.

An act relieving the University of the City of New-York from taxes levied on certain real estate.

An act transferring certain parks from the jurisdiction of property owners to that of the city.

An act to authorize the College of the City of New-York to procure new grounds and erect new buildings.

An act authorizing the making and the using of diphtheria antitoxine.

An act authorizing the payment of the Commissioners' fees in the attempt made to remove District Attorney Col. John R. Fellows.

An act authorizing the laying out of the Grand Boulevard from East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street to a point on the line of the Mosholu Parkway.

An act authorizing the Police Board to hire teams, tugboats, and other conveyances for the use of the police force.

An act authorizing the issuance of additional bonds for schoolhouse purposes.

An act prohibiting the use of garbage, dirt, ashes, or other refuse in filling in land under or above water or on any of the islands near New-York.

An act providing for public hearings before the Mayor on all legislative measures affecting the city only.

That provision of the new Constitution by which Mayors of cities are required to give public hearings on local bills, and afterward approve or disapprove them, has prevented some measures which received a majority vote in both houses from becoming laws. In some instances, notwithstanding the professions of the majority of a desire to extend to cities the greatest possible measure of home rule, local bills have been repassed over the Mayors' vetoes. Among these are two school bills in Syracuse, one which affected the property of a religious corporation in Schenectady, and the Brooklyn Aldermanic Districts bill, which was passed over Mayor Schieren's veto.

New Laws for Brooklyn.

Among the laws which apply especially to Brooklyn are the following:

An act amending the law in reference to awarding contracts, providing that all shall be awarded to the lowest bidder.

An act providing for the annexation to the city of Brooklyn of the town of Flatlands.

An act authorizing the Common Council, upon a petition of the majority of property owners or by a three-fourths vote and the consent of the Mayor, to order street improvements.

An act remodeling the building law, and defining qualifications of the Commissioner of Buildings.

An act authorizing the erection of a monument to Gen. Henry W. Slocum and for the construction of the pedestal for a monument to Gen. Ulysses S. Grant.

An act authorizing the issuance of $1,000,000 in bonds for school buildings.

An act to prevent the burning of soft coal in factories within the city limits.

An act requiring the Common Council to publish all ordinances, resolutions, and official notices in five daily newspapers.

An act authorizing the stocks, bonds, and other obligations of the city to be made payable in gold coin at the discretion of the Mayor and Controller.

An act reapportioning the city into Aldermanic districts.

An act providing that the Board of Supervisors shall collect the amounts necessary to pay Justices of the Supreme Court whose terms were abridged by the new Constitution.

An act making the expense of repairing the streets a general city charge and giving exclusive power to the Commissioner of City Works.

An act authorizing the Commissioner of City Works to spend $50,000 in improvements at the Wallabout Market property.

The Raines Ballot Bill.

The Legislature has passed a bill designed to give ballot reform. It did this after a long consideration of two bills, the one prepared and introduced by Senator Raines, and the other prepared by the City Club in New-York, and introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Sanger. The Raines bill has become a law. It provides for a blanket ballot. The portion of it which caused the widest discussion and on which the bill was attacked by its enemies most sharply was that which has to do with the illiterate voter. As the law stands, any voter who swears that he cannot vote by reason of illiteracy shall have the right to take into the voting booth any two of the election officers whom he may select, provided they are of opposite political faith. The law also provides that all candidates nominated by any political party or independent nominating body shall have their names printed in parallel columns under the name and symbol of the party or body nominating them.

Early in the session the Republican machine dictated a general grab for patronage all along the line. A State power of removal was contemplated. This would have given Gov. Morton the power to cut off the head of every Democratic official who received his office by appointment, and have substituted a Republican. Such a gigantic grab game, however, was looked upon even by Thomas C. Platt as a little too rank to be tolerated. He knew another way, however, to do the business, and at once the Republican majority began reaching out through investigating committees and bills providing special legislation. There was a general overhauling of various State departments, and the committees, the majority of whom were Republican, promptly began recommending the removal of the heads of departments. A striking illustration of this was the prison investigation. The committee, of which Senator Kilburn was Chairman, tried to get rid of Superintendent Lathrop, that a Republican might be put in his place to control prison patronage. The State Board of Health furnished another illustration.

Grabbing for Departments.

The policy of grabbing for departments was extended to the Forestry Commission. This body was promptly legislated out of existence and provision was made for a new commission, known as the Forestry and Fisheries Commission. It has five members, who draw an aggregate salary of $9,000 a year.

The State Mining Inspector was legislated out of office and his work was made a part of that to be performed by the State Factory Inspector. Later in the session came the attempt to recreate essentially the position which had been abolished.

Another grab was the proposed increase in the Capitol Commission.

Bills designed to give large chunks of patronage, and designed for nothing else, have been passed, and some have become law. Some of the rankest of them have been subject to such violent protest on the part of every one except machine Republicans, that they have failed to become laws, although they have passed both houses. The most notorious of these was the Kings County Charities Reorganization bill, which was designed for no other purpose than to give ex-Senator Jacob Worth, who is Thomas C. Platt's Brooklyn assistant patronage amounting to several hundred places and the expenditure of large amounts of money. Gov. Morton vetoed this. Another bill of the same order is known as the Genesee River Dam bill, which was designed to give the Superintendent of Public Works a few million dollars to expend, and put in his hands additional appointments. The measure, as it passed, appropriated $150,000. Both houses passed it, but it was withdrawn from the Governor just in time to escape a veto.

The Platt machine in Albany attempted to grab the patronage that goes with the penitentiary by means of a bill which would have legislated Superintendent McIntyre out of office and put the patronage of the place into the hands of Mr. Platt's man, W. A. Barnes. A bill of similar design, had it passed, would have put the Brooklyn Bridge under the control of Mr. Worth. Another grab of like nature was attempted by Senator Lexow, who introduced a measure to legislate the present Lunacy Commission out of office and appoint a commission, composed of five members. Under the State Care act, this commission would have had the handling of $4,000,000 or $5,000,000. These are samples of the methods which the Republican machine has attempted.

Plenty of Investigation.

There have been investigations. As the new Constitution prevents the members of the Legislature from using passes to and from New-York to spend the usual Sunday recess, the investigation method has been adopted, largely on the plea that it has been desired to overhaul certain matters in New-York City. From ten to twenty members of the Legislature have been directed to conduct these investigations, and, of course, the State pays their expenses. This has enabled a good-sized delegation to go to New-York City without putting up a cent of its members' own good money. It has been a little hard, of course, and it looks a little like discrimination against those members who have not been appointed on these committees, but have had to "pay the freight" themselves or stay in Albany over Sunday. But the committees have enjoyed it very much.

One of these committees was headed by Assembly Reinhard. It investigated the sweating system. Another, which wanted the job held by Anthony Clinchy, investigated the State gas meter inspection. Another, which was appointed after several Senators had been accused of bribery, found it convenient to conduct the investigation in that city.

The good work of junketing is going on during the coming year. One committee is to investigate all railroads in the State if it sees fit. Another is to investigate timber stealing on public lands. This will give the members a very comfortable picnic in the Adirondack region at the expense of the State. The committee which has been investigating all the State departments has been enlarged so that it now numbers eleven, and it has been directed to overhaul the various public officials as it pleases.

No Excise Legislation.

There has been no excise legislation, although there has been a great deal of wind let loose upon the subject. There were no less than a half dozen bills providing for the opening of saloons on Sunday, and the question was approached by those who favored more liberal and more strict laws on the subject of liquor selling from all directions. The most important bill was introduced by Assemblyman Kern. It aimed to establish in this State essentially a license system which now prevails in Ohio. Senator Raines had a measure of similar purport in the upper house. None of these bills, however, has become a law, and the Republican majority leaves the liquor question where it was before the Legislature met.

One of the laws which has met the approval of the people generally is the act which makes it possible to conduct legitimate racing in the State. It is known as the Gray bill, from the name of its author, Assemblyman Gray. The law created a commission, to be appointed by the Governor, to be known as the State Racing Commission.

Three other measures which were a part of the legislation on this subject have been made laws. The four were passed at about the same time, and were signed by the Governor on the same day. They are designed to give full scope for the formation of racing associations, for the improvement of the breeding of horses, and they allow the holding of trotting or running race meetings. They also prohibit the keeping of gaming and betting establishments, poolselling, and bookmaking. The new Constitution made a revision of the racing laws necessary, and the measures enacted are believed to have done this in a satisfactory way.

The Gray bill legalizes racing for stakes, prizes, purses, and premiums, but specifically prohibits bookmaking and poolselling of all kinds. Or race tracks where running races are held, and which have received a license from the State Racing Commission, and on all trotting tracks, the bill permits the making of a private bet or wager, provided that there shall be no passing of money directly and no interchange of record or memorandum of a bet made. This, in effect, establishes betting on horse races in this State, as it has been conducted for many years in England.

Trotting races may be held by any trotting association on any kind of a track as regards size. But for running races there is a special provision that running tracks must be at least a mile in length or circumference, and must be licensed by a State Racing Commission of three persons, to be appointed by the Governor, to serve five years without compensation. Five thousand dollars is appropriated annually for the expenses of the commission, which is to be assessed pro rata on the tracks licensed by the commission.

Appropriations Made Freely.

The promises which were made to keep down appropriations have not been kept. The taxpayers will suffer something in consequence. In addition to the appropriations for maintenance of the various departments and public institutions, a long string of minor appropriations has been ordered. The canals have been an excuse for a little patronage in all parts of the State. In addition to the general appropriations, and the usual "Canal" bill, the following are among the amounts which have been given by the State. In many instances these amounts will help certain local Republicans in building up their "machines":

For improving the State ditch, $30,000; for improving the Erie Canal at Utica, $2,500; for repairing the apron across the Oswego in the towns of Volney and Granby, $2,500; for repairing ditches in certain towns in Erie County, $30,000; for stone wall in Erie County along the canal, $300; for repairing the channel of Falls Creek, $5,000; for a waste-weir on the Erie Canal near Lock 41, $5,000; for repairing the bank on the Cayuga and Seneca Canal, near Cayuga, $2,500; for completing the stone wall at Fort Edward, near the Champlain Canal, $400; for part payment of a bridge over the Erie Canal in Syracuse, $665; for deepening the channel of Seeman Creek, in Erie County, $1,000; for a breakwater at Owasco Lake outlet, $12,000; for repairs in the Champlain Canal at Schuylerville, $2,000; for a bridge over the Erie Canal at Cohoes, $4,000; for repairing the channel of Glen Creek, at Watkins, $5,000; for the High Street Bridge over the Erie Canal, at Cohoes, $4,000; for repairs at the foot of Seneca Lake, on the Cayuga and Seneca Canal, $15,000; for a bridge over the Champlain Canal, at Sandy Hill, $3,500; for removing a bridge over the Erie at Fairport, $6,500; for improvements in the Erie Canal at Genesee Street, Utica, $18,000; for improvements for the Champlain, at Glens Falls, $18,000; for improvements and repairs on the Erie Canal at Schenectady, $2,089.84; for improvements on the Erie Canal at Higginsville, $2,500; for deepening Mud Creek, Niagara County, $10,000; for dredging the Cayuga and Seneca at the outlet of Seneca Lake, $20,000; for a bridge over the Erie Canal in Syracuse, $10,000; for improvements of Locks 21 and 22, on the Erie Canal, and dredging lower Black Lock Harbor, $77,500; for extending a dike on the Chemung River, in Corning, $8,000; for improvements of the Erie Basin, at Buffalo, $5,338.

A number of appropriations have been made for repairing and enlarging the armories or in other ways benefiting the military of the State. Among the appropriations ordered are the following:

For repairs to the State Military Store House at Binghamton, $17,500; for the completion of the State Armory at Amsterdam, $10,500; for the armory at Glens Falls, $10,000; for repairs and changes at the armory at Malone, $5,000; for improvements and repairs at the State Armory at Olean, $7,000; for improvements in the State Armory at Albany, $16,000; for improvements in the State Armory in Poughkeepsie, $7,250; for the completion of the State Armory at Niagara Falls, $11,500; for the State Armory at Auburn the County of Cayuga has been authorized to issue bonds amounting to $9,500 to purchase land adjoining the site. The sum of $18,494.65 is re-appropriated for the erection of the State Armory in the village of Glens Falls.

Other miscellaneous appropriations included:

Five thousand six hundred dollars for fitting up quarters for the First Separate Naval Division of the State situated at Rochester; $3,000 for the newly established Supreme Court library at Elmira; $16,000 for the Agricultural Experiment station at Cornell University; $4,000 for the completion of the Pleasant Valley Fish Hatchery; $50,000 to pay awards made by the Board of Claims; $50,000 for awards made by the Board of Claims in favor of MacGrane Coxe, as received and $22,000 to pay an award to Jerome B. Parmenter; $78,500 for the State Industrial School; $5,053 for the trial of Isaac White, an Indian, of the St. Regis tribe for the crime of murder; $25,000 to make good the deficit in the literature fund caused by the increased number of children sharing in it; $4,000 to reimburse Tioga County for expenses connected with the Lehigh Valley strike in 1892; $25,000 for the relief of the Binghamton State Hospital; $19,850 for the Normal School at Brockport; $75,000 for the Normal and Training School at Geneseo; 75,000 for construction of buildings at Sing Sing Prison; $50,000 for the Normal School at Oneonta; $105,000 for printing the revised Constitution; $20,000 for repairs on the Executive Mansion, and $6,000 for the Volunteer Life Saving Corps.

General Laws Passed.

Among the more important general laws which have been passed are these:

An act providing for the licensing of foreign stock corporations doing business in this State. The license fee is fixed at one-eighth of 1 per cent. on the capital stock employed in this State. Banking, fire, marine, casualty, and life insurance companies, manufacturing corporations, co-operative insurance companies, endowment orders, building and loan associations, are exempted.

An act amending the consolidated school law with reference to changing district boundary lines.

An act which provides that veterans employed in the public works department, the courts, and the general departments of the State shall have leave of absence on Memorial Day.

An act increasing the powers and duties of local boards of health.

An act extending the time for the completion of the New-York Canadian Pacific Railroad until Dec. 31, 1905.

An act providing for the incorporation of associations for lending money on personal property. Any three or more persons may form such company by filing a certificate and a bond equal to one-tenth the capital stock with the Superintendent of the Banking Department.

An act abolishing the office of Mining Inspector and conferring his powers on the State Factory Inspector.

An act consolidating the New-York Commissions on Battlefield Monuments at Gettysburg and at Chattanooga.

An act amending the general school law with reference to the raising of money.

Also an act amending the school law with reference to powers of the voters to determine what alterations, repairs, or additions to school houses may be necessary.

An act amending the Code of Civil Procedure with relation to the rights of a Judge to sit when he is a party to the case.

An act giving honorably discharged veterans the right to appointment, under civil service laws, without regard to their standing on the list from which appointments are to be made.

An act authorizing the appointment of stenographers for Grand Juries.

An act providing that County Clerks shall keep their offices open from 8 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the afternoon from the 1st of April until the 1st of October, and from 9 until 5 the balance of the year, Sundays and holidays excepted.

An act to prevent the display of foreign flags on public buildings.

An act providing that the United States flag shall be displayed on public school buildings during school hours.

An act amending the school law as to the qualifications of voters and eligibility for school officers.

An act prohibiting the opening or reading, or publication of letters, telegrams, or private papers belonging to other people.

An act giving to widows certain rights of dower.

An act amending the mechanics' lien law.

An act making it a misdemeanor to solicit from a candidate for an elective office, money or other property, or to seek to induce such candidate to buy tickets to balls, picnics, or entertainments of any kind.

An act prescribing certain duties for agents appointed by the Commissioner of Agriculture.

An act authorizing the Governor to appoint a commission to confer with a commission from New-Jersey for the acquisition of the Palisades of the Hudson by the United States.

An act repealing the law which authorizes a State agent for the guidance and employment of discharged convicts.

An act authorizing a popular vote on the question of an issue of bonds to the extent of $9,000,000 for the improvement of the Erie, Champlain, and Oswego Canals.

An act amending the Penal Code by making it a misdemeanor for any one to receive greater than 6 per cent. interest on loans made on household furniture, tools, wearing apparel, or jewelry.

Bills that Came from Buffalo.

Some important and interesting measures came from Buffalo. One was the telephone bill, which was designed to reduce rates. It was essentially the same as the measure which has been annually strangled for nearly a decade. The lobby was as powerful this year as ever, and the measure was lost in the committee room.

Another bill which was designed to wipe out the last of the Sheehan legislation in Erie County was allowed to die in the committee room. This was a bill to repeal the act authorizing the Queen City Gas Company's grant. It still slumbers in a pigeonhole of the Miscellaneous Corporations Committee.

Among the measures affecting Buffalo which have become laws are the two grade crossing bills, a bill providing for the establishment of a public loan association, and one establishing a Commissioner of Jurors. This last-named was passed by both houses last year and was vetoed by Gov. Flower. No measure from which Mayor Jewett of Buffalo withheld his approval has been repassed.

LIEUT. GOV. SAXTON'S VIEWS.

The Legislature, He Thinks, Has Done Good Work and Left Much Undone.

ALBANY, May 15.—Lieut. Gov. Saxton was asked to-day for a statement of his opinion of the work done by this Legislature. He said:

"There will be many who will say of this Legislature as they have said of all others within my memory, that it is worse than any of its predecessors. We are accustomed to that kind of talk or criticism, which, however, is entirely meaningless.

"The session just ended has been upon the whole a very creditable one. A great deal of excellent work has been done. There has been no distinctly bad legislation that I now call to mind. The strictest economy has been practiced, and but for the additional expenses imposed upon the State Treasury by bringing New-York and Kings County under the State Care act, which was unavoidable, the tax rate would probably be but very little higher than it was last year, and last year the rate was very low indeed.

"The chief sins of this Legislature have been those of omission. The political revolution in the metropolis last Fall brought New-York City legislation to the front. The great mistake of the session was that the reform legislation asked for by the people of that city was not passed by the first day of February. As the weeks passed by difficulties began to arise, and that which could have been done easily at first became almost impossible afterward. That which was done seemed to be done with great reluctance and the people began to look upon the Legislature with great suspicion. The net result has been to pass the Power of Removal bill and the Police Magistrates bill, which go very far toward doing away with Tammany rule. The bill, however, that was the direct outcome of the terrible condition of things shown to exist in the Police Department, namely, the Police Reorganization bill, was lost because of the extraordinary position taken by three Republican Senators, and the Democrat who has always posed as an independent and a friend of good government.

"I do not speak of the so-called Bipartisan Police bill, because I do not think it has worked any change in existing conditions.

"It is because New-York legislation has overshadowed all else that the Legislature has not yet been given credit for the really good work it has done. I cannot go into details, but I will specify besides those already spoken of the Raines Ballot bill, the Tenement House bill, and the Pound amendment to the Corrupt Practice act. If the Legislature had done nothing but to pass these acts it would be entitled to the commendation of the people. The Tenement House acts are of the most beneficient nature. Nothing has been done in this State which will, in my opinion, have more far reaching results in protecting the health and morals of the poor people in our great metropolis than the passage of these measures.

"As for the Ballot bill, while it has provoked much criticism, I assert that it is the best of the ballot laws in this country that provide for the party column ballot. There is plenty of room for improvement, to be sure, but that will come in due time.

"I regret very much that the Corrupt Practices act was not amnded so as to provide for the publication of the receipts and expenditures of party committees. There seems to be a general indifference as to

KERSHNER'S CASE CLOSED

Court-Martial in Secret Session To-day to Return a Verdict.

DEFENDANT TELLS OF HIS LETTERS

Mr. Choate Calls the Proceedings Lame and Impotent and the Charges Trivial, Wrong, and Brutal.

The Kershner court-martial, which has been in session at the New-York Navy Yard since Monday, yesterday dragged its slow length to what the counsel for the defense, Joseph H. Choate, saw fit to describe as a lame and impotent conclusion.

In his address to the gold-laced jury, the eminent lawyer gave voice to the opinion that some one must have been very anxious for the celebrity which a court-martial gives to have brought Dr. Kershner before one on charges, which, he said, were absolutely trivial on one count and wrong and brutal on another.

The proceedings opened yesterday with the reading of a report by Mr. Hinsdale, the associate counsel for the defense. The report was signed by Capt. John W. Philip, who formerly commanded the cruiser New-York, and testified to the professional ability of Dr. Kershner.

Dr. Kershner was then called to the stand. He told the time and under what circumstances he had received the lettter of Capt. Evans with the Admiral's indorsement attached. The indorsement, it will be remembered, said that Dr. Kershner was inefficient as a medical officer and was timid, querulous, and given to fault-finding. It closed with the request to the Navy Department that another medical officer be detailed in his place.

Questioned as to the effect it produced upon him, Dr. Kershner said that the indorsement occasioned indignation and disgust. He had felt that the charges had no foundation, and he was greatly angered at the injustice done to him. He said he had always been conscientious in the performance of duty, and he regarded the request that another officer be assigned in his stead as nothing short of an outrage.

While in this state of indignation, he added, he had written the letter to the Surgeon General which was printed in The New-York Times of yesterday. He had written the letter hurriedly in order to send it by the steamer which sailed at noon. He had thought it proper to address the communication to the Surgeon General, as that official was chief of the bureau to which he owed allegiance. The Surgeon General was, moreover, his personal friend, and he knew that the Admiral's indorsement would eventually reach him through the official channels, it having been forwarded to him. He had therefore sent a copy in a private letter. He had not recalled at the time the regulation forbidding such communication. To Medical Inspector Bloodgood, a lifelong friend, he had written in the same strain—had told him of his trouble, and had asked for his advice.

In the original court of inquiry, which met on board the New-York, at Kingston, Jamaica, for the purpose of ascertaining how the letter of Capt. Evans to the Admiral and its accompanying indorsements got into a New-York newspaper, Dr. Kershner testified that he had made copies of the correspondence, but had subsequently destroyed them. When asked by the Judge Advocate yesterday why he had made copies, and why he had destroyed them, he said that, in the first flush of indignation, he had determined to lay the whole matter before the Secretary of the Navy, but had subsequently thought better of it.

In reply to other questions, the witness said that in the court of inquiry he understood that the investigation was for the purpose of discovering if verbatim copies of the correspondence had been sent by any one on board the vessel, as the article which had appeared in print could not have been framed so exactly as it was from the fragmentary parts of it sent to Dr. Bloodgood. He had made no effort to conceal the fact that he had written to Dr. Tryon. He was asked by the Judge Advocate if he had sent any other letters. The question was objected to on the ground that no other letters were mentioned in the indictment. The court overruled the objection, and Dr. Kershner said that he had written to members of his family about the matter, and that no verbatim copies had been inclosed. The Judge Advocate asked:

"In the Court of Inquiry did you not swear to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?"

"I did," was the reply.

"Why, then, did you not tell the court of your letters to Dr. Tryon and Dr. Bloodgood?"

"I commenced to tell them, but was interrupted by the Judge Advocate and stopped by the President of the court. I thought they knew their business and obeyed them, being only a witness."

Lieut. B. R. Russell, of the Marine Corps, who was a member of the Court of Inquiry, was the first witness called after the noon recess. His testimony was the same as that given by Capt. Glass and Lieut. Huse, the other witnesses who had served on the court, and whose testimony has been printed.

The first civilian witness who has attended the court followed Lieut. Russell on the stand. He was Dr. Charles A. Pardee, of the Medical College of the University of the City of New-York. He said that he was Dean of the Faculty of that institution and that he had known Dr. Kershner for thirty-five years. The professional ability of the accused, he said, was regarded as very high. He also considered Dr. Kershner as a man of high personal character.

"What is the standing of the university of which you are the Dean of the Faculty?" Mr. Hinsdale asked.

Dr. Pardee said that, in his opinion, the college was the best in the country.

With the withdrawal of the witness, Mr. Choate arose and announced that the defense was closed. He had had other witnesses in attendance, he said, but did not think it necesary to call them. The case against his client was so lame and halt and his innocence had been so well proved, that he did not think it necesary to prolong the trial.

He went on to show that the charges were without foundation. He read Article 235 of the Naval Regulations, which Dr. Kershner is charged with violating. The article says that "all persons belonging to the navy or employed under the Navy Department are forbidden to publish or cause or permit to be published, directly or indirectly, or communicate by interviews, private letters, or otherwise, except as required by their official duties, any information in regard to the foreign policy of the United States, or concerning the acts or measures of any department of the Government, or of any officer acting thereunder, or any comments or criticisms thereon, or any official papers, reports, or letters upon any subject whatever, or furnish copies of the same to any person without permission of the Navy Department."

Mr. Choate analyzed that loose-jointed composition, and showed that if it were literally construed every officer in the navy would be prohibited from corresponding with members of his family. The article was well meaning, he thought. Its intention was to prevent the publication of official documents, but he did not think that its observance had been honored in the breach when Dr. Kershner sent in private letters copies of a correspondence to his nearest friends, just to acquaint them with the facts in the case and to ask their advice as to what he should do about it.

Mr. Choate recounted the full history of the case, and said, concerning the indorsement of Admiral Meade:

"Admiral Meade is not on trial here, and it is not my purpose to criticise his actions. But I desire to call the attention of the court to the savage arraignment by him of a man who had committed no offense. My belief is that, had Admiral Meade waited twenty-four hours, he would never have written that indorsement. My client had a perfect right to forward copies of the indorsements. At most, he is guilty of a technical violation in doing so, and I think that if you decide to suspend him for one half a minute, it will be an extravagant punishment for that offense."

Regarding the second charge—that of perjury—Mr. Choate said that it was a vile one—the vilest known to law. From his own wide experience, he said, he had found that most all witnesses make mistakes. When his client was questioned about the correspondence, he said, it had been proved that he had understood that verbatim copies, such as the newspaper article was constructed from, were meant, and that he had answered the questions truthfully. Therefore, he considered that a suspension from rank and duty for one minute would be a severe punishment.

Judge Advocate Lauchheimer closed for the prosecution, and the open session of the court was at an end. The court will assemble in secret session to-day to decide on the merits of the case.

The verdict will not be known until it is announced from Washington.

HIS FEE OVER HALF THE AWARD

Mirabeau L. Towns's Order for It Causes Justice Bartlett to Make a Public Statement.

Justice Bartlett, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, Brooklyn, yesterday, had something to say about the order issued by Justice Pratt for the payment to Mirabeau L. Towns, as his fee, of something more than half the money awarded to twelve-year-old Mary Wiley, whose feet were cut off by a Long Island Railroad train.

It was during the trial of this case two weeks ago that Mr. Towns challenged the opposing counsel, Col. William C. Beecher, to mortal combat. Col. Beecher did not accept the challenge.

The jury awarded to Mary Wiley $12,000, and the costs brought the judgment up to $13,268.68. Justice Bartlett was sitting in Special Term of the Supreme Court last Monday and Justice Pratt was sitting in General Term. There was filed in the County Clerk's office the same day an order directing the Kings County Trust Company to pay to Mirabeau L. Towns, as his share of the Wiley verdict, $7,244.85. As it was a Special Term order, it should have been presented to Justice Bartlett for his signature, and it was erroneously published in the newspapers that Justice Bartlett had signed it. The Justice publicly stated that he had had nothing to do with the order, and it was then ascertained that it had been signed by Justice Pratt. Justice Bartlett, who was on the bench of the Special Term of the Supreme Court yesterday, said:

My attention has been called to the fact that the gentlemen of the press recently published a statement that I had made an order directing the payment to counsel for the plaintiff of rather more than one-half of the judgment obtained in the suit of Wiley against the Long Island Railroad Company. I directed a search of the minutes to be made, and the Clerk informs me that no such order was entered as having been made by me.

Such an order however, he found had been made, but by another Judge, and it appears that counsel, instead of getting it in the regular way from the Judge presiding at Special Term, had, for some reason or another, applied elsewhere."

Mr. Towns was told what the Justice had said, and he subsequently appeared before Justice Bartlett.

"Your Honor," he began, "I was not here when, as I understand, you made certain remarks respecting an order in the Wiley case."

"I did not mention your name, Mr. Towns," Justice Bartlett said.

"You said, your Honor, that I went outside."

"I said," replied Justice Bartlett, "that counsel, for reasons best known to himself, did not apply to the Judge sitting at Special Term, but went elsewhere."

"The order was made out in the usual way of business, but I don't know who signed it," said Mr. Towns.

"I only know that the order was got, and that I did not sign it," said Justice Bartlett. "If you did not get it, then my remarks don't apply to you."

Mr. Towns said later to a reporter that he did not go to Justice Pratt for the order, but that his clerk had had it signed.

CHIEFS OF POLICE TALK RELIGION

Convention Gets into a Snarl over the Question of Having a Chaplain.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The morning session of the convention of Chiefs of Police was enlivened by a sharp discussion over the question of the advisability of electing a Chaplain. After a short but interesting debate the Christian element prevailed, and the clause in the constitution providing that the meetings of the convention should be opened with prayer prevailed by a close vote.

The discussion was precipitated on a motion to strike out this clause, made by Chief Janssen of Milwaukee. Chief Oliver of Athens, Ga., championed the Chaplaincy. In his remarks he observed that if there was any department of the Municipal Government that needed the aid and assistance of God it was the Police Department. The contest was renewed later on, when another unsuccessful effort was made to eliminate the Chaplain from the list of regular officers.

The Committee on Patrol Service and Arms reported that the system in use in Philadelphia was the best, and recommended its more general adoption.

The convention will meet in Atlanta, Ga., next year. Atlanta, Pittsburg, and Colorado Springs were placed in nomination. Dallas and Fort Worth, Texas, were withdrawn. The vote stood 28 for Pittsburg and 28 for Atlanta, but the Southern city won by the casting vote of President Eldridge of Boston.

MANY COTTAGERS ARRIVING AT NEWPORT

They Are Greeted with the Heaviest Tax Rate Known.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 15.—The new villa of Lorillard Spencer was to-day rented to J. Hooker Hammersley of New-York for the season. Mr. and Mrs. Spencer, who are here to-day, will spend the season abroad.

Mrs. I. Grossman has rented the place of her late father, Edwin Booth, to Mrs. S. M. McMaster of Toronto. This famous place, on the East River, has never before been let.

Mrs. J. B. Pinard, Dr. S. C. Powel, and Frederick Sheldon of New-York, and John C. Bancroft of Cambridge arrived for the season to-day with their families.

J. W. Howell of England, Mrs. Julia H. Eldredge, Mrs. E. Newman, Henry Bedlow, Miss Tooker, and Miss A. S. C. Blake of New-York, and B. F. Sparks and Samuel H. Shields of Philadelphia also arrived.

H. Audley Clark and family of Brooklyn have arrived at their cottage.

The Tax Assessors to-day report the fixing of the rate of tax for the year at 10.50. This is as high as it has ever been, and only in one year, 1886, did it reach that figure. The total valuation, real and personal, was about $36,500,000.

The value of real estate increased about $2,000,000, while personal property valuation was only $100,000 less than a year ago. The necessity of many repairs, however, required the raising of more funds than in 1894. Prospects are that next year's tax will be lower.

Indiana's New Tax Law Upheld.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 15.—The State Board of Tax Commissioners has won in the Supreme Court the last of the many cases that have been brought by corporations to break down the new system of taxation in Indiana. The victory was in the case of the Western Union Telegraph Company against Auditor Thomas Taggart and all the Auditors and Treasurers of counties through which the lines of the company extend to enjoin them from placing on the tax duplicate the taxes assessed against the company under the act of 1893. Prior to 1893 the company paid a small amount of taxes on the value of its buildings and real estate, without any reference to the number of miles of lines it maintained in the State. Under the new law the company is assessed according to the number of miles of lines it owns in the State.

Parents of Elopers Shake Hands.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 15.—Gen. McNulta and Owen Scott, the parents of Donald McNulta and his bride, who eloped last Friday, met yesterday morning at the headquarters of the State Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic. The meeting was amusing. The men eyed each other a moment, broke out in broad smiles, and then shook hands cordially. They talked together for a few minutes. The upshot of the meeting was that the General and the ex-Congressman united in sending the following dispatch to Mr. and Mrs. Donald McNulta, care of Mrs. Kepley, Effingham, Ill.: "You will please come to Bloomington to-morrow." The young couple are expected to obey the summons, and there is no doubt that their greeting will be an affectionate one.

Duncan D. Parmly President.

Duncan D. Parmly was elected President of the Phenix National Bank yesterday to succeed the late Eugene Dutilh.

Mr. Parmly has long been a Director of the bank. He is of the banking firm of Marquand & Parmly, in which Henry G. Marquand is senior partner.

POLICE MAY NOT ESCAPE

Board May Try All Men Against Whom Indictments Rest.

NEW STANDARD FOR ALL APPLICANTS

Taller, Heavier, and Younger Men May Be Required—The Civil Service Rules—Some Retirements Sanctioned.

At the meeting of the Police Commissioners yesterday, Chief Clerk Kipp, following instructions, submitted to the board a list of all police officers who have been indicted within the past year. This is the list:

Inspector William McLaughlin; bribery.
Detective Sergeant William E. Frink; bribery.
Capt. J. K. Price, Eighth Precinct; bribery.
Capt. Jacob Seibert, Thirteenth Precinct; bribery.
Patrolman Bernard A. Dunn, Eighth Precinct; bribery.
Capt. John J. Donohue, Sixteenth Precinct; bribery.
Patrolman Bernard Murphy, Sixteenth Precinct; assault.
Capt. Max F. Schmittberger, Thirty-fifth Precinct; bribery.
Capt. Michael J. Murphy, Twenty-sixth Precinct; bribery.
Patrolman Edward Grinnon, Twenty-seventh Precinct; assault and battery.
Patrolman John Kenny, Twenty-seventh Precinct; extortion.
Patrolman Jeremiah S. Levy, Thirty-first Precinct; bribery.
Patrolman John H. Hurley, Twenty-third Precinct; attempted rape.
Patrolman Kearn J. Larkin, Twenty-third Precinct; bribery.
Roundsman Michael A. Downs, Twenty-second Precinct; bribery and blackmail.
Patrolman Conrad Schellenberger, Eleventh Precinct; assault.
Patrolman A. J. Thorne, Fifth Precinct; bribery and perjury.
Patrolman Henry H. Shill, Fifth Precinct; bribery, perjury, and extortion.
Patrolman George T. Sheridan, Second Precinct; assault.
Patrolman Charles W. H. Finken, First Precinct; bribery.
Sergt. William O'Toole, Essex Market Squad; extortion.
Capt. Thomas Killilea, Thirty-second Precinct; bribery.
Patrolman Hugh Cassidy, Twenty-ninth Precinct; attempted extortion.
Patrolman Edward F. Miley, Twenty-ninth Precinct; attempted extortion.
Patrolman John H. Theall, Twenty-ninth Precinct; attempted extortion.
Patrolman Francis S. Donegan, Thirteenth Precinct; assault.

When the reading of the list had been completed President Roosevelt announced that the board was in a position to proceed against all the accused officers regardless of the proceedings in the criminal courts, or whether any of the men had been acquitted on trial. He said: "We want to get at these men who are under charges and try them."

The list of indicted officers was referred to Commissioners Parker and Andrews, who will report whether it will be advisable to place the accused men on trial before the Police Board immediately. It is probable that some of those indicted will be cited for trial before the Commissioners at an early date.

Commissioner Parker said that charges were pending against a number of policemen who are now under indictment. These charges, he said, in some cases were prepared several months ago and never had been tried.

A general discussion followed, and the Chief Clerk was instructed to prepare for the board a statement showing the number of policemen against whom charges have been made, and who have not been tried. He was also directed to bring before the board all the trial papers in cases where members of the department have been tried on charges, and in whose cases no judgments have been rendered.

President Roosevelt introduced a resolution concerning the failure of the Senate to pass the Reorganization bill, and which was adopted, as follows:

"The Board of Police deeply regrets the failure of the Legislature to pass the Police Reorganization bill introduced by Senator Lexow. Its enactment would greatly have lightened the work of the board, and its defeat will greatly increase that work; but the implied necessity of the reforms it would have facilitated have become more than ever apparent, and the Board of Police pledges itself to bend with even increased vigor and resolution to their accomplishment."

The work of examining applicants for appointment on the force, said President Roosevelt, would begin as soon as possible. It had been arranged, he said, to have the Police Surgeons sit steadily to make physical examinations. The surgeons have been instructed, said Mr. Roosevelt, to make careful and thorough examinations of all applicants. As soon as a defect is discovered in an applicant he will be thrown out. It would be necessary to have four experienced clerks to assist the Police Civil Service Board in its work.

Chief Clerk Kipp was directed to report a list of Sergeants from which one Sergeant will be selected to act as Secretary to the examining board. President Roosevelt announced that he would request the Municipal Civil Service Board to detail one of their examiners to assist in starting the work of examining applicants.

The Commissioners decided to amend the rules regarding applicants for the force. Hereafter applicants will have to be at least 5 feet 8 inches in height and weigh not less than 140 pounds. Under the previous rules, men who weighed 133 pounds and were 5 feet 7½ inches high were eligible.

President Roosevelt raised objection to increasing the height to 5 feet 8 inches. He was of the opinion that stocky men were more desirable than men of great height and reach. "Height," he said, "is a matter of show, and many men who are 5 feet 9 inches high are not up to the 5 feet 7½ inches men in efficiency."

Roosevelt gave in, however, to the judgment of his fellow-Commissioners. The board also amended the rules as to age. In the future no man over thirty years old will be appointed. Heretofore applicants have been appointed up to thirty-five.

Upon the suggestion of Commissioner Roosevelt, the board will make an investigation of the system of getting character reports of applicants. Mr. Roosevelt said that he knew of a case where a gentleman who appeared for a candidate did not know the man at all.

The resignation of George E. Wagner, who was clerk to Commissioner Murray, was accepted, and Louis S. Posner was appointed as private secretary and stenographer to Commissioner Parker at a salary of $1,000. Capt. Creeden sent this letter to the board:

"To the Honorable Board of Police Commissioners:

"Genelemen: On Dec. 28, 1894, I filed my application to be placed upon the retired list at an annual pension of $1,375. The hostile attitude of the gentlemen then constituting your honorable body pointed to this as the only apparent means of preserving the benefits of the pension to my old age and my growing family. I now beg leave to withdraw that application and to retain my position as Captain of Police. I have no other means of support, and have been bred to no other occupation. I am in good health and capable of serving for a long time to come the department which I have already served over thirty years. Therefore feel it my duty to retain a position whose duties I am capable of fulfilling, and the salary of which will enable me to support my family."

The application was laid over, and so also were the applications of Patrolmen Patrick Sullivan and Edward Gillespie. Surgeon John H. Dorn asked to be retired, but his application was refused, and Dr. Dorn will be retained, temporarily at least, to assist in the examination of applicants.

The Commissioners considered the cases of members of the force who have been reported by the Board of Police Surgeons to be permanently disabled. There were retired on pensions of $700 a year Patrolman Edward Shalvey of City Hall, Patrolman William Schnider of the steamboat squad, Patrolman Horace Van Raust of the steamboat squad, Patrolman John Denniston of Tremont, and Patrolman William J. Hinston of the Central Office.

Patrolman William Wines of the East Twenty-second Street station, who has been only thirteen years on the force, was retired on $400 a year. His record showed that he had been charged with frequenting saloons on his post, which led Commissioner Parker to observe: "Cirrhosis of the liver might be encouraged by such visits." This remark cost Wines $50 a year for the balance of his life, for the board, taking into consideration Commissioner Parker's observation reduced Wines's pension from $450 to $400.

Capt. Schmittberger's application for extended leave of absence was denied, the surgeons reporting that he was not permanently disabled or in need of a long vacation. Capt. Schmittberger, consequently, may not go to Carlsbad.

The surgeons reported that Capt. Haughey was sick, and an additional leave of absence was granted to him.

President Roosevelt offered a resolution that the commanding officer of each precinct be directed to report to the Commissioners the clubs political or semi-political and all clubs and associations to which each member of the force under them belongs. This action was taken to ascertain whether any member of the department has disregarded the resolution passed at the last meeting prohibiting policemen from belonging to political clubs. The Captains are to report by June 1. President Roosevelt said he had received a number of statements that certain officers belonged to the Pequod Club, (ex-Commissioner Sheehan's club,) and also that a number were members of the Michael T. Donnegan Association.

"Michael T. Donnegan, I am told," said Mr. Roosevelt, "is a policeman. Of course, it is claimed that all these clubs are social organizations, but they are political clubs without any question. When we get the reports of the Captains, if we find any policemen to be members of any clubs, we will decide what these clubs are."

Col. Silas Burr, State Civil Service Commissioner, called on President Roosevelt during the meeting of the board. The Commissioners conferred with him about the civil service rules and regulations adopted by the board, which must have the approval of the State Civil Service Commissioners. Col. Burr was told of the modifications which had been made as to age and height. He said the rules which the board had adopted would be approved. The Chief Clerk was directed to send word to the New-York Civil Service Commission, at Albany, that the Police Board had adopted the rules and regulations already established by the New-York City Civil Service Commissioners and requesting their approval.

The cases of Sergt. William O'Toole and Detective Sergeant William E. Frink, against whom indictments for bribery have been dismissed, and whose applications to be retired are pending, were reported to the Committee on Pensions for report. The men are under suspension. Commissioner Andrews brought before the board the following letter, received by him from August M. Miller of 237 Willis Avenue, an ex-Sergeant of police.

New-York, May 13.

Commissioner A. D. Andrews:

Dear Sir: In looking over the papers a few days since, I saw Capts. Copeland and Pickett mentioned as veterans of the war. Now, as an old ex-Sergeant, I would suggest, before you promote either of them, that their earlier records be looked into. In 1863 Capt. Copeland was sent, with 300 members of the force, to Riker's Island, in the East River, to quell a disturbance created by one of the regiments waiting at that place to be armed and sent to Washington. I was in charge of a squad from the First Precinct. That is as far as the Captain went to the war. The records of the department, if not destroyed, will confirm my statement.

Now, as to Capt. Pickett, it has been a matter of common talk among members, ex-members of the force, and heard by me many times, that the Captain, during the draft riots, when United States soldiers were shot and murdered in Second Avenue, was on the opposite side as a leader. I was during the riots Acting Captain of the Eighth Precinct, the Captain having sought a place of safety. These things can all be proved by the records and old blotters. I have known the Captain since he was appointed and been associated with him as Sergeant, and never in all that time did I hear him speak on the war or draft riots.

Now, as to Capt. Killilea, (suspended under a criminal charge,) I speak from personal knowledge in this subject, and would appear before you at any time to verify my statement. I was dismissed from the force on a trumped-up charge, instigated by Sergt. Pickert, and carried out in 1877 by his right bower in Tammany Hall, Inspector McDermott. Afterward I made a charge of bribery against Capt. Killilea. I received a check for $200 or $300 from the proprietor of a hall in Forty-fourth street, near Ninth avenue, to carry on a disreputable hall at his rooms, and to keep it going all Saturday night and till 7 A. M. Sunday. The check was payable to bearer. His ordinance man, Gerald Gaffney, used to do the cashing business.

I made a charge against the Captain, Gaffney resigned from the force, and another witness, Charles Edgar, skipped. The case was dismissed. I could tell you enough about Killilea to fill a large book. Respectfully yours, AUGUST M. MILLER.

At Police Headquarters it was said that Miller was dismissed from the force Feb. 16, 1875. Capt. Killilea is attached to the Thirty-second Precinct. At present he is under suspension. He was indicted for bribery by the Grand Jury.

Capt. Copeland is in command of the patrol boat, and Capt. Pickett is in charge of the West Thirtieth street squad. Commissioner Andrews said it was evident that animus prompted the sending of the letter. It was referred to Chief Byrnes.

THE CUSHING WILL CRUISE TO KEY WEST

She Will Test the Feasibility of the Inside Course.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The torpedo boat Cushing left the Washington Navy Yard this morning for Key West, Fla., under orders to make the voyage as much as possible without going into the Atlantic Ocean and at such speed as will enable her to return to Newport, R. I., about June 15.

The object of this trip is to demonstrate the advantages of the inland route along the United States coast line from the Gulf of Mexico to Newport in time of war, Newport being the torpedo station, where it is proposed by naval strategists to maintain a large torpedo float, which, in times of necessity, could be sent expeditiously to any point east of the Rocky Mountains without exposure to attack from sea-going vessels. The portion of the route from Norfolk to Newport by Chesapeake Bay, Delaware River, Raritan Canal, and Long Island is familiar to Lieut. Fletcher, commanding the Cushing, who has made a report upon it for the guidance of other officers. For several months he has been studying the coast charts south of Norfolk, to find what channels afford the needed depth of five and a half feet at ordinary tide.

The Cushing will go by way of the Potomac to Norfolk, thence by canal to the chain of North Carolina canals, Currituck, Pamlico Cove, and Bogue, past Beaufort. For a few miles from Cape Fear to Winyaw Bay she will probably be compelled to run out to sea, but the rest of the way is inland through the channels of the sea islands all the way past Jacksonville, and along the Florida coast, until she will be forced outside from Jupiter to Biscayne Bay, whence Key West can easily be reached through passages among the Keys.

Naval officers expect to prove that, with less than fifty miles of sand cutting, the interior route is practical from the Gulf to Cape Cod.

SALE OF THE MARYLAND STEEL COMPANY

It Is Bought In on Behalf of the Reorganization Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.—The entire property of the Maryland Steel Company was offered at public auction to-day at the Philadelphia Exchange. The property was bought in by Effingham B. Morris on behalf of the Reorganization Committee, of which he is Chairman, for $2,000,000, the amount of the bonded indebtedness. He was the only bidder.

Application will shortly be made to the State Department at Harrisburg for a new charter for the Pennsylvania Steel Company, which owns the stock of the Maryland company, and when this shall be secured and other matters pertaining to the reorganization arranged, the concern will be taken out of the receivers' hands. It is believed that the receivers will be discharged in about sixty days.

The stockholders of the old company have subscribed $1,500,000 in cash for preferred stock in the new company, and creditors with claims aggregating $5,300,000 will be paid at the rate of 40 per cent. in cash and the balance in consolidated bonds of the Pennsylvania Steel Company and the Maryland Steel Company.

Attempted Wife Murder and Suicide.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.—Eli Williams, colored, this morning, while supposedly insane, started a fire in the cellar of his residence, 129 North Juniper Street, and then hit his wife Mary, who was asleep in bed, in the head with an axe. He then blew out his brains with an old musket. Although the woman's skull was crushed in, she ran to the street in her night clothes and gave the alarm, and the fire was soon extinguished. She will die. Williams was insane.

Diamond Cutters Try Again.

Nine diamond cutters came to this country about two months ago in charge of one Van Reed, and after being detained for nearly four weeks on Ellis Island were sent back to Antwerp on account of violation of the contract labor law.

Word was received in this city yesterday that these same men left Antwerp May 2, bound for Montreal, with Philadelphia as their ultimate destination.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending May 18 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

THURSDAY.—At 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Augusta Victoria, via Southampton and Hamburg; at 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 11 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Adria; at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Herain, from Mobile.

FRIDAY.—At 1 PM for Cape Gracias, per steamship Taff, (letters for Jamaica, Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Taff";) at *3 PM for Santa Martha and Carthagena, per steamship Yumuri, from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Suldal, from Mobile; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

SATURDAY.—At 7 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Touraine, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Touraine";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown; at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Muriel, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Muriel";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, per steamship Alleghany, (letters for other parts of Colombia and for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alleghany";) at 10 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Silvia; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seguranca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 11 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia";) at 1 PM for Jamaica, per steamship Turkish Prince; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Morgan, from New-Orleans.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 19 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 21 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to May *26 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to May *27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after May 24 and up to June *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing Mondays and Thursdays from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:30 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day. After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., May 10, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA.

Werra	May 18, 10 A. M.		Genoa
Ems	June 1, 11 A. M.		Genoa
Werra	June 22, 10 A. M.		Genoa
Kaiser W. II.	July 13, 10 A. M.		Genoa
Werra	July 27, 10 A. M.		Genoa
Kaiser W. II.	Aug. 17, 10 A. M.		Genoa

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $80 and upward; II. cabin, $50 and $60; round trip, $100 and $110.

Lahn, Tu., May 21, 4 PM.		Saale, Tu., June 11, 9 AM	
Fulda, Sa., May 25, 11 AM		Lahn, Tu., June 18, 4 PM	
Trave, Tu., May 28, 9 AM		Fulda, Sat., Je. 22, 11 AM	
Kaiser W. II., 4 PM		Spree, Tu., Je. 25, 10 AM	
Havel, Thur., Je. 6, 8 AM		Ems, Sat., June 29, 10 AM	

SPRING SAILINGS, 1895.

Havel,	Tues., July 2	Havel,	Tues., July 30
Saale,	Sat., July 6	Saale,	Sat., Aug. 3
Trave,	Tues., July 9	Aller,	Tues., Aug. 6
Lahn,	Tues., July 16	Trave,	Sat., Aug. 10
Fulda,	Sat., July 20	Lahn,	Tues., Aug. 13
Soree,	Tues., July 23	Fulda,	Sat., Aug. 17
Ems,	Sat., July 27	Spree,	Tues., Aug. 20

NOTICE.

Steamers land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special trains for London.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS LINE
to London, Paris, and Hamburg.
New-York-Southampton-(London Paris)-Hamburg.

Holding the record for fastest time on this route.

A. Victoria, My. 16, 9 AM.		A. Victoria, Je. 8, 9 AM	
Normannia, May 23, 11 AM		Normannia, Je. 20, 11 AM	
P. Bismarck, My. 30, 11 AM		Hermann, Je. 27, 11 AM	
Columbia, Je. 6, 11 AM		Columbia, July 6, 11 AM	

I. Cabin, $95 and upward; II. Cabin, $60.

NOTICE.—After July 1 Express steamers will touch at CHERBOURG on their way to and from Southampton and Hamburg. Special trains to Paris. Direct route to Paris without Channel crossing.

TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.

Cruise to NORWAY and NORTH Cape, also to SPITZBERGEN—New-York, Hamburg, Hardanger Fjord, Odde, Molde, Romsdalsfjord, Veblungsnaes, Trondhjem, North Cape, Spitzbergen, Tromsoe, Lofoten Islands, Raftsund, Digermulen, Vestfjord, Storfjord, Geirangerfjord, Marok, Sognefjord, Balholm, Selmehavn, Bergen, Hamburg, New-York—by the AUGUSTA VICTORIA in JUNE, and the COLUMBIA in JULY.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.

NEW-YORK	May 22	ST. LOUIS	June 26
PARIS	May 29	NEW-YORK	July 3
ST. LOUIS	June 5	PARIS	July 10
NEW-YORK	June 12	ST. LOUIS	July 17
PARIS	June 19	NEW-YORK	July 24

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.

FRIESLAND	May 22	WAESLAND	June 19
RHYNLAND	May 29	FRIESLAND	June 26
WESTERNLAND	June 5	RHYNLAND	July 3
NOORDLAND	June 12	WESTERNLAND	July 10

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Pier 14, North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

CUNARD LINE.
CUNARD LINE
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Lucania,	May 18, 4 M.	Umbria,	June 8, 3 P. M.
Etruria,	May 25, 3 P. M.	Lucania,	June 15, 10 A. M.
Campania,	Je. 1, 11 A. M.	Etruria,	June 22, 3 P. M.

EXTRA SAILING.

AURANIA.....From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St. Thursday, July 4, M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Excursion tickets at low rates and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & Co., General Agents.

16th Year.—DE POTTER'S
SELECT PARTIES
leave New-York June 12, per "New-York," for Tour of Norway, North Cape, Sweden, Russia, &c., June 22, per "Etruria," annual Long Summer Tour of Europe, June 26, per "Friesland," Vacation Tour. Each tour a veritable Voyage de Luxe. Programmes free. DE POTTER, 1,122 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Majestic,	May 22, 3 PM	Majestic,	June 19, 2 PM
Germanic,	May 29, 10 AM	Germanic,	June 26, 9 A

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale of the Old Asbury Methodist Church Property.

A BUSINESS BUILDING IN ITS PLACE

The Improved Property Already Rented for Ten Years—A Fifth Avenue Sale—Heirs Buy at Bradhurst Sale.

Messrs. M. & L. Hess have sold for the Trustees of the Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church, to Boehm & Coon, the Asbury Church property at the southeast corner of Washington Place and Washington Square East, 80 by 109.6, at about $300,000. The purchasers will at once remove the church building and erect a seven-story warehouse, which has already been rented by the Messrs. Hess to a well-known firm for ten years. The alteration of this site completes the series of changes which has transformed the east side of Washington Square. First came the Benedick apartment house, years ago. Recently, in quick succession, have followed the erection of a large business building on the northerly corner of Fourth Street and the American Book Company's structure—now nearing completion—on the site of the old University Building. The last services were held in the Asbury Church edifice on Oct. 8, 1893. Four months before the congregation had united with that of the Washington Square Church.

It was reported yesterday that Mr. Jeremiah C. Lyons had sold the four-story and basement brownstone building 391 Fifth Avenue, 28 by 130, to Mrs. Minturn, at something over $200,000. It is rented for business purposes for several years.

Mr. C. E. Schuyler has sold for T. H. Thomas, to Dr. C. W. Cutler, the three-story dwelling 135 West Seventy-sixth Street, 18 by 60 by 102.2.

Dr. H. B. Chapin has bought the three-story and mansard-roof dwelling 41 West Fiftieth Street, 15 by 100.5, Columbia College leasehold.

The principal attraction in the auction room at 111 Broadway yesterday was the offering by Mr. William Kennelly of the Bradhurst property, including several pieces of business realty and thirty-eight lots up town. The interest was materially lessened, however, by the announcement that the sale of the piece at 366 Broadway was adjourned for a month and by the evident buying in on behalf of the heirs. All that were bought by outsiders were four lots, at $3,600 each, on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 150 feet west of the Boulevard, and the four-story brick-front flat, with store, 2,127 First Avenue, 25 by 75, at $10,100. The prices paid by heirs and the names of those to whom the parcels were struck down are as follows: 105 John Street, between Pearl and Cliff Streets, 19.7 by about 60 by irregular, with four-story brick building, C. A. Jackson, $21,200; 113 to 119 John Street, triangular plot, with point touching the northeast corner of Pearl Street, 91 by 90 by 25.11, with four-story brick building, C. C. Bradhurst, $40,600; four lots, each 25 by 99.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 125 feet east of the Boulevard, $5,500 each, L. J. Phillips; four lots, each 25 by 99.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, beginning 150 feet west of the Boulevard, $3,200 each, L. J. Phillips; three lots, same dimensions, north side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 225 feet west of the Boulevard, $3,750 each, L. J. Phillips; five lots, same dimensions, south side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 250 feet west of the Boulevard, $3,800 each, L. J. Phillips, and four-story flat, with stores, 2,125 First Avenue, west side, 50.11 feet north of One Hundred and Ninth Street, 25 by 75, C. A. Jackson, $9,600.

Mr. James L. Wells sold to Henry Holding, at $2,550 and $2,700, respectively, two lots, each 25 by 95, on the south side of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, between Audubon and Eleventh Avenues. Under foreclosure, Mr. Wells sold, at $4,100 each, to the plaintiff, Mary M. More, the two two-and-one-half-story brick dwellings 2,345 and 2,347 Bathgate Avenue, west side, 139.14 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, each 19 by 100.

Mr. Frank Yoran sold, under foreclosure, to Matthew McPhillips, at $13,100, the southeast corner of First Avenue and Seventeenth Street, 23 by 94, with three-story brick tenement and two-story brick building in rear, subject to a lease.

Mr. Henry W. Donald sold, to Millie Mayer, at $12,100, the four-story brick tenement 318 East Twentieth Street, 20 by 92. To Samuel Josephs, at $8,500, he sold a plot 54 by 100, with two-story and attic frame dwelling, on the west side of Third Avenue, between One Hundred and Seventy-eighth and One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Streets; and, to Sarah Greenbaum, at $4,700, he sold a lot, 27 by 100, on the same block, with two-story frame building.

Mr. J. Montgomery Strong sold, under foreclosure, at $5,000, to the plaintiffs, Lambert, Suydam, and another, executors, the plot bounded by Avenue A, One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, and the Harlem River.

Mr. S. De Walltearsy sold, under foreclosure, at $650, to the defendant, Mary Scully, the triangular lot, 88.72 by 21 by 76.6, on the east side of Inwood Avenue, 575 feet south of Wolf Place.

At 59 Liberty Street, Mr. C. A. Berrian sold, to Mark F. Healy, at $3,950, the two-story and attic frame dwelling, on the west side of Ryer Avenue, 150 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, 50 by 145; and Mr. R. V. Harnett sold, to B. Drummond, for the heirs, the George W. Childs property, at Elberon, N. J.

The sales at auction, set down for today at 111 Broadway, except as otherwise stated, are as follows:

By William Kennelly, partition sale, John H. Judge, referee, 211 Lewis Street, west side, 75 feet south of Seventh Street, 17.1¼ by 68.3 by 17 by 70.6, three-story brick and frame building.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, D. P. Ingraham, Jr., referee, 5 Ashland Place, north side, 93.10 feet west of Greenwich Lane, 22.6 by 98.4 by irregular, four-story brick dwelling.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, Thomas P. Wickes, referee, 351 East Eighty-second Street, north side, 100 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 102.2, two-story frame dwelling.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sales, two actions, Henry P. Case, referee, 335 and 337 East Ninety-seventh Street, north side, beginning 110 feet west of Third Avenue, each 30 by 100, two five-story brick tenements. Due on judgment on each, $14,800.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Peter L. Halpin, referee, 53 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, north side, 326 feet west of Park Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brownstone flat. Due on judgment, $5,800.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Ninety-first Street, 75.8½ by 100. Due on judgment, $11,064.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, W. W. Baldwin, referee, northwest corner of First Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street, 80 by 100.11, four five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $46,370.

By Strong & Ireland, partition sale, Noah Davis, referee, 140 Park Row, north side, between Duane and Pearl Streets, 25 by 96, four-story brick building.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward L. Parris, referee, an undivided one-fourth interest in the following: 58 Monroe Street, 25.3 by 92.10 by 25.1½ by 92.8, three-story brick tenement; also 55 Pike Street, 19.11 by 30.4 by 19.6 by 30.4, two story brick tenement; also 105 East Broadway, south side, between Market and Pike Streets, 23.2 by 75, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $1,500.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Elisha K. Camp, referee, 51 West Sixty-eighth Street, north side, 381 feet west of Central Park West, 19 by 100.5, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $26,290.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By R. V. Harnett & Co., auction sales, as follows: Lot, 25 by 100, on south side of East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 150 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue; also, southwest corner of Morris Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, 50 by 95; also four lots, each 25 by 99.11, with two-story frame cottage, on south side of West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 510 feet west of Fifth Avenue; also 59 to 65 West Eighty-eighth Street, four four-story and basement brownstone dwellings, each 20 by 100.8.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Eleventh Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, five-story brick dwelling, by Robert Miller of 645 Eighth Avenue; cost, $14,000.

Lawson Street, north side, 213 feet east of Prospect Avenue, three-story frame tenement, by Tillie Keppler, 985 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street; cost, $4,000.

No. 47 Leroy Street, five-story and basement brick flat, by Charles B. Cosse of 10 West Thirty-ninth Street; cost, $20,000.

Boulevard, west side, 202.2 feet south of Eighty-fourth Street, six-story brick flat, by Frank P. Forster, 140 West Nineteenth Street; cost, $30,000.

No. 65 Murray Street, seven-story brick store and warehouse, by Zela Gibbs of 160 West Fifty-ninth Street; cost, $80,000.

Broadway, southwest corner of Twenty-eighth Street, ten-story brick store and office building, by Baudouine estate—Hotel Majestic; cost, $121,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, north side, 90 feet east of Fifth Avenue, two five-story brick flats, by Louis Wirth of 72 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street; cost, $40,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, northeast corner of Fifth Avenue, four five-story brick flats, by same; cost, $105,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, southeast corner of Fifth Avenue, four five-story brick flats, by same; cost, $105,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, south side, 90 feet east of Fifth Avenue, two five-story brick flats, by same; cost, $45,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 88 feet east of Eighth Avenue, five-story brick flat, by Equitable Life Assurance Society, of 120 Broadway; cost, $30,000.

Sixty-fourth Street, south side, and East River, by Adam Niedlinger, alterations to two-story brick storage and engine room; cost, $500.

Bleecker Street, northeast corner of Eighth Avenue, by Edward Kilpatrick, alterations to seven-story brick hotel; cost, $500.

105 West Thirty-eighth Street, by Charlotte D. Gilbert, alterations to four-story and basement brick store and tenement; cost, $200.

No. 575 Greenwich Street, by Jacob D. Ackerman, alterations to two-story brick stable; cost, $350.

No. 176 West Seventy-second Street, by David S. Brown, alterations to four-story and basement brick private school; cost, $10,000.

No. 356 West Fourty-fourth Street, by Karoline Muller, alterations to five-story brick flat; cost, $2,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, May 15.

SNIFFEN COURT, w s, 59.3 ft s of 36th St, 159 ft w of 3d Av, 19.4x41; Randolph Guggenheimer and wife to Solomon Guggenheimer.....$16,000

17TH ST, 643 East; Elizabeth Stadler to Thomas R. Wilson and another.. 1

23D ST, 129 West; Marin Le Brun Cooper and wife to Agnes M. Mott and another..... 40,000

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 46.8 ft s of 35th St, 25.10x100; Anna W. Bell to Edward Bell..... 1

26TH ST, 244 West; Caroline P. Vogel, widow and executrix, and another, executors of Charles P. Vogel, to John J. Bogert..... 11,500

24TH ST, 221 West; Edward F. De Belxedon and wife to Cornelius F. Kingsland..... 14,300

14TH ST, n s, 320.6 ft e of 3d Av, 28.6x103.3; William B. Bristow, referee, to Albert J. Adams..... 48,850

71ST ST, 8 West; John B. Smith and wife to Ferdinand T. Hopkins..... 1

93D ST, 50 West; Eunice B. Wallace to Charles C. Guiteau..... 1

87TH ST, 304 West; Martha E. Sturges and husband to Florence M. Brush..... 10

77TH ST, 164 West; William J. Nicklas to Emma F. Parraga..... 1

COLUMBUS AV, 566; Diedrich Schnakenberg and another to Matilda Mickells..... 1

82D ST, s s, 175 ft w of West End Av, 25x102; Frank L. Smith and wife to Frederick Haas..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Joseph E. Weed to same..... 1

3D AV, 891-889; Ida C. Sykes to William Radam..... 100

SAME PROPERTY; Rachel A. Rossin and Carrie Goldsmith to same.. 100

SAME PROPERTY; Ingomar Goldsmith and another, executors of Isaac Rosenfeld to same..... 73,750

91ST ST, n s, 325 ft e of 3d Av, 2.9x —x20x75x100.8; Louis Marshall, referee, to George Ehret..... 16,000

81ST ST, 149 East; Mary Conlan and Margaret Gannon to John L. E. Meyer..... 36,000

81ST ST, 147 East; same to Charles R. Schminke..... 37,000

73D ST, 202 East; Mary Ann Boyle to Elias Kempner..... 13,500

INTERIOR LOT, 125 ft e of 3d Av, at n e corner lot of estate of Fanshaw, 90x—; Louis Marshall, referee, to Jacob Ruppert..... 8,000

2D AV, 1,331; Lazarus Baum and wife to Jacob Regensberg and wife..... 26,500

LEXINGTON AV, 1,473; Eva P. Graff to William J. Nicklas..... 1

1ST AV, e s, 25.8 ft n of 87th St, 25x80; Regina Prosintz to John J. Sullivan..... 22,000

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 60.5 ft n of 65th st, 20x70; Eliza A. Lynch and husband to Thomas J. Cummins... 16,000

94TH ST, 21 East; Martin J. Earley, referee, to Thomas J. Dunn..... 5,200

76TH ST, s s, 93.6 ft e of 1st Av, 24.6x80; Hans V. Graefe and wife to Joseph I. Ringenbach..... 11,700

75TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 2d av, 25x102.2; Henry Greenbaum and wife to Joseph H. Hoffmann and wife..... 13,500

MADISON AV, w s, 56.1 ft s of 43d st, 25.4x76.2; Anna M. Clarke and others, executors of Benjamin G. Clarke and others, to William S. Hawk and another..... 70,000

MADISON AV, 326; William S. Hawke and others to James J. Belden..... 1

133D ST, s s, 160 ft e of Lenox av, 25x99.11; James V. Donovan and wife to Sarah N. Knight..... 1

128TH ST, s s, 310 ft w of 5th av, 75x99.11; Annie F. Parsons and husband to Edward Buhlman..... 1

117TH ST, 230 East; Lottie Muller to Thomas W. Grimley..... 10,500

124TH ST, 409 East; Augusta Von Fell to William Pleuss and wife.. 1

125TH ST, n s, 155 ft e of 3d av, 100x99.11; Mitchell A. C. Levy to Levy Mrs. Mitchell..... 1

LENOX AV, 342; Edward Hirsh and wife to Louis A. Koeisch and another..... 26,000

LENOX AV, 342 and 344; Edward Oppenheimer and wife to Edward Hirsh..... 1

128TH ST, s s, 310 ft w of 5th Av, 75x99.11; Charles H. Parsons to Annie F. Parsons..... 100

133D ST, 4 East; Wilbur Larremore, referee, to Agnes Ernst..... 2,900

119TH ST, s w corner of Avenue A, 75x81.11; Thomas H. Young and another to Sarah T. Boulger..... 1

114TH ST, 101 East; Francis Mitchell and wife to Samuel Josephs..... 26,500

CHAMBERS ST, 115; Henry G. Trevor and wife to Irving Savings Institution..... 62,500

MADISON ST, 327; Louis Levinson to Sarah Levinson..... 1

WASHINGTON ST, 51; James H. Jenks to Simon P. Flannery..... 1

RUTGERS PLACE, 3; Eva Kaye to Joseph M. Alexander..... 1

BEEKMAN ST, 138 and 140; Helen S. Cutting to Walter L. Suydam..... 1

HESTER ST, 176; James H. Reiman and wife to John Sbarbaro..... 30,000

6TH ST, s s, 110 ft w of Avenue C, 64x97; Mary Ehrmann to Hattie Strek..... 1

INTERIOR LOT, centre line block, between 7th and 8th Sts, 258.3 ft w of Avenue C, 5.1x20; Charles Ruff and others to Joseph Schilling and others..... 100

GREAT JONES ST, 40; Ferdinand T. Hopkins and wife to John B. Smith..... 30,000

21ST ST, 230 West; Christopher Fine and wife to George P. Fine..... 12,000

14TH ST, n s, 425 ft w of 7th Av, 31.7x irregular; Harris Mandelbaum and wife to John Farrell.. 1

31ST ST, 36 West; Francis E. Johnson and wife to Caroline R. Brown and others, executors, &c..... 80,000

2D AV, 2,390; Michael Elias and wife to Charles Levy..... 1

MADISON AV, s w corner of 105th St, 100.11x70; William H. Hall, Jr., to Peter Vollmer..... 1

122D ST, n s, 119.3 ft e of 6th Av, 18.7x100.11; John Day and wife to Walter F. Silleck..... 1

150TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 150x99.11; Mary E. Field to Jacob Hess..... 30,000

SAME PROPERTY; Jacob Hess to Samuel J. Ashley and another..... 1

28TH ST, s s, being Lots 51 and 52, map of C. Ray, 21.5x98.9; also, West End Av, w s, 75.11 ft s of 102d St, 25x100; Elizabeth Meyers to Alexander Walker and another..... 100

137TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of Lenox Av, 30x99.11; Sarah V. Knight to James V. Donvan..... 10,000

113TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 200x100.11; Samuel W. Browne and another to David Frank and another..... 60,000

101ST ST, s s, 252 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; David H. Levy and wife to John Kress..... 1

EBENCOMBE AV, e s, 80.10 ft s of 137th St, 17.6x90; John Demorest to Sanford S. Gowday..... 15,000

8TH AV, s e corner of 114th St, 100.11 x100; the executors of Thomas Gerty, deceased, to same..... 51,000

SAME PROPERTY; James A. Geraty and another, trustees of Thomas Geraty, deceased, to same..... 1

118TH ST, s w corner of 7th Av, 99.9 x100.11; Henry Oppenheimer to John J. Farley..... 1

8TH AV, s w corner of 117th St, 25.2 x100; Mary N. and John Townshend to Samuel Bernard..... 22,000

BOULEVARD, w s, 99.11 ft s of 131st St, 50x75; John Flynn and wife to Simon H. Stern..... 1

115TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Grand Boulevard, 25x100.11; same to same.. 1

148TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Grand Boulevard, 25x99.11; same to same.. 1

114TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Boulevard, 100x100.11; same to same..... 1

GRAND BOULEVARD, w s, 25.11 ft n of 113th St, 75x100; same to same. 1

168TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 10th Av, 25 x106.4x25.3x102.8; Mary A. and William Klein to Henry Schweckendick. 7,300

142D ST, n s, 275 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; James T. Barry and wife to Julia S. Wittschen..... 16,500

142D ST, n s, 275 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; James T. Barry and wife to executors of John G. Wittschen.. 16,500

150TH ST, n s, 300.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x118.5; Charles L. McGlade to Maria McGlade..... 1

150TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x118.5; same to same.. 1

60TH ST, s s, 115 ft e of Avenue A, 64x97; Mary A. Anderson, referee, to Mary Ehrmann..... 4,000

LOTS 59 and 61, Block 2,511, map of Kemp estate; John F. Kaiser and wife to Frederick L. Brewer..... 9,000

167TH ST, w s, 52.9 ft w of Kelly St, 50x75; Edward T. Brosch and wife and Matthew Brosche to C. J. Kelly and another.....omitted

WESTCHESTER AV, s e corner of Union Av, 117.11x83.6x54.4x14.6; Simon Danzig and Gabriel S. Kutz to Herman Schmuck..... 22,500

1ST AV, s e s, part of Lot 47, map of Clarendon; 24x132 to Donaghy's Brook, x24x134; William H. Thiemann to Charles J. Thiemann..... 1

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 37, and Cherry St, 48 and 48¼; Alice Keteltas to Philip D. Keteltas and others..... 1

LIBERTY ST, 131; Denison P. Cheseboro and another to John H. Browning..... 1

CHERRY ST, n s, 13.5 ft e of Roosevelt St, 25x50x irregular; Eugene and William A. Keteltas to Eugene M. Keteltas..... 6,500

Recorded Leases.

BROOKS, Jeremiah T., to Frank M. Lupton and others; 243 Bowery, four lofts, 5 years..... $1,500

BEAR, Amabe, to Frank Bradke; s w corner of Avenue D and 8th St, store, &c., 3 years..... 960

DEFENDORF, Mary, and others, to Martin Fuerst and another; 382 Bowery, 5 years..... 1,200

FINE, Christopher, and others to Mary MacDougal; 36 West 24th St, 5½ years.....1,500, 1,800

GENTZLINGER, Henry, to John Hertel; 223 5th St, e half store floor, 3 years..... 480

GILROY, James, executor of John Gilroy, to Michael Sullivan; 2,061 2d Av, 10 years..... 2,400

LUTZ, Charles, to Amanda Hoemssen; 155 1st Av, store, 2 11-12 years. 600

MARCULESCU, Solomon, to Julius A. Sachs; 37 Ridge St, store, 3 years..... 840

TOCH, Henry M., executor of B. Toch estate, to Frank M. Lupton and others; 35 Bowery, five upper floors, 4 years..... 3,600

WOLF, Jacob, to L. Baumann & Co., 1,421 and 1,423 3d Av, 10 years.3,500, 6,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ADAMS, Albert J., to McClosky Butt; n s of 14th St, 320.6 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year.....$45,000

BOGERT, John J., and wife to Mary Horler; s s of 26th St, 279.2 ft e of 8th Av, 4 years..... 3,000

BECKER, John F., and wife to John Overbeck; n s of 54th St. 264 ft w of Lexington Av, 3 years..... 8,000

BERNARD, Samuel, to Mary N. Townshend; s w corner of 8th Av and 117th St, 1 year..... 5,000

COOPER, Joseph G., and others to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; s s of 23d St, 175 ft w of 6th Av, 2 years. 40,000

EGAN, Peter, and wife to Francis Bourne, as administrator; n s of Leggett Av, 95 ft e of Hewitt Place, 3 years..... 2,000

ERNST, Agnes, and another to Asa Heinemann and others, trustees; 4 East 133d St, 3 years..... 4,000

SAME to same; same property, 3 years..... 4,000

FARRELL, John, to Harris Mandelbaum; n s of 14th St, 425 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year..... 4,000

FARLEY, John J., to Henry Oppenheimer; s w corner of 118th St and 7th Av, 1 year..... 27,500

FRANK, David, and others to Samuel W. Bourne and others; s s of 118th St, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year..... 15,000

GOLDSMITH, Gabriel, to Charles E. Tracy and another, trustees; 26 to 30 Beecker St, and 318 and 320 Mott St, 5 years..... 80,000

GOETTE, Herman, and wife to Adelia A. Archer; 342 West 16th St, 3 years..... 10,000

GUITEAU, Charles C., to E. B. Wallace; 50 West 93d St, 1 year..... 3,000

GOERLITZ, Lizzie, and others, to German Savings Bank of the City of New-York; 205 to 209 East 38th St, 1 year..... 35,000

HIRSCH, Isaac, and wife to New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company; s s of 94th St, 200 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years..... 25,000

HOFFMANN, Joseph A., and another to Henry Greenbaum; n s of 75th St, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year..... 375

HALPIN, Bernard, and wife to H. B. Perkins; e s of Perry Av, 25 ft n of Ozark St, 3 years..... 3,500

HESS, Jacob, to Mary E. Field; s s of 150th St, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 2 years..... 9,000

HALL, William H., Jr., to William H. Hall; s e corner of 1st Av and 116th St, 3 years..... 23,500

KIRCHNER, Michael and another to F. J. Schind; n s of 148th St, 125 ft e of Brook Av, 1 year..... 1,000

KOLLSCH, Louis A., and another to Edward Hirsch; 342 Lenox Av, 3 years..... 16,000

KAUGHRAN, John E., to Max Herzog, as executor; 103 West 74th St, 3 years..... 20,000

KRESS, John, and wife to William Hoffmann; n s of 55th St, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year..... 3,000

KRESS, John, to D. H. Levy; s s of 101st St, 252 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 3,000

LEHMAN, Moses, and others to United States Trust Company of New-York; s w corner of 119th St and Pleasant Av, 5 years..... 8,000

MEYER, John L. E., to Mary Carlan and another; n s of 81st St, 95 ft e of Lexington Av, (two mortgages,) 5 years..... 2,400

MICHAELIS, Matilda, to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 75.8 ft s of 88th St., 4 years..... 27,000

MOTT, Minnie M., to Edmund E. Murphy; 243 West 20th St, 3 years. 14,000

OPPENHEIMER, Solomon, to Mayer Katzenberg; w s Sniffen Court, 59.3 ft s of 36th St, 3 years, (two mortgages)..... 7,000

PLATT, Jane A. C., and another to John S. Watkins; n s of 126th St, 175 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year..... 1,500

PARRAGA, Emma F., to F. J. Tilford, as trustee; 164 West 77th St, 5 years..... 19,500

PERCEVAL, Charles, to Louis Perceval; n s of Clinton Place, 77.7 ft e of 6th Av, 3 years..... 7,000

RADAM, William, to Ingomar Goldsmith and another; 889 and 891 3d Av, 3 years..... 53,750

RINGENBACH, Josephine, to Henry Graefe and another; s s of 76th St, 93.6 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years..... 5,000

REDFIELD, Augusta, to Fanny Frankenthaler; s s of 127th St, 212.6 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years..... 6,000

REGENSBERG, Jacob, and wife to Lazarus Baum; 1,831 2d Av, 1 year.. 5,500

SCHNUGG, Francis J., and wife to Paullne Myers and others, n s of 126th St, 250 ft e of Columbus Av, 5 years..... 15,000

SAME to same; n s of 126th St, 225 ft e of Columbus Av, 5 years..... 15,000

SCHMINKE, Charles R., to Mary Conlan and another; 147 East 81st St, 2 years..... 3,000

SIETZ, Frank A., to Margaret A. Gearty and another, executors; s e corner of 8th Av and 114th St, 2 years..... 13,000

SENN, Mary E., and another to A. K. K. Mackay, trustee; 137 West 87th St, 5 years..... 7,000

SCHMUCK, Herman, and wife to H. R. Dater; s e corner of Westchester and Union Avs, 3 years..... 68,000

SAME to Simon Danzig and another; same property, installments..... 12,850

SCARBORO, John, to L. A. Delano; 176 Hester St, 5 years..... 12,000

SULLIVAN, John J., to Regina Prosnitz; 1,670 1st Av, 3 years..... 7,000

SCHWECKENDICK, Henry, and wife to John O'Neill; s w corner of Amsterdam Av and 61st St, 5 years. 7,000

STUDWELL, Mary O., and another to United States Life Insurance Company; n e corner of 8th Av and 122d St, 3 years..... 4,000

THOMAS, Rhodelia L., and another to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 224 and 226 East 119th St, 2 years.. 6,000

TYLER, Elizabeth P., and another to J. R. Wilson; 334 West 88th St, 2 years..... 3,000

VOLLNER, Peter, to Margaret S. Potter and others; s w corner of Madison Av and 105th St, (four mortgages,) 1 year..... 18,500

WITTSCHEN, Julia S., and another to James T. Barry; n s of 142d St, 250 ft e of Willis Av, 2 years..... 1,500

WHITE, Charles B., and another to Mary S. Rushmore; n s of 72d St, 85 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year.. 7,000

SAME to New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company; same property, 3 years..... 35,000

WALKER, Alexander, and others to Johanna Fleischmann and another, executors; e s of Riverside Drive, 64.10 ft s of 104th St, 5 years, two mortgages..... 60,000

ZOLLINGER, Caroline, to East River Savings Institution; s s of 44th St, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year. 12,500

DENNIS, Warren E., and wife to Moses T. Payne and another, trustees; 98 Liberty St, 5 years..... 80,000

FONTHAM, Charles F., and wife to Morris Steinhardt; s s of 99th St, 175 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year.. 21,000

GRUND, Ernst, and wife to F. A. Hamilton and others; w s of King's Bridge Road, Lot 1, map of Luclus Children, demand..... 15,000

HAWKES, Richard W., and J. W. Harren; n s of 113th St, 125 ft e of Fifth Av, demand..... 3,000

MYERS, Nettie, to Mary A. A. Woodcock; s s 132d St, 115 ft w of 7th Av, 5 years..... 12,500

NESSEL, Valentine, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 159 West 102d St, 3 years... 14,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ADAMS, Samuel F., and another to Theodore W. Morris..... $6,400

BOYCE, Adelaide M., to Mary L. Higgins..... 4,500

BLUMENTHAL, Mark, to Annie D. Smith..... 10,000

HEYMAN, Julius M., executor, to Louis Gans..... 15,000

HELLENBERG, Adolph, and another to John H. Zollinger..... 1

HESS, Moses J., to Herzfeld & Co.. 1

KAISER, Joseph, to Henry Krakower..... 1

KAUFMANN, Abraham, to Pauline Kahn..... 16,000

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederick J., to A. C. Feder and others, (five assignments)..... 119,325

O'NEILL, John, to John Hardy.... 5,082

PRETERRE, Pierre E., administrator, &c., to E. J. V. Preterre and others, (three assignments)..... 3

SELIGMAN, Rosalie, and another to Henry Waldeck..... 5,000

THOMPSON, Emma, to R. T. Meeks, guardian..... 1,487

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Susan Alvord, executrix..... 8,500

WEIFFENBACH, Adam, to Herman Mundsheim..... 600

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Pauline K. Schrenkelsen and another, (two mortgages). 16,000

VOLLMER, Peter, to J. B. Kissam. 13,500

Lis Pendens.

MADISON AV, w s, 62.2 ft n of 80th St, 40 ft front; Warren B. Smith against Siegmund T. Meyer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

WEST END AV, w s, 100.5 ft s of 70th St, 50 ft front; John Noonan against Theodore E. Gordon and others, (notice of attachment.)

80TH ST, 100 and 112 West; Frederic J. Middlebrook against Charles H. Parsons and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

181ST ST, s s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25 ft front; Patrick Hopkins against Leo Dinkelspiel and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

28TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 10th Av, 25 ft front; Mayer Gottlieb against Babette Kaufmann and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

117TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 160 ft front; Joseph W. Binney against Tillie E. Smith and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

142D ST, n s, 30 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50 ft front; William J. Hoe against the Freehold Company and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

136TH ST, 243 West; George C. Currier against William Barry, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

SOUTH AND JEFFERSON STS, n w corner; George A. Meyer, trustee, against Teresa H. Hickey and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

JOHN ST, 80 and 82; Jackson St, 30; Pearl St, 5; Madison St, 22 to 26; Henry Keteltas against Alice Keteltas and others, (partition.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

111TH ST, 157 West; Samuel D. Tomback against Morris Wilderman and Jacob Rosenbaum, owners and contractors..... $102

179TH ST and WASHINGTON AV, s w corner; Patrick H. Duffy against Charles W. Combes, owner; Albert Clough, contractor..... 24

6TH AV, 923; Patrick J. Quish against Matilda W. White, owner; James F. Ferris, contractor..... 16

WASHINGTON SQUARE, e s, entire front between Waverley and Washington Places; the Doehring Fire-Proof Construction Company against the University of the City of New-York, owners; L. & E. Weber, contractors..... 13,000

SAME PROPERTY; Perth Amboy Terra Cotta Company against same owners and contractors..... 5,793

Steamer Sunk, Crew Saved.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 15.—The steamer Linden became unmanageable during the gale yesterday afternoon and was beached near here. The crew was rescued by life-savers. Before leaving the wreck, Capt. George McLeod scuttled the ship to prevent its pounding to pieces. The Linden has on board 1,800 tons of copper, valued at $250,000. It is a new steamer, and is valued at $75,000. It is owned in Port Huron. The Linden is fully insured. An attempt will be made to raise the steamer.

Ohio Bank Closed by Death.

MASSILON, Ohio, May 15.—The German Deposit Bank was closed this morning. All of its paper was going to protest. It was explained that the bank was controlled absolutely by the late P. H. Albright, who died without leaving a will. There was therefore no authority for continuing business until an administrator was appointed. J. D. Wetter will be put in charge by the court. Relatives say that Albright died perfectly solvent and that depositors need not fear loss.

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Real Estate at Auction.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE

OF

85 Choice and Valuable Lots

ON

2d AND 3d AVS., 85th, 86th, AND 87th STS.,

BAY RIDGE,

NEAR FORT HAMILTON, L. I.,

30th Ward, Brooklyn.

NEW SHORE ROAD, NEWLY LAID OUT PARK AND DRIVEWAY.

GAS AND WATER ON THE PROPERTY.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION ON

Tuesday, May 21, 1895,

at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesrooms, 111 Broadway, New-York.

By Peter F. MEYER & CO., Auctioneers.

This will close out the entire holding of the Hamilton Land Co., and will be the last opportunity to get lots at reasonable prices in this fast growing and improving neighborhood.

60 per cent. can remain on bonds and mortgages at 5 per cent. for 1, 2 or 3 years.

Titles guaranteed by The Title Guarantee and Trust Co. free of charge to each purchaser.

Access may be had by the 39th St. Ferry and Electric Railroad, which passes the property; by Bridge, via 3d Ave. Electric Cars; by boat direct from Battery, or 8th Ave. Branch of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad.

For maps and particulars apply at the Auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway (basement), New-York.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER.

CHOICE LOTS AT PALISADES PARK.

By order of A. F. SILVERSTONE, Assignee.

AUCTION SALE TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1895,

At 1 o'clock sharp, rain or shine, at the REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE AUCTION ROOM, 59 Liberty Street, New-York.

GREAT CHANCE FOR PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

About 500 Most Beautiful Lots Near the Depot in the Improved Part of PALISADES PARK, N. J.

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MAY REPAIR ITS CAPITAL

Time Granted the Equitable Mutual Fire Insurance Corporation.

MOTION FOR A RECEIVER DENIED

Judge Bookstaver Not Convinced that the Company Has Violated Any Act Under Which It Is Chartered.

The officers of the Equitable Mutual Fire Insurance Corporation, under a decision handed down yesterday by Judge Bookstaver, in the Court of Common Pleas, are to be permitted to make good, if they can, the impairment of capital as found by the State Insurance Department.

Judge Bookstaver said that if this is done within thirty days after due notice is served on the corporation by the Insurance Superintendent he will not appoint a receiver. If, however, the impairment is not made good he will entertain a new motion for the appointment of a receiver.

The application made by the Attorney General some time ago for a receiver of the corporation was denied by Judge Bookstaver. This application was made in proceedings to vacate the charter of the corporation, upon the ground that the company had exceeded its powers, had failed to comply with the provisions of law, and was conducting its business fraudulently. It was charged that the capital of the company had not been paid in, that the company was insolvent and unable to pay its debts, and that its liabilities exceeded its assets by $53,091. The court was, therefore, asked to restrain the officers of the corporation from interfering with its business.

Judge Bookstaver says that under the Laws of 1892, if the Superintendent of Insurance finds the assets of a corporation insufficient to justify its continuance in business, he shall determine the amount of the deficiency and issue a request to the officers of the corporation requiring them to make it good. The Directors of the corporation shall also be held liable if the deficiency shall not be made good within the time required by the Superintendent of Insurance, and in that event the corporation shall be deemed insolvent and may be proceeded against by the Attorney General.

The Judge says that there is no proof of any notice given to the officers of this corporation requiring them to make good any deficiency, neither is there sufficent proof of the insolvency of the corporation. He says that no account has been taken by the Insurance Department, in its computation to determine the question of solvency, of the capital stock notes of the corporation, amounting to $100,000, which must be reckoned as assets.

Judge Bookstaver further says that he is not convinced that the company has violated any act under which it is chartered. As to the contention that the $40,000 cash capital required before a corporation's business could be commenced had not been paid in, the Judge says that he is unable to find that the $40,000 said to have been placed with the Tradesmen's National Bank was not paid in and was not the absolute property of the corporation at the time it began business.

Under the circumstances he thinks the court should proceed with great caution and hesitate long before granting an application of this character, and thereby deal a wound that would be a fatal blow to this corporation. He says the evidence does not show that any public injury is imminent. Irregularities on the part of some of the officers and agents are beyond doubt, but the good faith of the Directors appears to be unquestioned.

In view of all the circumstances, and of the fact that the corporation has expressed a desire to make good any deficiency in cash, the Judge says: "I do not think the court would be warranted in taking any action which would seriously impair, if not utterly ruin, the business that has been built up."

H. SEELIG ACCUSED OF PERJURY

Charged with Swearing Falsely in a Tobacco Insurance Suit.

Henry Seelig, one of the best-known men in the wholesale tobacco trade, and senior partner of Henry Seelig & Co. of 7 Burling Slip, was before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday on extradition proceedings.

Mr. Seelig is wanted in Philadelphia, being charged with having committed perjury at the trial of a suit by Marcos Morales to recover insurance money from the Hartford Fire Insurance Company on tobacco alleged to have been burned at 514 Pine Street, Philadelphia.

United States District Attorney W. Ellery P. Ingraham of Philadelphia conducted the examination yesterday in behalf of the Government. He said that Morales and Seelig were jointly charged with perjury. Seelig was arrested at his home, in this city, on a warrant issued by United States Commissioner Bell of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, who yesterday testified to having sworn Seelig at the time the perjury was committed.

It had been asserted by Marcos Morales that fifty-four cases of tobacco purchased from Seelig & Co., were burned. The Hartford Insurance Company disputed the fact and refused to pay the insurance. The case was tried before Judge Butler in October, 1894. Seelig had testified that he had examined the fragments of tobacco after the fire, and that it was the tobacco shipped by his firm to Morales.

Frank R. Shattuck, attorney for the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, testified yesterday that he had traced the fifty-four cases of tobacco in question to the Pennsylvania Warehouse, at Broad and Callowhill Streets, Philadelphia, that they had been there three months before the fire occurred at Morales's store, and are there to-day. He had, he said, compared all the numbers on the cases now in storage with the numbers on Seelig & Co.'s invoice to Morales. They were identical, with the exception that a fourth figure had been added to the numbers on the cases.

A transcript of Seelig's testimony at the trial was produced and portions of it were read. The tobacco had been shipped from New-York in July, 1893.

About twenty witnesses in the case from Philadelphia and Lancaster County were before Commissioner Shields. The examination was adjourned until June 3.

MUST PAY FOR HIS APPOINTMENT.

Verdict for Mrs. Mary Schoss Against Albert Wagner, Architect.

Albert Wagner, architect of the Third Avenue Railway Company, will have to pay Mrs. Schoss $6,600 as a commission for receiving his appointment to the position he holds.

Mrs. Schoss is the widow of Mr. Wagner's predecessor as architect of the railway company. When Mrs. Schoss's husband died, the President of the road empowered her to name his successor. She made an arrangement with Mr. Wagner by which he agreed to pay her $12,000 for the appointment. He paid her $6,000, but refused to give her any more, on the ground that his commissions had been cut down by the changes made by the road in the erection of its power houses on Third Avenue and on the Bowery.

She brought suit in the Supreme Court, and yesterday a jury, before Chief Justice Sedgwick, brought in a sealed verdict awarding her the full amount claimed, with interest. The court made an extra allowance of $250.

ACCUSED OF SMUGGLING.

J. T. Lyons, a Wholesale Druggist of Montreal, Held in $5,000 Bail.

John T. Lyons, a wholesale druggist of Montreal, Canada, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday, charged with having smuggled large quantities of phenacetine, in pound packages, and other drugs into this country from Europe through Canada.

Lyons was arrested at the Grand Central Station while on his way to Montreal. Custom House officers in this city and Philadelphia had been looking for him for over two years.

Lyons was held in $5,000 bail for examination on May 22.

The Custom House agents refused to speak about the case or to say who the importers were who gave them the information which led to the arrest.

MAYOR STRONG A WITNESS.

Examined in a Suit Against the Central National Bank and Others.

Mayor Strong appeared in the rôle of witness yesterday before Justice Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, Special Term. He was called by the Central National Bank, of which he was President at the time of his election as Mayor.

The action was brought by the banking house of Brown Brothers & Co. against the Central National Bank and others to determine the ownership of 150 bales of burlap, upon which money had been advanced by a number of foreign bankers to Lipman & Co., importers. These bales of burlap were stored in the Terminal Warehouse Company's stores, and $50,000 was obtained from the Central National Bank upon the security of the warehouse receipts. Col. Strong, as President of the Central National Bank, had made the loan. He swore to the fact of the making of the loan simply upon the security of the warehouse receipts. Part of the loan was paid, and now $15,000 remains due. Lipman & Co. failed.

The action now involves about $15,000, and there are a number of foreign bankers who are interested in the outcome of the suit. William B. Hornblower appears for the Central National Bank, and the other lawyers in the case are Bowers & Sands, Lord, Day & Lord, Cary & Whitridge, and Charles N. Harris.

Mayor Strong's examination took but a few moments. The trial will be continued to-day.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES TO A YACHT

Complications Growing Out of Injuries to the Feiseen.

The trial of a suit of peculiar interest to yachtsmen and marine underwriters was begun yesterday before Judge Gildersleeve in the Superior Court.

It is one of a hundred suits brought to recover damages for the steam yacht Feiseen, owned by W. B. Cogswell of Syracuse.

Cogswell alleges that on April 10, 1893, he entered into a contract with Percy Chubb and Charles Myers, by which they agreed to insure the Feiseen for $21,000. The insurance was placed by the defendants, who are underwriters, doing business in the name of Chubb & Son. Cogswell paid the premium of $787.50 for the first year. While in the harbor of New-York on Sept. 9, 1893, the Feiseen's machinery broke down, and while she was being towed by the yacht Vamoose, the Feiseen came into collision with the steamship Guyandotte. When she began to sink the tug Ramsey came to her rescue and towed her to a place of safety. The crew of the Ramsey have brought a suit in the United States District Court to recover $10,000 for salvage.

The present suit, which is a test case, is brought to recover $160, being the one hundredth of the entire damage claimed. The yacht was insured with 100 companies for a total of $21,000, and each company was to bear one hundredth of any loss sustained.

The defense to these suits is that the plaintiff agreed not to take the yacht outside of inland waters. The case was not concluded.

Tax Assessment Set Aside.

The assessment of $183,050, which was placed upon the personal property of the Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company for the year 1891, by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, has been set aside by Justice Ingraham of the Supreme Court, in certiorari proceedings.

The assessment is declared to have been erroneously made, and the judgment of the court directs that the tax of $2,243.22, which was paid under protest, be returned to the company, together with interest and costs of the proceedings.

Fayerweather Will Case Arguments.

The closing arguments in the Fayerweather will case were made yesterday before the General Term of the Supreme Court by Elihu Root and James L. Bishop, representing Amherst, Dartmouth, Hamilton, and Williams Colleges, and the Rochester University.

Messrs. Root and Bishop argued that the decision of Judge Truax in the lower court should be upheld.

The court reserved decision.

NEWS FROM THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Pennington Whitehead has been appointed by Justice Ingraham of the Supreme Court referee to take and state the accounts of Rachel Meyer, who was appointed in November, 1894, as receiver of the property of the Standard Fire Insurance Company in proceedings for voluntary dissolution. The referee is also to ascertain what persons are entitled to share in the distribution of the assets which the receiver still possesses. The receiver has a balance of $15,869 still in his hands. The stockholders have received the par value of their stock and 25 per cent. surplus, and the payment hereafter to be made is the remainder of the surplus.

—Jacob M. Gunst will probably be brought into the Supreme Court to-day under an attachment issued by Justice Ingraham. He is a manufacturing chemist in University Place. He failed yesterday to respond to a writ of habeas corpus obtained by his wife for the production of their two children in court, and Justice Ingraham granted an attachment against him, directing that a precept issue to the Sheriff to find the children.

—John H. Finkbone, a lawyer, was indicted by the Grand Jury yesterday for forgery on the allegation that he forged two checks for $50 and $53 and passed them on Henry Muller, a hotel keeper at Elghth Street and Sixth Avenue. Finkbone is in the Tombs.

—The Grand Jury has refused to find an indictment against John J. Clark, formerly proprietor of the Bijou restaurant, at 504 Sixth Avenue. He was charged with keeping a disorderly house by Police Captain Pickett, who made a raid there recently.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 43 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Calendar of customs appeals.
2149—Ross vs. United States. 1801—Kent vs. same. 1380—F. W. Stemmler & Co. vs. same. 1877—Jaffray & Co. vs. same. 1365—United States vs. Jacquin. 1192—Fawcett vs. United States. 1133—Semon Backe & Co. vs. same. 1455—Oppenheimer vs. same. 2125—Weller & Knight vs. same. 1230—American Trading Company vs. same. 1892—R. J. Godwin & Sons vs. same. 1233—A. A. Vantine & Co. vs. same.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 40 Post Office Building at 10 A. M.
48—American Sugar Refining Company vs. Steamship Indian Prince. 133—Briggs vs. Ferryboat Whitehall. 134—Deats vs. Steamboat Sylvan Shore. 135—McRoberts vs. Steamer Richard Peck. 106—United States vs. Dumper No. 9. 93 to 101—Pacific Mail Steamship Company vs. Dupre. 55—Kutchings vs. Wilson. 116—Hawley vs. Steamship Normannia. 62—Montoni vs. Tug S. E. Babcock. 86—Gypsum Packet Company vs. Horton. 108—United States vs. Tug Howard Carroll. 113—Glennon vs. The Mayor, &c. 69—Minch vs. Tug Victoria. 71—Western Insurance Company vs. Tugs Thomas Purcell, Jr., and Eagle.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P. J.; Follett and Parker, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.
78—Katz vs. Schnaier. 81—Arnoux vs. Phyfe. 89—Everard vs. The Mayor, &c. 41—Davis vs. Guardian Assurance Company. 87—Wamsley vs. H. L. Horton Company.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.
Class I.—1—Eichberg vs. Ryman.
Class II.—2—Crump vs. Tubbs.
Class IV.—3—People vs. St. Nicholas Bank, (matter of Ridder.)
Class VI.—4—Kelly vs. Scott.
Class VII.—5—Pliess vs. Treadwell and Harris Banking Company. 6—Cameron vs. Coffin. 7—Wakemann vs. Everard. 8—United States Cordage Company vs. William Wall Sons' Rope Company. 9—McGovern vs. Yule. 10—Delafon vs. Yule.
Class VIII.—11—New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company vs. Trotter. 12—Matter of C. P. Hawkins Brewing Company. 13—Burrowes vs. Thompson. 14—Matter of Goodrich-Lawton Company. 15—Ward vs. Kountze. 16—Bullock vs. Bullock. 17—Cohen vs. Cohen. 18—Martin vs. Bernheim. 19—Mindham vs. Alger. 20—Matter of J. S. Conover Company. 21—Matter of Indestructible Clay Wick Company. 22—Colwell vs. Colwell. 23—Gottlieb vs. Loeb. 24—Beekman vs. Coburn. 25—Matter of Mead. 26—Davies vs. De Garmendia. 27—Caskel vs. Rothschild. 28—Heinze vs. Rothschild. 29—Ulbricht vs. Ulbricht. 30—Bank of British America vs. Boyle. 31—Reilly vs. The Mayor. 32—Hall vs. Sherry. 33—Bixter vs. White. 34—Hasard vs. Rappenecker. 35—Schloss vs. Sinsheimer. 36—Hawk vs. Marsh Land Company. 37—Murray vs. Brooks.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Law and Fact.—2182—Zwinge vs. Thall. 2294—Finn vs. Lally. 2318—Exkorn vs. Exkorn. 2896—Yoelin vs. Hall. 2277—Jarvis vs. Brennan. 2416—Stone vs. Cohn. 2490—Muir vs. Cromwell. 643—Yorbis vs. Frost. 707—Same vs. same. 639—Frost vs. Friendship Manufacturing Company. 2639—Gregan vs. Buchanan. 227—Fera vs. Taylor. 1974—Oehm vs. Leibinger. 2813—Ross vs. State Trust Company. 2901—Clarkin vs. Margovitz. 2050—Bennett vs. Wright.
Highest number reached on regular call, 2453.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Elevcted railroad cases only.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.
2926—Walter vs. Bittschler. 1380½—M. Jacoby & Co. vs. Denison. 5520—Peyser vs. Coney Island and Brooklyn Bridge Railroad Company. 3326—Schwartz vs. Cornell. 2948—Reich vs. Cochran. 1491—Arthur vs. Dalton. 3255—Gingues Morocco Company vs. Schrader. 988—Hamilton Knitting Company vs. Northern Assurance Company. 989—Same vs. London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company. 992—Same vs. People's Fire Insurance Company. 3348—Burnham vs. Southwick. 5645—Bamberger vs. Welch. 3237—Newcombe vs. Fox. 4830—Wilson vs. Clancy. 5152—Demmerle vs. The Mayor, &c. 2750—Jones vs. same. 2011—McBride vs. New-York Steam Company. 1545—Murray vs. Micolini.
Highest number reached on regular call, 3408.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Adjourned until May 20.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term—Bookstaver, P. J.; Bischoff and Pryor, JJ.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M.
36—Canavan vs. Dwyer. 42A—Lutz vs. Meyers. 22—Delamater Iron Works vs. Herter.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.
12—Miller vs. The Mayor, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.
Matter of 339 Greenwich Street. 1159—Parish vs. Sun Printing and Publishing Company. 3101—Meyers vs. Dean. 1585—Strobel vs. The Mayor, &c. 1518—O'Neill vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1619—Dresher vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 1620—Gross vs. same. 1623—Gillespie vs. same. 2855—Trowbridge vs. McClenahan. 1538—Harrison vs. Dwyer. 1639—Shea vs. Buchanan. 1650—Lyons vs. Ayer. 1652—Hanson vs. Williams. 1444—Brown vs. Belloni. 1445—Coady vs. Boland. 1483—Gilbertson vs. Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company. 1486—Cohen vs. Wronkow. 1485—Lyons vs. Uhling. 1506—Davis vs. New-York Recorder Company. 1507—Parish vs. same. 1509—Schmelder vs. Holman. 1513—Gorman vs. Rouse. 1514—Same vs. same. 1515—Same vs. same.
Highest number reached on regular call, 1701.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.
104—Whiteman vs. Manhattan Railway Company. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.
847—Cohen vs. Platt. 858—Niles vs. Fenn. 867—Probert vs. Probert. 887—Jacobson vs. Jacobson. 871—Lake vs. Lake.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.
1194—Poole vs. Gerken. 695—Goldberg vs. Friedman. 725—Lycett vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 1253—Dooley vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 574—Spitzer vs. Kenny. 1131—Shulman vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Railroad Company. 836—Wolff vs. Kinschewsky. 1248—Friedlander vs. Frank. 754—Power vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Sedgwick, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.
1856—Wolf vs. Krooks. 858—O'Neil vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 960—Tighlman vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 609—Dressler vs. Hard. 1158—Millbank vs. Jones.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.
906—Bien vs. Hellman. 1186—Dutton vs. Burns. 1786—Pendergast vs. Sexton. 1071—Silver vs. Bernstein. 925—Meyer vs. Frickel.
Highest number reached in regular call, 1,253.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.
Contested Will.—1047—Joseph Beesby.
Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Margaret Haggerty, Eliza Hayward, Mary S. Barnes, Harry Spencer Cram, Margaret Jane Ennis, Eliza E. Cauldwell, Henry Feldman. At 2 P. M.—Andrew Hoch, Jr., Mary Reinhard, Charles McKenzie, Clara Bechhoefer.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers Street.
Contested Will.—1053—Fredericka Schlamp.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 11, City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Held in Room 20, City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
650—Horwitz vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company. 1628—Levy vs. Neufsky. 1721—Kegelberg vs. Metropolitan Cross-Town Company. 1633—Nelson vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 691—Davidoff vs. Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company. 1396—Kelly vs. O'Connor. 1742—National Exchange Bank vs. Dahlman. 1774—Nulty vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. 1310—Well vs. Hester. 1789—Susswein vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 608—Reiss vs. Germania Fire Insurance Company. 1696—Whaten Brothers & Co. vs. Kopetzky. 1709—Meenagh vs. Lyding. 1729—Mayer vs. Non-Magnetic Watch Company. 653—Kessel vs. Schwarz. 1720—Tobe vs. Stinard. 1812—Abendroth Brothers vs. O'Connor. 1717—Rhey vs. Snow, Church & Co. 1786—Morgenroth vs. Shapero. 1387—Heuschendorfer vs. Schweitzer. 1627—David vs. Mayer Brewing Company vs. Hanft. 1315—David vs. Bonheur. 1659—Schott vs. Wertberg Home for Aged. 1666—Tausek vs. Crompton. 1405—Pasco vs. Dodge. 1695—Goldstein vs. Shapiro. 1308—Eastmans Company vs. Atkinson. 1691—Byrnes vs. Baldwin. 1753—Almberg vs. Milliken. 515—Dempsey vs. Baldwin. 1764—Nagel vs. Reinmiller.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
1076—Emerson vs. Palethorpe. 1886—Vogel vs. Alley. 1481—Gordon vs. Magnus. 1828—Hanze vs. Weber. 2019—Bossberg vs. Souther. 1577—Flank vs. Lewis. 67—Kelly vs. Handibode. 1337—Delaney vs. Orcutt. 2506—Leipziger vs. Sexton. 3084—Pohalski vs. Tamper. 3818—Goodman vs. same. 1935—Tower Manufacturing and Novelty Company vs. Long Island City. 1242—New-Jersey Foundry and Machine Company vs. Moore. 1717—Pierce vs. Nicholson. 3153—Dobson vs. Sexton. 3154—Same vs. same. 3151—Curran vs. same. 3152—Goddard vs. same. 1808—Lowenstein vs. Deltz. 1814—Windsor Mineral Spring Company vs. White.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Ehrlich, C. J.—Held in Room 9 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
2090—Bilaski vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company. 2091—Ashushinsky vs. same. 1591—Friel vs. Mass. Mechanics' Ass'n. 1792—Gray vs. Macklnstry vs. Smith. 1490—Cohn vs. Kahn. 1919—Sickels vs. Sharkey. 1920—Same vs. Fay. 1201—Vanderbilt vs. Russell. 1506—Baruch vs. Everard. 1465—Rosenbaum vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 1930—Tighlman vs. Nichols. 1943—Van Mellaert vs. Nicholson. 1947—Loewy vs. Shalek. 1954—Roselle vs. Bloomingdale. 4301—Charwat vs. Kopp. 3909—Fromme vs. Gray.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear.
3201—Francisco vs. Bissinger. 3795—Jacquier vs. Fucigna. 4051—Sommers vs. Crane. 4234—Bates vs. Isaacs. 4272—Cunningham vs. Hoff. 4255—Wood vs. Bornkamp. 4153—Ginsberg vs. Leimbach. 4289—Arnot vs. Brown. 4201—Watson vs. Casner. 4333—Souche vs. Pollitz.
Highest number reached on regular call on general calendar, 2150.

COURT OF YOER AND TERMINER.—Recess until May 20.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the People.
1—John McKenna and William R. Biakeman. 2—Albert Lebarge. 3—Charles Kelly. 4—Charles Bodamer. 5—Albert Tarrer. 6—William Kelly. 7—Joseph Murray. 8—Thomas Lyons. 9—Andrea Hoche. 10—Charles Sachs. 11—Thomas Dineen. 12—Edward Cohen.
Pleadings.—1—Edward Hayes. 2—John M. Finkbone. 3—John McGuinness, Thomas Cassidy, James Ennis, and William Coleman. 4—Pete Kenedy. 5—James Knox. 6—Simon Michel. 7—Annie Carr.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Allison, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People.
1—Salomon Newmark. 2—Jesse Golding. 3—John Wendell. 4—Henry Bayard. 5—Albert Miller. 6—John Brown. 7—William Nelson. 8—George Buckley, and George Wetzman. 9—Patrick Callaghan. 10—James Carroll. 11—William Lorenzo. 12—Ellen Guinan. 13—Benjamin Branch. 14—Mary Egan. 15—Arthur W. Searles. 16—Thomas Kelly and Frank Malone.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Weeks and Bradley for the People.
1—Irving S. Hunt. 2—Samuel Nathan. 3—John Murphy. 4—Patrick J. Byrnes, Patrick Shea, and George Collins. 5—Benjamin Lawson. 6—Charles Meyers, James Dwyer, and Theo. Remp. 7—Charles E. Barker. 8—Giovanni Ranalli. 9—Harry Hailen, and Adolph Sanders. 10—Charles A. Gallagher. 11—William Bleck. 12—Michael Callaghan. 13—Abraham Barnett. 14—Lena Schott.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Ingraham, J.—Central Trust Company vs. Welling—William H. Harris. Greer vs. Chandler—Anderson Price, Clark vs. Clark—De Lancey Nicoll. Dickerson vs. Entz—William H. Willis. Kernochan vs. McLeod—George Landon. Matter of Standard Fire Insurance Company (in re Myers)—Pennington Whitehead. Adee vs. Livingston—James J. Nealis. Mack vs. Ravenswood Art Glass Works—Perry J. Fuller. Matter of Cauldwell Avenue (in re Thatcher)—William T. Gray. Matter of Payne—Daniel G. Bollina.
Andrews, J.—Jones vs. Stewart—John H. Judge.
COMMON PLEAS—Daly, C. J.—Crane vs. Ramsey (two cases)—Charles B. Page. Matter of Van Buskirk—James R. Steers, Jr.
SUPERIOR COURT—McAdam, J.—Barnes vs. Allen—B. Gerson Oppenheim.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPERIOR COURT—Ingraham, J.—Matter of United States Mutual Accident Association—Henry W. Gray. Matter of Pierce Artesian and Oil Well Supply Company—John P. O'Brien.
Andrews, J.—Simeon Jones vs. Henry Stewart, assignee of J. W. Parker & Co.—John S. Davenport.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Cullen, J.—Part II.—Rumsey, J.
918—Bates vs. Wechsler. 2072—Phillips vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1066—O'Gorman vs. Consumers' Brewing Company. 1472—Forshay vs. Wood. 1023—Ward vs. Wanzer. 935—Purcel vs. Pain's Fireworks Company. 2006—Brisay vs. Star Company. 2111—Baker vs. Davenport. 1229—Whallon vs. Sprague Electric Company. 1237—Wilder vs. Metropolitan Railway. 1242—McGrath vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 635—Searles vs. Jenkins. 1030—Hannagan vs. Union Warehouse Company. 815—Hooper vs. Morse. 1151—Wardner vs. Metropolitan Railway. 1231—Smith vs. Farley.
Highest number reached on regular call, 1335½.

CITY COURT—Part I.—Osborne, J.—Part II.—Van Wyck, J.
977—Cardillo vs. Gallo. 1071—Parfitt vs. Weill. 222—Martin, infant, &c., vs. Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad. 985—Ayers vs. Broadway Railroad. 929—O'Keefe, infant, vs. City of Brooklyn. 1188—Watson vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 855—O'Gorman vs. Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad. 971—Williams vs. Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad. 577—Wood vs. Reuther. 578—Pinckney vs. Reuther. 1219—Darwin vs. Reuther. 491—Falkmeyer vs. Meurer. 540—Horwig vs. Grier. 1258—Irvine, infant, vs. F. H. Palmer Manufacturing Company. 386—Nelson et al. vs. Van Orden. 988—Moore vs. Kings County Elevated Railroad. 438—Murray, infant, vs. Doscher. 270—Stephens vs. City of Brooklyn. 1110—Gold et al. vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 299—Quinn vs. O'Keefe. 1279—Biandy vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 721—Kalley vs. Bradley. 390—Carroll vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 511—Ryan vs. Long Island Railroad. 919—Knoerr vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 980—Silverman vs. Simmonds et al. 878—Cronin vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 2279—Hovell vs. Noll. 661—Muller, administrator, &c., vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1130—Faurot vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1159—Schnaidt vs. Bulck et al. 165—Dawson, infant, vs. Kirkham.
Highest number reached on regular call, 1300.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Clement, C. J.
113—Maher vs. Denton et al. 233—Wagner et al. vs. Brennecke. 240—Moran vs. Moran.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.
The accounting in the estate of Charles Ahrenfeldt, George G. White, Meta Meister, Charles J. Moran, Frank Galtenhof, James Quinn, Henry J. Bowen, Mary McCabe, Nancy Pearce, Hosea O. Pearce.
The estate of Ellen Ledwigh.
The transfer tax of John J. Cooke, Henry F. Stickevers, and James E. Hedges.
Contested calendar at 10:30—33—Will of Edmond F. Walsh. 30—Will of Mary Q. Shotwell.

BROOKLYN LETTERS FOR THE POOR TO TILL

The Committee Reports that for $5,000 a Good Start Can Be Made.

Mayor Schieren's Advisory Committee on the Tillage of Vacant Lots in Brooklyn has issued the following circular:

"Brooklyn, May 14, 1895.

"Dear Sir: The undersigned committee appointed by the Mayor to investigate and determine upon the practicability of having the unemployed poor cultivate the unoccupied land in the vicinity of the city have reached the conclusion that the plan is not only feasible, but desirable. More land than can be used is already at our disposal, and operations will be commenced at once.

"The plan is simply that the land is allotted in one-quarter acre plots to single persons, who have the entire product of the crop. This committee does the first plowing, provides seeds and farming tools, and a competent Superintendent to instruct.

"An expenditure of $5,000 will be necessary to fully carry out the plan, and if it meets with your approval and you are willing to share the expense with us, please send your contributions to H. F. Gunnison, Treasurer, 69 Schermerhorn Street."

New-York and New-Jersey Bridge.

The Commissioners of the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge will meet next week to consider plans for the bridge over the Hudson River, between the City of New-York and the State of New-Jersey. Secretary Swan said yesterday that from information received there would be several plans presented by competing parties, and that the commission would select the one best adapted for the railroad traffic seeking an entrance into the City of New-York.

The time for filing the plans with the Secretary of War expires June 7, but the general plan for the bridge and approaches would be filed, Mr. Swan said, with the Secretary within the time allowed.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

On the Augusta Victoria, for Southampton and Hamburg.

A.—Mrs. Amelia Ainster, Henry Amster, Charles E. Affeld, Mrs. Affeld, Milward Adams, P. E. Anderson, Mrs. John Anderson, A. Abraham.—B.—Hart O. Berg, Morris T. Barnet, Mrs. Barnet, Miss Helen Barnet, Sylvan Barnet, Miss Barnet, Harry Bayersdorfer, C. W. Blut, Werner Boesch, Mrs. Boesch, Richard Buz, Charles Baxter, A. Behr, Mrs. Behr, J. D. Brancus, A. N. Benjamin, W. H. Bush, Mrs. Bush, John Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Brut, D. Bauman, H. Bauman, Emil Bench, Miss Elsa Briese, Miss Freda Bosch, Mrs. L. Bauch, Miss Emma Boesling, Charles Baer, Mrs. C. Bagear.—C.—Mr and Mrs. Morton S. Crehore, Miss Eleanore Crehore, Master Crehore, Mr. and Mrs. U. G. Chapin, Mrs. A. D. Chapin, D. S. Carraway, Mr. and Mrs. Atherton Clark, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Curtin, Miss Curtin, Mrs. Sarah Cohen, Miss Margarite Cohen, Hugo Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. George Cornelius, Louis Cohen, Leon Cohen.—D.—W. P. Dodge, Max Doermer, Mrs. H. E. Donnell, Miss E. Von Dolsen, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Dawes, Dr. Emmett Densmore, Dr. Helen Densmore, Mr. and Mrs. A. Deraglsch, Miss Deraglsch, Mrs. Detlefs, Mrs. M. J. Dengler, Thomas Disbrow, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Von Dohren, Miss Carrie Von Dohren, Fred Von Dohren, Anton Deschermeier, Winant Daniels, Miss Mary Dinoo, Mr. and Mrs. August Droge, Miss Minnie Droge, Edward Droge, Jacob Denler.—E.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ettensen, H. H. Eliel.—F.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Freyham, Miss Pauline Freyham, Miss Juliette Freyham, Miss Beatrice Freyham, Miss Irma Freyham, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Fitch, Mr. and Mrs Henry V. Feder, M. Funk, Miss A. E. Frue, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Fry, Charles Frue, H. L. Frue, Henry Fisher, Mrs. Fisher, Miss Dane, Fickert, Miss Anna Fickert, G.—H. Gregory, Miss E. K. Greenwood, Charles Givens, Rev. Martin Gruner, Mr. Goodfellow, J. C. Groll, Joseph Gilch, S. Gottschall, H.—Paul Hilliges, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Herb, Mrs. Hunt, Alan Campbell Harris, Jones Hamburger, Otto Hensel, Hugo Hensel, Mr. and Mrs. William Haerle, Miss Alma Haerle, Miss I. Honner, H. Hulsemeier, Dr. Hans Haut, George Hartt, F. Kellwig, George Hector, Mrs. Helene Horwitz, Miss Rosie Horwitz, Michael Hessler, Miss Helen Hulrich, Mrs. Sara Hess, Miss Jennie Hess, Louis Helrath, William Horner. J.—Hugo Jaeggi, Miss Jutte, Miss E. C. Jutte, Alfred Johnston, Mrs. C. T. James, Rev. A. T. Jones, William Jensen, William Jensen, Jr., William Jung, William Jacob, Leo Jufé. K.—H. C. Kimmel, Mrs. George Koenig, Master Ernest Koenig, F. Koop, Mr. and Mrs. Kaeslin, Bolossy Kiraify, Milton N. Kohn, Miss Caroline Kersten, Mr. and Mrs. John Krug, Mrs. C. Krug, Vincent Kolar, Adam Krug, Rev. W. Kersten, Dr. Kersten, F. Kulka, N. A. Kraus, Miss Fanny Kraus, Mrs. Maria Kiefer, Gustave Kunz.—L.—H. Leipprand, Mr. and Mrs. H. Lindloff, Charles S. La Vake, Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Loeb, Richard Lehmann, Elkan Levy, Joseph Lurie, Mrs. Ernestine Levy, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Leipheimer, C. Lanth.—M.—Mme. Nellie Meiba, R. Hall McCormick, Miss Olga Muller, Fred Miller, L. T. Muench, A. Mayer, F. A. Mitchell